



# Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXVIII

JUNE 1992

NUMBER 6



*Daniel Boone leads pioneers  
through the Cumberland gap  
into what will be the  
Commonwealth of Kentucky*



*The Grand Master comments on...*

## **Grand Encampment Activities**

We would like to thank all those who took part in the Easter Sunrise Memorial Service in Washington (Alexandria) this year, either as attendees or as hard working committeemen. The weather could have been a bit warmer, but the attendance was the best in the past couple years. The Grand Master's attendance award was presented to Sir Knight Richard G. Dennis, R.E. Grand Commander of Ohio for the largest contingent in the church parade and Sir Knight Poston E. Drake, R.E. Grand Commander of West Virginia for the largest contingent based on percentage of the size of the Grand Commandery. Sir Knight Frank W. Crane, R.E.P.G.C., is the Grand Commandery coordinator for Ohio, and Sir Knight Poston E. Drake is the coordinator for West Virginia. The same awards will be presented again next year with Ohio leading the march up Shooter's Hill as this year's winner.



The weather was warmer (+90s) in Tucson the following Sunday, when I was the guest of the Grand Commander of Arizona, Sir Knight Nicholas J. Tambures, for the Orthodox Easter observance at St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church. It was attended by most of the Grand Commandery officers and Sir Knights from throughout Arizona. I had the privilege of presenting the third Grand Master's membership jewel following the service to Sir Knight Joseph C. Turpen of Mohave Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar.

It looks as if the 24th Voluntary Campaign will top the last two years. The officers and trustees would like to thank all those who have worked so very hard to make this campaign such a success. Without the field managers' in each Grand Commandery devoting their time and efforts we could not continue the great work of the Foundation.

The officers of the Grand Encampment join with me in wishing you all the most relaxing and restful summer, ready to start work again in the fall. There will be five Department conferences in September, October, and November. We will be looking forward to seeing many of you there, especially the Grand Commandery officers!

William H. Thornley, Jr., P.E., GCT  
Grand Master

# **Knight Templar**

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

**JUNE:** The 24th Voluntary Campaign of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation is over the top! As of the last report, more than one million dollars has been contributed. (See the upcoming July issue for the final figures.) Our June cover shows Daniel Boone leading settlers through the Cumberland Gap into what will be the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as the Grand Commandery of Kentucky celebrates the Statehood Bicentennial, 1792-1992. (Past Grand Master Donald H. Smith's lead article on page 5.)

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### **June 1992**

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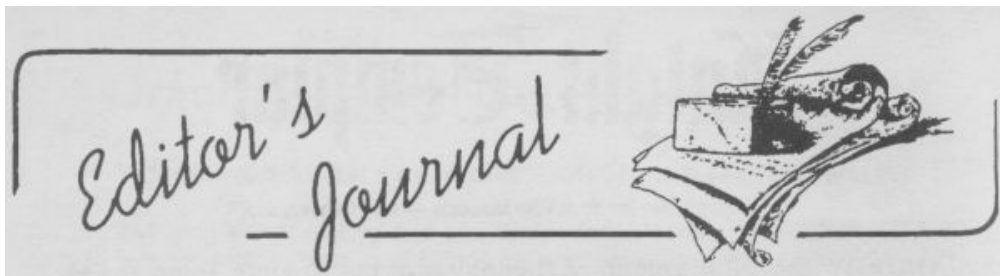
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**ATTENTION:** ALL GRAND COMMANDERS AND ALL DEPUTY GRAND COMMANDERS WHO WILL BE IN OFFICE AS GRAND COMMANDERS ON NOVEMBER 1, 1992: AND GRAND RECORDERS: in the upcoming November Issue, *Knight Templar Magazine* will again present pictures of those Sir Knights who are Grand Commanders on November 1. Please provide us with a photograph of yourself in uniform by September 14. You will be able to see November arrangements by checking any of the issues for the past five or six years.

Photos may be of any size (they will be reduced as in previous years), preferably black and white of good, clear quality. Color is acceptable. Do not send Polaroid prints as they do not reproduce well. We only use head shots and jewels of office do not appear.

Indicate your name and state on the back of the photograph. Photos are requested by September 14. After that date, it will not be possible to include them in the November magazine.

**Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell:** Our recently deceased Past Grand Master is survived by his widow, Moneta. They were married on May 4, 1991, in Starke, Florida. He was previously wed to Alma, who passed away on December 12, 1988. As noted in our May *In Memoriam* column, Past Grand Master Bell died March 24, 1992.

**Kentucky Bicentennial Medallion:** A beautiful bronze medallion commemorating the Bicentennial of Kentucky has been struck

by the Kentucky Bicentennial Commission, and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky has accepted the opportunity to sell these medallions to raise money for their Masonic Homes. A good portion of the price will go for this purpose. The price is \$5.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling - contact D. H. Smith, 1041 Idylwild Drive, Richmond, KY 40475.

**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 Philip 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 audiovisual 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

## A Celebration of Kentucky's Bicentennial

# Kentucky-The Fifteenth State

by Sir Knight Donald Hinslea Smith

Long before it was called the Bluegrass State, it was called Ken-the-tah, the land of tomorrow, by the Iroquois Nation and the Shawnees. To those settlers who came before and during the Revolution, it was the Pioneer State of the West, complete with coonskin caps and log forts. For the first ten years of its existence, its western boundary was the western boundary of the United States.

The settlers came over the mountains through the Cumberland Gap from the Commonwealth of Virginia, which claimed Kentucky as a district, and down the Ohio River from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in search of a new life. They walked, rode horseback, drove small wagons and paddled flatboats and canoes. They fought the Indians, the British, and the land. They were a hardy lot, led by Boone, Harrod, and many other famous frontiersmen.

It is ironic that this beautiful land, which stretches almost five hundred miles from the summits of the Appalachians in the east to the broad waters of the Mississippi in the west, is most famous for a horse race and bourbon whiskey.

Kentucky has given birth to two presidents, and they served at the same time. Four vice presidents have called this Commonwealth home. Henry Clay, the great compromiser, was from Lexington and served as Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky in 1821.

Pioneer Free Masons joined together;

and before we were a state, there were two chartered Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Lexington and Paris. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, F. & A.M., was formed in 1800, and in the 192 years of its existence has chartered over nine hundred Lodges in Kentucky, Illinois, and Mississippi.

The first Commandery of Knights Templar was chartered in Lexington in 1820 as Webb Commandery No. 1, and the Grand Commandery was chartered in 1847. Today, there are thirty-five Commanderies in the jurisdiction.

Before the hunters came in the 1750s to kill buffalo and trap for furs, Native Americans had lived on this beautiful land for thousands of years. As a proud citizen of this Commonwealth, I realize that two hundred years is a very small part of the heritage of the Land of Tomorrow. So we intend to celebrate it all.

The sun shines bright on my old Kentucky home..."

Everyone is invited to join us in our celebrations. We are in your area. We are the most northerly of the southern states and the most southerly of the northern states. We live in that great paradox called "Kentucky."

Sir Knight Donald Hinslea Smith, Most Eminent Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment and P.G.C. of Kentucky, is a member of Richmond Commandery No. 19, Richmond, Kentucky, and resides at 1041 Idyiwild Drive, Richmond, KY 40475

# "Let There Be Light"

by Sir Knight Lyman J. Cox

"In the beginning, God created from nothing the heavens and the world was without form and void.. And God said let there be light, and there was light and God saw the light and said that it was good." Ever since that august event, mankind has wanted, desired and sought light. Light is desirable and good, darkness is not desirable and not good.

Our sayings and expressions illustrate our desire for light. "I see the light," "Put light on the subject," "Like a beacon in the dark," "Put a light in the window." Masons are actually brought from darkness to light. Masonic Lodges when working are dispensing light, and when not working they are dark.

God has used light many times with many people to get their attention.

God appeared to Moses in a burning bush that was not consumed. The light emanating from the bush was what attracted Moses. Moses knew he was in the presence of the God of his Fathers, but he asked for some identification to pass on to the Israelites. God said "I am that I am." This concise, simple, profound statement established the beginning, existence, and validity of God without any explanation or discussion.

After the Jews left Egypt, God through Moses lead them through the wilderness with a cloud by day and a pillar of fire, to give them light, by night.

In about 165 B.C., the Jewish Maccabees thrust off the Roman yoke and reclaimed and purified the Temple. From that came Hanukkah or "Feast of Lights," which is still celebrated by the Jewish people.

Jesus said "I am the light of the world, he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." Constantly Jesus referred to himself as light. The writers

of the New Testament called Jesus light again and again. In contrast, Satan is called "The Prince of Darkness." Every Knight Templar has lit a candle to signify that he will be a disciple of the Christ. Every Knight Templar who gives money, time, and effort to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation can say he has lit a candle and helped give light to some person. He can believe he has commemorated that august event when God said "Let there be Light."

Saul of Tarsus, before he became Saint Paul, on his way to Damascus was a focal point of God's attention. In the day time "suddenly there shined about him (Saul) a light from heaven." From this encounter came one of the greatest writers and spokespersons that Christianity has had.

The United States of America has always been a light for freedom. One of the best known symbols of the U.S.A. is a tall, eye-catching lady in New York harbor. The Statue of Liberty, with a light in her hand, has been a beacon of hope for millions of people, who leaving the past have started a new life in a land of freedom and light.

Quite a few years ago a family visited the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC. Everyone in the family was well scrubbed and his clothes were clean. The family was making a pilgrimage to the shrine of a man who believed in freedom for everyone. While they were there, it became dark and the lights were turned on. As they were leaving, one of the youngsters looked back and cried, "Mommy, Mommy! Mr. Lincoln left his light on."

The time will come when you and I will not move or speak or breathe in our present form. When that time comes, will it be said of you and I that you and I "left our light on"?

Sir Knight Lyman J. Cox is a member of Georgetown Commandery No. 4, Georgetown, Colorado, and resides at 9273 W. 91st Place, Westminster, CO 80021-4427

# Commodore Matthew Caibraith Perry

by Sir Knight C. Clark Julius, KTCH

Commodore James Biddle of the United States Navy was fully aware that foreigners were not welcome in Japan. Even shipwrecked sailors who washed up on Japanese shores were arrested, tortured, and often killed as criminals by the isolationist government of Japan.

Nevertheless, on July 20, 1846, Biddle sailed his ship-of-the-line, *Columbus*, into Sagami Bay and approached the great city of Edo (now Tokyo), Japan. As he entered the bay, Biddle half-expected that Japanese shore batteries would open fire on his ship, as they had fired at the American merchant ship, *Morison*, in 1837, when her captain made the mistake of trying to repatriate seven Japanese fishermen whose boat had been blown to Oregon by storms. The captain of the *Morison* had run away from the hostile coast, but Commodore Biddle was on a mission to establish diplomatic relations with the Japanese. He carried a letter from President Polk of the United States, addressed to the Shogun, or hereditary dictator, of Japan. The letter asked the Shogun to please stop abusing shipwrecked seamen who washed up on the Japanese coast. The letter also said that America wanted to trade with Japan.

Because the *U.S.S. Columbus* was a very large and dangerous-looking warship, the Japanese cannons held their fire when the ship entered Sagami Bay. Instead of being overtly attacked, the *Columbus* was

immediately surrounded by small guard boats full of soldiers armed with swords, spears and muskets.

The muskets appeared to be antiques, but were actually brand-new. The Japanese had learned to manufacture western firearms by trading with foreign ships during the 1500s; but Japanese technology had become frozen after foreign trade, foreign books, and foreign ideas were outlawed in 1641.

Biddle allowed the Japanese musketeers and swordsmen to board his ship which the Japanese interpreted as a sign of weakness.

When Biddle was told that he was not permitted to go to Edo to give his letter to the Shogun, he obligingly gave the letter to a low-ranking Japanese official, for delivery to the Shogun. After that, the Japanese stopped taking Biddle seriously, since he had lowered himself by dealing with a minor official.

Commodore Biddle was a Philadelphia aristocrat, with the quiet confidence and the folksy manners of this city's old, moneyed families. He tried to charm the Japanese with democratic bon-homie, which was a mistake.

The Shogun did not even look at the President's letter. One of the Shogun's ministers wrote a reply, which simply commanded Biddle to go away and never come back. When this insulting reply was delivered to Biddle, the messenger ordered the American commander to come aboard a Japanese guard boat to receive the letter.

Making the error of obeying this order, Biddle lost so much face that an ordinary Japanese soldier decided to knock him down. As the commodore tried to step aboard the Japanese guard boat, the soldier threw him back into his own boat. Although Biddle was annoyed, he was supposed to be on a peaceful mission; so he did not retaliate.

Becalmed in a ship without engines, Biddle next allowed the guard boats to tow the *Columbus* out to sea. The peaceful departure of the U.S. Navy was celebrated in Japan as a "victory over a big foreign ship."

In the early 1850s American steamship owners began lobbying their government for a treaty with Japan. The shippers knew that there was coal in Japan, and they wanted a coaling station for their vessels in the north Pacific. Their arguments impressed Secretary of State Daniel Webster, who in 1851 described coal as a gift of Providence deposited by the Creator of all things in the depths of the Japanese islands for the benefit of the human family."

Matthew Calbraith Perry (1794-1858) U.S. naval officer, was born in South Kingston, RI., April 10, 1794. He became a midshipman in 1809 and served during the War of 1812, and in 1813 was made lieutenant. In 1826, he became a commander, and during 1826-30 was in the recruiting service at Boston. When he took a leading part in organizing the first naval apprentice system of the U.S. Navy, he was promoted in 1837 to the rank of captain, then the highest actual rank in the U.S. Navy. In 1838-40, he commanded the *Fulton II*, the first U. S. steam war vessel. In 1843 with the honorary rank of commodore, he assumed command of a squadron sent to the African coast by the United States, under the Webster-Ashburton treaty, to aid in suppressing the slave trade. On Oct. 23-24, 1846, during the Mexican War, Perry, in command of six vessels, attacked and captured Frontera and Tobasco,



thereby cutting off Mexico from Yucatan. He relieved Commodore Daniel Conner at Vera Cruz on March 21, 1847, and after a two days' bombardment the city wall was breached sufficiently to admit the entrance of troops. Perry's distinctive achievement was his negotiation of the treaty between the United States and Japan.

On July 8, 1853, the frigate *U.S.S. Susquehanna* steamed into Sagami Bay at the head of a squadron of four American warships. Although the sea was glassy calm, the *Susquehanna* sped landward under the impetus of twin paddlewheels. Built in 1850, the *Susquehanna* belonged to a new class of warship called the steam frigate. She was built of wood, but she was armed with shell guns instead of with the old fashioned guns that fired cannonballs. On



her quarterdeck stood Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, who was determined to succeed where Biddle had failed, in opening Japan to the outside world.

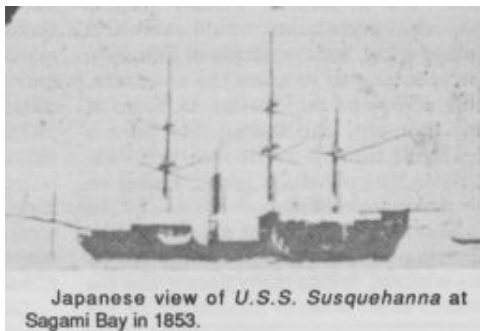
The *Susquehanna* was towing behind her the older warship *Saratoga*, which had no engines. Next in line came the U.S.S. *Mississippi*, a steam frigate, towing the three masted U.S.S. *Plymouth*.

The Japanese ashore had never before seen a steamship. One Japanese witness later wrote, "I asked what was up and was told that off shore there were burning ships. With two to three men I climbed a hill. There we saw a big crowd of people jabbering about the ships. As they drew gradually closer to shore it was dear that they were not Japanese but foreign. What we had mistaken for fire was smoke belching from warships and they caused a great commotion."

As Commodore Perry's four ships anchored in Sagami Bay, they were surrounded by hundreds of Japanese guard boats, which flew the banners of the Shogun's Tokugawa clan. Each guard boat was manned by eight oarsmen, ten swordsmen, and two officers. The swordsmen tried to board the barbarian ships. But, to their astonishment, they were driven off by American sailors brandishing pikes and cutlasses. Nobody had ever done that before. Despite much shouting and slashing at the air, neither side suffered serious injury.

The Japanese soldiers then commenced to make "an awful pow-wow noise" to intimidate the barbarians, while the biggest of the guard boats approached the *Susquehanna*. An officer in this chief guard boat held up a scroll which read in French: "Depart immediately and dare not anchor!"

When this sign was ignored, a Japanese official aboard the guard boat tried to open negotiations. A Dutch interpreter on the boat told Perry's interpreter that the chief of police



of the town of Uraga was aboard the boat and was prepared to speak with the commander of the barbarian ships.

An American lieutenant shouted back that Commodore Perry was a great man who would speak to nobody below the rank of cabinet minister. Perry meanwhile remained out of sight, hidden behind the six-foot bulwarks that encircled the quarterdeck of the *Susquehanna*.

Uncertain of what to do next, the Japanese police chief and his guard boats retreated back to shore, while messengers rushed to Edo to warn the government that these barbarians were intractable, determined, and dangerous. As descriptions of the American warships arrived at Edo Castle, the Shogun's ministers were "too alarmed to open their mouths." Nobody dared to tell the Shogun the bad news, but the leading minister personally called up an army of 20,000 samurai to defend the capital. It was hoped the barbarians could be driven off before the Shogun noticed their arrival, which might unduly upset His Highness.

That evening, as the sunset illuminated the peak of Mt. Fuji, thousands of Japanese cavalry men, bowmen, pike-men, long-sword-men and musketeers hurried to take up defensive positions around the bay. With their suits of armor and their colorful banners, they made a glorious pageant. This was the

last time in human history that a medieval-style army would march to defend a city, but the people of Edo were too preoccupied to enjoy the spectacle. They expected an invasion to begin at any moment, and the streets were a scene of turmoil as fleeing families, carrying their valuables inland, jostled on the darkening roadways.

Shortly after midnight a giant meteor exploded across the sky, spitting sparks like a rocket. In Edo many people saw the meteor as an omen of disaster but on the

**"We pray God that our present attempt to bring a singular and isolated people into the family of civilized nations may succeed without resort to bloodshed."**

quarterdeck of the *U.S.S. Susquehanna*, Commodore Perry grinned, certain the meteor was a lucky sign. Retiring to his cabin, Perry briefly described the meteor in his journal, then he wrote, "We pray God that our present attempt to bring a singular and isolated people into the family of civilized nations may succeed without resort to bloodshed."

Commodore Perry was a big-bellied grizzly bear of a man, almost sixty years of age. The sailors called him Old Bruin." He was an experienced diplomat who had negotiated with the President of Liberia and the ministers of the Kingdom of Naples.

In his biography of Perry, Admiral S. E. Morison wrote, Even Perry's physical appearance qualified him as an Oriental negotiator: he was dignified, impressive, and become somewhat portly.. this served him well because Orientals regard a full belly as an emblem of affluence and honor. While the daguerreotype of him in profile shows his features to have been strong and serene, the full face photograph showing the corners of his mouth turned down, gives him a stern appearance. This hsiung expression (as the

Chinese call it) conformed to the conventional Japanese manner of depicting a warrior: He should look fierce, intense, determined. The commodore's hair, so luxuriant for a man of his age that Nathaniel Hawthorne mistook it for a wig, still held its dark brown color. All in all Perry had a very distinguished presence, enhanced, in the opinion of contemporaries, by a deliberate manner of speaking which might nowadays seem pompous."

On his voyage to Japan Perry had brought along civilian artists, writers, biologists, linguists, and other scholars. Some of these civilians accused the commodore of being "undemocratic," and one biographer has accused Perry of "playing Emperor" in Japan, making himself "His High Mighty Mysteriousness, Lord of the Forbidden Interior."

However, Perry had studied Biddle's official report and had learned from Biddle's *Misadventures* that democratic friendlessness did not make a good impression on the noble samurai. The official Narrative of the expedition expressed Perry's opinion as follows: The Commodore was well aware that the more exclusive he should make himself, and the more unyielding he might be in adhering to his declared intentions, the more respect these people of forms and ceremonies would be disposed to award him... He felt that it was well to teach the Japanese, in the mode most intelligible to them, by stately and dignified reserve, joined in perfect equity to all he asked or did, to respect the country from which he came, and to suspend for a time their accustomed arrogance and incivility toward strangers."

On July 9 an aide to the governor of Uraga came out to the *Susquehanna* to try to negotiate with Perry. Although the aide pretended to be the governor himself, Perry still refused to talk to him directly. However, from the seclusion of his cabin, Perry did condescend to send replies to

**Continued on page 26**

## **Chivalry Confronts The World of Change**

by Dr. Howard R. Towne

Change is written in large letters today across the face of the world. Everything reminds us with great insistence that our world is in a radical and rapid change. The world our grandparents knew is gone. The world you and I knew years ago is gone, gone with a quickness that is disconcerting and frightening. With the falling of the Berlin Wall and well over half of the Soviet Union declaring independence, the Communist Party has been stripped of its influence and authority.

A man was asked if he is busy these days. "I'm almost as busy," he replied, as a new map maker in the Baltic."

Life is always changing, but what is different about today's change is its rapidity. We seem to be at a major turning point of history on the edge of a new kind of age. Our place in human affairs today cannot be punctuated with a comma but is the turning page of a new chapter.

Now, it takes time for people to adjust to change and we are not being given time. We are being forced with all haste to rethink, restructure, remodel our lives and the lives of our institutions. We are led faster than we like into a New World.

Well, what should be the Knights Templar's attitude toward change? Is

there anything we need more wisdom for than this? To look at the new calendar, we realize we are in the last decade of the twentieth century. But a look at our world tells us we have left the twentieth century for a new one. And Knights Templar must decide if it will remain in the old century or join the rest of the world in the new one. To meet this new challenge will demand wisdom and courage. Are we ready to make the new change?

For the most part, Knights can be classified into two major groups.

We have the radicals who are out to destroy the old and leap with force into something new. "Revolution" is the magic word. How many movements in many lands today are taking the violent way of revolution? Old systems are crumbling under the heavy marching of the masses. Obviously, Christian Knights can't go along with that. Jesus didn't. There were revolutionaries in His day but He took no part with them.

On the other hand, we have the stand-patters, the conservatives who are out to preserve the old world and everything in it. They like the way things are and are determined at all cost to keep them, so they set themselves against the new, trying to patch up the old structure doomed eventually to pass away. They

link themselves with the past when everything was so much better than it is now - when there was less crime, little drug abuse, children obeyed their parents and our government had a government that was a government. One old grandfather complained that even water doesn't boil like it used to boil.

Well, obviously Christian Knights can't go along with that. Jesus didn't. He was continually clashing with the Pharisees who were the stand-patters of the age. They were always harping about the glorious past, the good old days when God was really in His world. It was partly that resistance to change that made a Cross for Christ.

Sir Knights are we ready to change? Everything in God's Universe is moving, changing, and going somewhere. The world we live in is moving; our minds change. We wonder at what we believed yesterday. Our homes change.

The dusty road that used to run by my father's home is now a ribbon of concrete. The field in which I shucked wheat as a boy is now a community of lovely homes. One winter I looked up the place where I lived as a boy in Florida, and there was no house there. I found it destroyed to make way for a church parking lot. At first, I felt a pain of regret that it was torn down, but then I finally decided I would be willing to give up all my old associations if they would only help to get people in church.

Yes, please change. That is life everywhere. We must change. We have no options anymore. We need to look forward to the twenty-first century and the challenge that will surely come. The only question we have left for us is, "What kind of change? And who will do the changing?" The answer is it should be the finest leaders we have in our Commanderies, leaders who cherish our Christian values and are willing to stand for our truths. Sir Knights, let us catch up with Christ. Man has never yet been

ahead of Him. Christ is marching on! If Christ were satisfied with our imperfect lives, our imperfect ways, our imperfect world, He would be an imperfect Christ. Change is what He is after. When Christ was here, He touched people and changed them, but the spiritual change He makes in lives today is far greater than the physical changes He made when He was on earth.

So, Sir Knights, when I am tempted to lose my faith in Templary, in my country, or in the future, I turn to Christ, and I get my answer for our changing world.

Sir Knight Howard P. Towne, G.P. Emeritus, Grand Commandery of Michigan, is a member of Traverse City Commandery No. 41, Traverse City, Michigan, and resides at 521 Webster Street, Traverse City, MI 49684

## **A Sonnet To St. John The Baptist**

by

Virginia-Anne Edwards

There he stands upon his ground  
Forever roams, forever bound.  
Becomes as distant as a star,  
To those who see him from afar.

Becomes as silent as a wall,  
And yet he knows what troubles all.  
For in one glance he saw a mile,  
And in one trance he's lost awhile.

There he stands upon his ground,  
Forever prays, forever bound.  
He seeks the mystic undefined,  
A holy labyrinth now his mind.

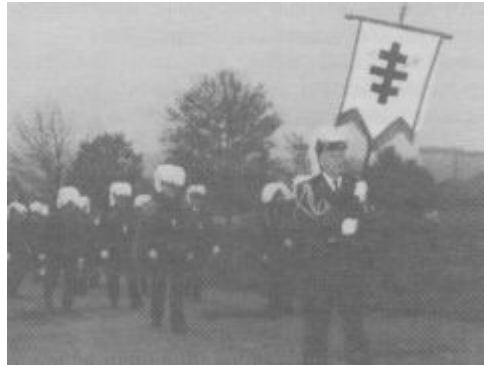
The vastest deserts did he trod,  
The Essene who stood beside his God.

Newsfront...

# **Easter 1992**

**at the**  
**George Washington**  
**Masonic National Memorial**  
**April 19, 1992**

Banner Bearer Earl H. Meyer, Jr., leads the Grand Encampment officers up Shooter's Hill



The Beauceants of the States are proudly displayed as they flank the Reviewing Stand.

*—Photos by Sir Knight William Schoene, Jr.,  
Adjutant, Grand Encampment; Grand  
Captain General, Grand Commandery of  
New Jersey.*



Officers of the Grand Encampment salute the Flag of our Country.



Sir Knight Richard Webb inspires all with his rendition of The Lord's Prayer.



Grand Master Thornley addresses the guests.



Past Grand Masters Fowler, Dull and Smith on the march.



Sir Knights in attendance at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

## Maundy Thursday Services In Washington, D.C., April 16, 1992



Pictured above are the following Grand Encampment, Scottish Rite, and Symbolic Lodge officers: Front Row: Grand Captain General William Jackson Jones; Past Sovereign Grand Inspector General William E. Eccleston; Grand Master William Horny Thornley, Jr.; Gerald Samot, Grand Master of Masons, Washington, D.C., and Grand Master, International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay; Charles Iverson, Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the District of Columbia; Deputy Grand Master Blair Christy Mayford; Grand Generalissimo James Morris Ward.

Second Row: Richard B. Baldwin, General Chairman, Committee on the Easter Sunrise Memorial Service; Gordon J. Brenner, Past Department Commander; Grand Prelate Thomas E. Weir; Past Grand Masters Marvin E. Fowler, Donald H. Smith, and Ned E. Dull. Third Row: Department Commanders James S. DeMond and John W. Winkelman; Herbert A. Fisher, Aide to the Grand Master; and Marion K. Warner, Chairman, Committee on the Easter Sunrise Breakfast and Grand Recorder of the District of Columbia.



Two most colorful Sir Knights  
at the service.

## History of the Grand Encampment

### Chapter XXII Uniforms

#### The Uniform Of A Knight Templar (Continued)

"For Officers and Sir Knights below the rank of Commander the same as Commander except the coat shall be *single breasted*, with eleven buttons in front, no ornaments.

"*Trousers* - All Officers and Sir Knights shall wear trousers of black doeskin or beaver, cut medium size in the leg.

"*Cloaks* - Officers and Sir Knights' cloak or cape shall be cut three-fourths full and extending to the tip of the fingers in length; turn down box collar, height of stand up, one inch; width of fall, two inches in back, and two and one-half inches in the front, to fasten with hook and eye at the seam, corners square. Cape to be made fly front, with four black buttons, lower corners to be cut square and ornamented with scarlet Templar Cross, four inches in diameter. Insignia of rank of all officers entitled to wear straps to be embroidered on the corner of the collar. Material black beaver or kersey.

"*Chapeau* - The military chapeau (now used) not exceeding sixteen inches from point to point of brim; crown five and one-half inches high, with black binding; two black and one white plume. For the Grand Master, Past Grand Master, Grand Commander, Past Grand Commander, Eminent and Past Eminent Commander, the cross that their rank entitles them to wear, placed upon a black rosette, the cross to be three inches in height and placed upon the left side of the chapeau. For the Generalissimo and Captain

General, a red velvet Passion Cross, its edge embroidered with silver, same size as Commander. For the other officers and Sir Knights, a red velvet Passion Cross, two and one-half inches high to be worn also upon the left side of the chapeau.

"*Gauntlets* - For Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, and officers of the Grand Encampment, Grand Commanders, Past Grand Commanders and Officers of Grand Comanderies, shall be of buff leather with cuff extending four and one-half inches up from the intersection with the hand, with appropriate cross on the back of the cuff.

"*Gloves* - For Eminent Commanders, Past Commanders, buff silk. Other officers and Sir Knights, buff lisle thread.

"*Swords* - See present regulation.

"*Belts* - For Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, and Officers of the Grand Encampment, Grand and Past Grand Commanders - red velvet, one and three-fourths inches wide, embroidered with gold, having three straps attached to the belt with small rings; to be fastened in front with a gilt metal clasp, oval shape, two and three-fourths by two and seven-eighths inches in size; the center plain, overlaid with appropriate cross; the outer edge of clasp raised and chased. For subordinate officers of Grand Commandery, Past and Eminent Commanders the same except belt shall be of artillery lace. For Generalissimo and Captain General, the same except white metal clasp, with appropriate cross, belt to be of red enameled leather, with two rows of silver lace, one-fourth of an inch wide, three-eighths of an inch inside of each edge. For other Officers and Sir Knights same as Captain General, except using one row of white silk stitching in place of lace.



"*Straps - Same* as at present except edges which shall be dead bullion - Generalissimo and Captain General's to be of silver.

"*Insignia - For Knights Templar - Silver Passion Cross*, one and five eighths inches long by one and one-eighth inches across, to be worn on the left breast, one and one-half inches from the buttons, the top on the line with collar seam.

"*Distinctions - Sir Knights* will wear white metal, wherever metal appears; Commanders, Past Commanders, Grand and Past Grand Officers shall wear gold."

A definite move for the State Grand Jurisdictions to control the Uniform was introduced at the Triennial Conclave of 1883 by the resolution of Sir Knight Meyer of Pennsylvania:

"Resolved, That the matter of Templar uniform in the jurisdictions of State Grand Commanderies be henceforth under the control of those Grand Bodies."

However this resolution was ruled out of order as it involved a change in the Statutes.

At the Triennial Conclave held in St. Louis in 1886, the Committee on Templar Jurisprudence made an extensive report on the subject of uniform:

"It is true that the Grand Encampment has failed to enforce a strict observance of the prescribed uniform. This failure has caused antagonisms and incongruities. Will there be any fewer antagonisms and incongruities if each Grand Commandery shall have the power over this matter within its own territorial jurisdiction? We shall see. In any event this is too petty a question to cause any serious trouble. While we believe the Grand Encampment would more properly and satisfactorily control this matter, we have elsewhere submitted it to this Body, to say whether for the sake of peace here, discord shall be risked elsewhere; whether steady, if slow, steps shall still be taken in the direction

of uniformity, or a concession shall be made to the impatience of those who wish to rush to a limitless variety of costumes.

Again we are forced to consider the perennial question of what shall we wear? The zeal and minuteness of detail with which the subject is discussed, is well worthy of a convention of Parisian modistes. There are propositions pending to regulate and re-adjust every portion of the uniform, from the color of the lining of the coat sleeves, through the entire outfit. There are propositions to divide control of the subject between the Grand Encampment and the several Grand Commanderies, and others, which propose to transfer the entire jurisdiction over the matter to the different Grand Commanderies, each to be a law unto itself.

"Let us try to present in an intelligible way the various propositions and the effects, if the same should be adopted.

"From Pennsylvania comes the demand that the power of the Grand Encampment be limited, and that the limitation be expressed in the words, It has power to prescribe the general characteristics of the uniform to be worn by Knights Templar.' The question at once arises, What are general characteristics as applied to uniform? We think this amendment would be void for uncertainty, and would leave the subject open to as much controversy as exists at present.

"We therefore recommend that this proposition be *not* agreed to.

"From Iowa comes the proposition that jurisdiction be vested in Grand Commanderies over the subject of uniform,' etc. This comprehensive language would take from the Grand Encampment power to regulate the uniform of its own immediate Subordinate Commanderies, and leave them without any prescribed uniform, or any authority vested with power to prescribe one.

## Good News for Charity Fundraisers



As long as we have supported charities and that has been a long time, we have always been in search for additional good ways of making money for our charities, other than the potluck dinners, fish fries and other methods, which have been our time-honored standbys for a long time.

Now, the York Rite Bodies of Fort Walton Beach have adopted a program that they would like to share with other bodies. William A. Howard, KTCH, writes the following:

"A marvelous rendition of Moses and the Burning Bush,' as referred to in the conferral of the Royal Arch Degree, has been painted by Victor M. Villazon, who also painted a rendition of 'Crusaders of the Cross,' which was so well received. The burning bush picture is of excellent quality with brilliant colors and detail. The picture is 15" wide and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep with a wide margin of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " across the top and bottom and both sides, so that it may fit in frames up to 16" deep and 20" wide. It will grace the walls of Lodges, homes, and churches. It is the thinking man's choice, and you will love it.

"We share this idea with you: Together we can make a lot of money for our charities. We here in Fort Walton Beach are splitting the monies received three ways to each of the three charities with the chairmen of the three working together - Isn't that great!

"The cost per copy to you is minimal,

and the price you sell it for is your decision; however, we ask that you consider the price to be at least \$10.00 each. P.G.C. Villazon has donated the work of art to us for this purpose with the hope that it will do well.

"Action is requested now: The response from the Most Eminent Grand Master is very positive and your participation is requested. We will be communicating with each Grand Secretary and Grand Commander asking for the name of their Eye Foundation chairman, giving them further information which we hope will develop into a wonderful way of raising funds for our charities. It is our wish that every Commandery within the Grand Encampment get involved and make this a very successful program for the Eye Foundation. If you wish to write, fax, or call; the numbers are: phone: (904) 243-6256, fax: (904) 243-8917, or write: P.O. Box 37, Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548."

### **Sir Knight James C. Lovig, Sr. Receives Illinois Membership Jewel**

On February 17, 1992, Sir Knight J. Robert Stockner, E.G. Sr. W., presented the Grand Commandery of Illinois Membership jewel to Sir Knight James C. Lovig, Sr., E.P.C. (1990) of Aurora Commandery No. 22.

Sir Knight Lovig is confined to a wheelchair due to a hip replacement after a fall at home.

He celebrated his ninety-third birthday with the presentation of the Grand Commandery Membership jewel: Malta Cross, shield, crossed swords and one garnet.

And this was also the time of a third important occasion. Nine Sir Knights and their ladies were there to help Jim and his Lady Lois celebrate their sixty-eighth wedding anniversary with cake and ice cream.



**Howard Malcolm Snapp, Jr.**

**Illinois**

**Grand Commander-1957**

**Born May 7, 1895**

**Died April 11, 1992**

**Winston Royal Jagger**

**Maine**

**Grand Commander-1956**

**Born December 13, 1903**

**Died April 26, 1992**

**Knights Templar Eye Foundation,  
Inc. New Club Memberships**

**Grand Commander's Club**

Pennsylvania No. 56-Dr. Arthur G. Williams

Louisiana No. 15-John H. E. Downs

Louisiana No. 16-I. L. Gallaspy

Louisiana No. 17-Oran C Stewart

Louisiana No. 18-Roy B. Tuck, Jr.

Ohio No. 39-William J. Ellenberger

Ohio No. 40.-Rudolph Boeschlin

Colorado No. 22-John P. Himes

Illinois No. 45-In Memory of G. Wilbur Bell

by Chuck, Melanie, Erynn and Dan  
Reynolds

Oregon No. 19-Wilson Bump

New Hampshire No. 11-Roger A. Chase

Maryland No. 48-A. Ray Bulgin

Maryland No. 49-Maxwell V. Frye

Maryland No. 50-Melville L. Wolfe

California No. 64-David MacCallum

Georgia No. 101-J. B. Marrett

Virginia No. 29-William H. Trotter, Sr.

Alabama No. 24-Calvin C. Snow

Michigan No. 51-Daniel S. Turner

Oklahoma No. 9-Dr. Barbs Milton Kent

Iowa No. 20-Gordon W. Hull

Tennessee No. 46-Robert Hartley

Iowa No. 21-Willard M. Loper

Pennsylvania No. 57-Robert E. Felsburg

Arizona No. 30-Jeffrey B. Polston

Arizona No. 31-Robert L. Gumfory

Arizona No. 32-Joel D. Mesk

Vermont No. 5-John H. Kipp

**Grand Master's Club**

No. 1,790-Ronald A. Fraser (IL)

No. 1,791-Comelius K. McAvoy (FL)

No. 1,792-Robert A. Colbourn (CT)

No. 1,793-George L. Gay (IA)

No. 1,794-Paul H. Ripley, Sr. (MD)

No. 1,795-Lanier S. Dasher, Jr. (GA)

No. 1,796-Henry Lee Conner (GA)

No. 1,797-Jimmie W. Hobgood (GA)

No. 1,798-Harold F. Ratteree (GA)

No. 1,799-Ernest E. McGriff (GA)

No. 1,800-Clarence E. Home (GA)

No. 1,801-David MacCallum (CA)

No. 1,802-Clifford L. Counter (AZ)

No. 1,803-Roy E. Hammond, Jr. (GA)

No. 1,804-John L. Winkelman (PA)

No. 1,805-Donald J. McLain (IA) - Charity

Board, Grand Commandery of Iowa

No. 1,806-Marion L. Miller (IA) - Charity

Board, Grand Commandery of Iowa

No. 1,807-In memory of Walter F. Harris

(FL) by Mrs. James G. Thompson and  
friends

No. 1,808-Thomas Garnett Morehead (TX)

No. 1,809-Edward M. Block (NV)

No. 1,810-William H. Thornley, Jr. (CO)

No. 1,811-Laurence C. Way (CO)

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: Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, IL 62705, (217) 523-3838.

# Highlights

## Sovereign Grand Commander's Son Raised in Colorado



On April 8, 1992, Brother James Paul (right), son of Illustrious Brother Francis G. Paul (left), Sovereign Grand Commander of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, was Raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason in Lafayette Lodge No. 91, Lafayette, Colorado.



In attendance at the ceremonies were, above, left to right: Grand Master Thornley; Richard A. Miklich, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of Colorado; illustrious Brother Jess W. Gem, Sovereign Grand Inspector General of Colorado, S.J.; Brother James Paul; Illustrious Brother Francis G.

Paul; Sir Knight Howard R. Caldwell, Chief of Staff and Past Department Commander of the Grand Encampment; and Knight Companion Arthur Vos, Jr., Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign of the United Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine.

## A "Malta Jewel" To Be Worn with the Cap and Mantle



A need has risen for those Commanderies that have opted to utilize the "Ceremonial Robes" or Caps and Mantles. In most cases, the reason behind the adoption of the Cap and Mantle has been financial. The younger Sir Knights that are new to the order are normally in the process of forming their families and accumulating necessities. They have difficulty justifying a large expenditure for a regulation Templar uniform, whereas a Cap and Mantle is within their means. This financial situation also extends itself to the Commandery that has adopted the ceremonial robes, and provides them for the use of its officers. And yet, when the new Sir Knight receives the Order of Malta, the Commandery must present him with a Maltese Cross with the admonishment of "never desert it or lay it aside." This jewel, by the Grand Master's decision, cannot be attached to the Mantle, but the Commandery must incur the expense of these jewels for presentation, even

## from the Masonic Family

though they will probably never be worn. The Commandery is, of course, authorized a "Commandery Emblem," incorporating the Cross of Malta, with approval of the Grand Commandery, but many Commanderies have not acquired a distinctive emblem. At any rate, the emblem would be that of a Knight Templar and not specifically a Knight of Malta.

There is now a small, much less expensive jewel, that could be worn on the lapel or pocket of the jacket or coat that is worn under the Mantle. It also could be worn during everyday life and satisfy the adage to "wear it on your breast near your heart, and never desert it or lay it aside." The jewel is a 5/8" white Maltese Cross set in gold with a representation of the Shield of the United States superimposed on the center.

This small jewel will not be allowed on the regulation Templar uniform, and will in no way replace the standard jewel usage. Any Sir Knight who acquires a regulation Templar uniform must be presented a standard Maltese Cross Jewel by his Commandery.

The Grand Encampment office now has a supply of these jewels at a price of \$6.00 each, or \$5.00 when ordered in lots of six. Please send your check or money order to the Grand Encampment, 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101, Chicago, IL 60630-2460.

The Committee on Ritualistic Matters  
T. Olin Gore, Chairman  
Earl R. Little and Jon Patrick Sweet

### Indiana Grand Masters Class-1992

York Rite Masons from throughout Indiana congregated at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Fort Wayne to honor Brother Daniel J. Leonard, 141st Grand Master of Indiana Masons, with a York Rite class of 125 candidates. The class is shown above.



The March 21 program consisted of all of the degrees of York Rite Masonry performed under the direction of the grand officers of the York Rite bodies.

Presiding grand officers of Indiana York Rite were: Howard E. Cox, Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons; Vonn G. Hoffman, Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Cryptic Masons; and Dwight E. Lanman, Jr., Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. The Royal Arch Chapter Degree of Mark Master was conferred by Huntington Chapter No. 27; the degree of Past Master (Virtual) was performed by William Hacker Chapter No. 63; the Most Excellent Master Degree was handled by Angola Chapter No. 58; and the officers of the Grand Chapter, R.A.M. of Indiana, performed the Royal Arch Degree.

Following a lunch served in the Scottish Rite Cathedral dining room, Fort Wayne Council No. 4, R. & S.M., performed the Royal Master Degree, and the Grand Council officers conferred the Select Master Degree. Group V York Rite Association portrayed the Commandery Order of Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, followed by the Order of Malta performed by Indiana Priory No. 8, KYCH. The Grand Commandery officers under the leadership of Right Eminent Grand Commander Dwight E. Lanman, Jr., then conferred the Order of the Temple.

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

Campaign report by Grand  
Commanderies for KTEF Officers and  
Trustees for the week ending May 8,  
1992. The total amount contributed to  
date is \$1,056,254.85.

Alabama .....	\$8,401.67
Arizona .....	16,402.55
Arkansas .....	8,035.07
California .....	21,266.12
Colorado .....	117,598.88
Connecticut .....	15,438.64
Delaware .....	1,127.80
District of Columbia .....	6,473.00
Florida .....	42,045.06
Georgia .....	63,998.75
Idaho .....	3,023.31
Illinois .....	28,552.40
Indiana .....	7,784.08
Iowa .....	27,953.84
Kansas .....	7,611.00
Kentucky .....	12,164.65
Louisiana .....	8,195.33
Maine .....	3,528.03
Maryland .....	14,573.79
Mass./R.I. ....	24,422.38
Michigan .....	17,240.00
Minnesota .....	11,816.16
Mississippi .....	4,663.00
Missouri .....	11,167.35
Montana .....	13,116.30
Nebraska .....	2,574.00
Nevada .....	2,791.50
New Hampshire .....	8,959.17
New Jersey .....	6,976.60
New Mexico .....	2,550.00
New York .....	21,193.85
North Carolina .....	7,811.25
North Dakota .....	767.60
Ohio .....	35,285.68
Oklahoma .....	3,408.68
Oregon .....	10,870.28
Pennsylvania .....	69,001.22
South Carolina .....	15,657.90
South Dakota .....	2,333.76
Tennessee .....	28,639.91
Texas .....	170,525.43
Utah .....	5,091.49
Vermont .....	3,278.38
Virginia .....	22,285.22
Washington .....	68,072.00
West Virginia .....	11,616.00
Wisconsin .....	9,707.76
Wyoming .....	6,984.04
Philippines .....	5.00

Alaska No. 1, Fairbanks .....	100.00
Anchorage No. 2, Alaska .....	300.00
Porto Rico No. 1 .....	900.00
Ivanhoe No. 2, Mexico .....	90.00
Tokyo No. 1, Japan .....	90.00
Heidelberg No. 2, Germany .....	1,320.00
Solo di Aruba, U.D. ....	300.00
Canaan, U.D. ....	290.00
Miscellaneous .....	39,878.97

**100% LIFE SPONSORSHIP  
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR  
EYE FOUNDATION**

**DeMolay Commandery No. 7  
Chickasha, OK**

**Hanford Commandery No. 46  
Hanford, CA**

**Taylor Commandery No. 85  
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East Cleveland, OH**

**Millington Commandery No. 39  
Millington, TN**

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When every dollar counts, the out-of-pocket expenses that you must pay under Medicare's Co-Payments and Deductibles can become truly catastrophic. That's why your **Grand Encampment of Knights Templar Group Medicare Supplement Plan** was designed to help you fill the gaps in your Federal Medicare Coverage. For information and a brochure call the Knights Templar Insurance Plans Toll Free Hot Line Number today:

**1-800-336-3316**

After the disastrous Fourth Crusade in 1204, the hand writing was on the wall; the Christian cause could no longer survive when the , Latins and the Greeks were so criminally divided.

The Greeks had proven to be the springboard for the supreme effort in the First Crusade. They were also the buttress behind the Latins in later crusades.

The center of this Byzantine Empire was in Constantinople, a city rich in beauty, and intricate in design. It represented nine centuries of culture and civilization, with its art, its architecture, medicine, outstanding buildings and other forms of life.

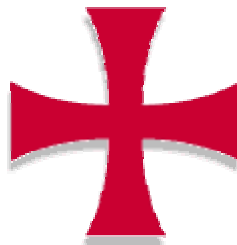
However, there was constant conflict between the Greeks and the Latins. The upshot of this turmoil was for open warfare to break out, which ended up in the sacking and pillaging of this once beautiful civilization by those barbarous knights and their followers. The whole fabric of the Byzantine Empire was shattered.

This was the beginning of the end for the Latin and Greek relationship. In religious matters, this was the final separation between the two Churches, a situation which has hardly been eliminated to the present day.

Upon hearing the news, Pope Innocent III was furious; he condemned these acts of violence. He particularly blamed the military orders; he said they were greedy, corrupt, and had abused many of the privileges which the Eastern Church had given them.

Undoubtedly, these charges were true, but these orders had become so rich and powerful they could afford to disregard these words of admonishment even when coming from the Pope himself. However, the crusading spirit was on the wane, the old ideals were forgotten about, and there was a growing feeling of secularism.

The decline of the Christian cause was



## The Knight Hospitallers

by Sir Knight  
W. Duane Kessler

always abetted by the constant quarreling between the Hospitallers and the Templars. In Saladin's day, the different Muslim factions were also quarreling among themselves. But if they were to drive out these interlopers of a different school of thought, they would have to present themselves as one unit.

Saladin's successor was Rukn-ad-din Baibers, a Turk by birth, who was ultimately to become the Sultan of Egypt. His life was one of violence, a life marked with bathe, murder and sudden death. He seemed to take off where Saladin's efforts stopped. The same drive which blew the Latin Kingdom out of Egypt was also the same one which drove the Franks out of the Levant.

In the spring of 1268, the Christians felt the wind of the sword when Baibers swept out of Egypt and captured the once beautiful city of Jaffa: The buildings were all razed to the ground and the inhabitants were all either killed or enslaved. Swirling past Tripoli, he laid waste to all the grounds around them, leaving this once fine looking land as though a swarm of locusts had just passed through it.

He then turned his efforts toward Antioch, long held as the prize possession of the Christians. Within four days, he had butchered and killed all of the men, and sold the women and children off as slaves. This once proud and picturesque city, where Anthony and Cleopatra had wintered together, has never recovered from the Baiber visitation to this day.

The Muslim force, if we are to believe the Latin reports, totaled 100,000 foot soldiers and 40,000 cavalrymen, many times the size of their 800 knights and 1,200 foot soldiers.

At Acre the destruction was total, the fortifications, towers, merchant houses, store sheds and port fortifications were destroyed by Baiber's troops. Military and civilian personnel alike fled by sea from such ports as Beruit, Haifa, Tyre, and Tortusa.

While Baiber's troops succeeded in expulsion of the Franks from the Levant, a feat which Saladin's forces failed to do; the Turkish Mamelukes sowed nothing of the civilization which Saladin had known.

Thousands of Christians now flooded the markets of the East; their personal belongings and property were gone and their lands as well. Henceforth, the energies and violence of the Latins and other Western Europeans would largely be directed against one another.

Of course, this meant the decline of the military orders. The fate of the Templars was eventual extinction and their property was sequestered to the Hospitallers. It seems Philip the Fair, King of France, was in desperate need of funds. By trick he captured the Grand Master, Jacques DeMolay, who was burned at the stake in 1314.

The Teutonic Knights had a different fate. Beginning as a hospital unit, they were completely dominated militarily. This order found a new purpose in Europe, becoming the spearhead of the German colonization of Prussia.

So in 1287, the Knight Hospitallers found a new home, establishing itself in Limosso on the Island of Cyprus. The order had holdings in this area and in Nicosia. So it was only natural for them to locate here. Also, it was only natural for them to establish a naval arm to replace the land operation.

It was here that an astute Grand Master, William De Villaret, drastically reorganized the order by tightening up on its discipline, securing further properties and privileges here and in Europe, thus insuring its continued existence.

Writing in this order's existence, Riley Smith explains: "If historians have exaggerated the Order's strength, they have under-emphasized the Order's historical importance. In addition to being one of the most important institutions in the Latin East, it was one of the first internationally organized exempt Orders



of the Church. Its ideal of caring for the sick and poor set a standard followed by many in the later Middle Ages. It proclaimed, perhaps most characteristically, the crusading ideal, that mixture of charity and pugnacity that had so profound an effect on all western thought in the high Middle Ages. It was an instrument of the Popes in the centuries of their prominence, while in its internal history it

**"It proclaimed, perhaps most characteristically, the crusading ideal, that mixture of charity and pugnacity that had so profound an effect on all western thought in the high Middle Ages."**

reflected the changing social and economic structure of Europe; the rise of the knightly class, but also the emergence of a capitalistic monetary economy."

Although the Knights of St. John had their possessions in Cyprus and they gradually recovered from their moral and material losses, their position was not satisfactory. The Latin king of Cyprus, Henry, was determined no new holdings could be acquired on the island. He made it quite clear their reputation of using their influence and hostility in Palestine was not to be used in his own country and they were only there on sufferance.

So in 1306 came an opportunity for securing a land of their own. A Genoese pirate and adventurer, named Vignolo dei Vignoli, proposed that they join forces with the Hospitallers. He had a lease of the islands of Cos and Leros in the Dodecanese group in the Aegean Sea. In return Pirate Vignoli would receive one third of the income and assets. With their combined strength, they could capture all of the area islands.

Grand Master Fulk de Villaret listened and approved, providing the Pope would approve the territory of another Christian monarch. Permission was not too hard to secure since this was a Christian state. Also the Byzantine governor of Rhodes cast off his allegiance to the emperor of Constantinople, and was running his island as an independent state. It was, nevertheless, a Christian country and only an extreme cause could have justified an attack upon the island.

So the Order of St. John was strongly implanted on the Island of Rhodes in 1310, with Fulk de Villaret, a nephew of William de Villaret, firmly established as Grand Master of the Knight Hospitallers.

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

#### **Sale of Watches/Clocks Benefits KTEF**

Sir Knight Harry G. Bowen, Scottsdale Commandery No. 12, Scottsdale, Arizona, and 2nd time Grand Master's Club member, donates 10% of the sale of made-to-order Masonic watches and clocks to the KTEF. The personalized watches are \$65 ea. Also available is a personalized gold pocket watch for \$125. In addition, Sir Knight Bowen is offering a 10" quartz movement wall clock with white dial, black numbers, choice of logo, lodge name and number on dial; and select pine wood wall clock in the shape of Masonic, Shrine, or Eastern Star logo, unfinished; clocks are only \$59 each. Further, a 2" x 3" oval ceramic bolo tie is available with Masonic or Shrine logo and with name of state, personal name, lodge or temple name in enamel, for \$30. All prices include shipping and handling. Allow 4 to 6 weeks delivery on all of the above items. 10% of all sales go to the Eye Foundation. Order from Sir Knight Harry G. Bowen, 2633 South Country Club Way, Tempe, AZ 85282-2921, (602) 968-7021

## Commodore Perry - continued from page 10

the question of the Japanese official.

"Why," the official asked, "are four warships required to deliver a letter to the Shogun?"

Out of respect for him! Perry replied.

The next day, July 10, was a Sunday, so Perry refused to conduct any diplomatic business.

During the next few days, while the negotiations continued, American sailors in longboats took soundings throughout Edo Bay. Perry cheerfully admitted that he was charting the channel to Edo. If the negotiations dragged on too long, then Perry was going to land at Edo, under

**'This achievement of mine I consider an important event in my life. The pageant was magnificent and I am the only Christian that has ever before landed peacefully on this part of Japan or any part without submitting to humiliating degradation.'**"

cover of his big guns, to personally deliver the President's letter to the Shogun, Perry said.

On July 12 a compromise was reached: Petty would deliver the President's letter to a pair of officials who were described to him as "His Highness Toda, Prince of Izu, first counselor of the Empire" and "Prince Ido of Iwami." These gentlemen would deliver the letter to the Shogun.

At a desolate spot on the shore of the bay, the Japanese erected a prefabricated building in which the princes would receive the letter from Perry. The floor of the reception hail was fitted with trap doors under which assassins could hide, in the case it was decided to kill the Americans.

At dawn on July 14, the two American steam frigates maneuvered into position

just off the beach where the reception hall stood, and anchored with springs on their cables, so that their guns could quickly be brought to bear on the shore. The Americans counted five thousand Japanese archers, pike-men, cavalry, and musketeers, drawn up in brigades, under brightly colored banners, on the beach around the reception hall.

Commodore Perry headed ashore with two hundred and fifty heavily-armed sailors and marines, plus a brass band. The launches of the Americans approached the beach in single file, while the *U.S.S. Susquehanna* fired a thirteen-gun salute.

As the sailors and marines jumped ashore, they formed into smart ranks. When Commodore Perry landed, the marines presented arms, the sailors in the boats tossed oars, and the band played Hail! Columbia!"

On the march to the reception hall, the American parade was led by marines in blue jackets, white trousers, and plumed shakos. Next came the band, and then a contingent of sailors in white blouses, blue bell-bottomed trousers, and blue caps with fancy ribbons.

Two small ship's boys came next, carrying the President's letter in a rosewood casket with golden hinges. Next came the commodore himself, flanked by two Negro orderlies, both of whom were exceptionally tall and muscular men. More sailors brought up the rear.

The Japanese were impressed by the American discipline. One Japanese observer wrote, "The adroit maneuvers of the guards in the van as well as in the rear, conducted just as if they had been marching into enemy territory, left us in amazement." Equally wonderful to the natives were Perry's two giant orderlies, the first black men who had ever set foot on Japanese soil.

As the Americans approached the reception hall, they noticed that all the Japanese seemed to be scowling in a ferocious way. This made the Americans

nervous, although they had the impression that Japanese warriors always wore scowls on formal occasions, a ferocious look being part of the proper samurai manner.

The Americans would have been even more nervous had they known that the nine samurai with swords were hidden under the floor of the reception hall, with orders from Lord Toda to jump out and behead Commodore Perry if the meeting turned violent.

Lord Toda and Lord Ido were waiting to greet Commodore Perry in a room carpeted and hung with violet silk, to mask the hasty construction of the prefabricated pine building. They rose and bowed as the commodore entered; then all the other Japanese men in the room bowed extremely low to the two lords; and then everybody was seated.

Neither of the Japanese lords spoke a word. They sat rigid as statues cold and correct, creating a long and awkward silence. Apparently they expected that the Americans would insult them or otherwise provoke a brawl; so they were mentally prepared to fight and die.

After nobody had moved or spoken for a long time, the Japanese interpreters announced that their highnesses were ready to receive the President's letter. Perry beckoned to the two ship's boys, who presented the casket to the Negro orderlies, who opened the casket and held up the letter, displaying the Great Seal of the United States. They then placed the letter in a scarlet dispatch case provided by the Japanese.

In return, Lord Ido handed to his aide a scroll, which was delivered to Perry's orderlies. The scroll read:

"The letter of the President of the United States of North America, and copy, are hereby received, and will be delivered to the Shogun. It has been many times intimated that business relating to foreign countries cannot be transacted here in Uraga...

nevertheless, as it has been observed by the commodore, in his quality of ambassador to the President, would feel himself insulted by a refusal to receive a letter at this place, the justice of which has been acknowledged, the above letter is hereby received, in opposition to Japanese law. As this is not the place to negotiate with foreigners, so neither conferences nor entertainment can be held. Therefore, as the letter has been received, you can depart."

Perry said that he would, indeed, depart; but he would return by spring to receive the Shogun's answer to the President's letter.

"With all four ships?" asked the interpreter.

"Probably more," said Perry.

After that the commodore led the Americans back to their ship. Perry felt pleased with himself. In a letter to his wife he wrote, "This achievement of mine I consider an important event in my life. The pageant was magnificent and I am the only Christian that has ever before landed peacefully on this part of Japan or any part without submitting to humiliating degradation."

While Perry's squadron steamed to China to rendezvous with supply ships, the Japanese government debated how to reply to President Millard Fillmore's letter, which requested three things: 1) kind treatment of shipwrecked seamen and foreign vessels in distress; 2) permission to build a coaling station for American ships; and 3) trade.

In the ministry of the Shogun were some lords—mostly from coastal towns - who felt that Japan should welcome the Americans with open arms, in order to learn from them how to build steam engines and shell guns. Other lords - mostly from inland towns - said that trade would ruin the economy and kill the samurai spirit. They advocated greeting Perry with cannon fire when he returned. They said that Japan did not need to fear the superior guns of the Americans, because the Japanese fighting spirit was the greatest weapon on earth.

It was a rule of the government that any minister could propose a new law at any time, but if his proposal was rejected, he must commit suicide. This rule encouraged the ministers to reach a consensus, even when they had violent differences of opinion.

The leading minister, Abe, therefore solicited opinions from a hundred lords, from the Emperor at Kyoto, and from the owner of the leading bordello in Edo, on what to do about the Americans. (The owner of the bordello suggested drinking parties aboard the American ships. When the Americans were drunk, they could be murdered with small knives, the lady thought.)

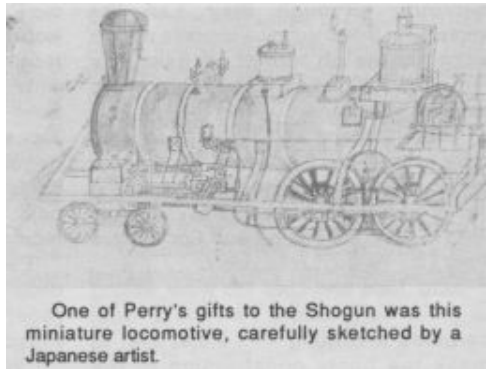
When all opinions had been weighed, a compromise was reached:

1. The Americans would be received politely, and would be "protected from bad Japanese people."

2. Two of the American President's requests would be granted, but his third request would be denied. Castaways would be treated kindly, and the Americans would get a coaling station at Shimoda, but there would be no foreign trade, except for the purchase of modern weapons to make Japan invincible.

3. Japan would immediately begin building a modern navy. The Japanese government would purchase a steam-powered warship from a European nation, in order to copy and reproduce the design.

Perry was meanwhile provisioning, refueling, and adding ships to his squadron at Canton, China. When Perry returned with nine ships to Edo Bay in February of 1854, he did not realize that the Japanese had already made up their minds to receive him peacefully. As negotiations recommenced, the Americans were tense. According to a Japanese source, the Americans were alarmed when a Japanese lord closed his iron fan with a smart snap that sounded like a pistol-shot. Reaching for their Colt



revolvers, the Americans "assumed a resolute attitude."

On another occasion, the Japanese panicked when the entire American squadron fired salutes on George Washington's birthday. "The tumultuous roars frightened our people," a Japanese chronicler wrote, but everybody relaxed when it turned out that the barbarians were celebrating the birthday of "the King of America"

Hoping to calm everybody down, an American officer suggested that the Japanese bring their wives aboard for a dance. This suggestion caused the solemn Japanese diplomats to collapse in giggles; they found the idea bizarre and embarrassing.

The Americans had better luck when they invited the Japanese to a minstrel show, featuring white sailors with black faces playing banjos and dancing. The Japanese found this hilariously funny.

Perry had a large stock of gifts for Japanese officials. He had carefully selected gifts that would demonstrate to the Japanese that the Americans were sensitive, cultured people: For example, he gave to the Shogun a complete set of Audubon's bird prints, a variety of musical instruments, and some expensive American whiskey. Other gifts demonstrated American mechanical genius; there were telescopes, clocks,

Colt revolvers, photographic camera, a working telegraph, and a miniature steam locomotive on 18-inch track.

The Japanese were very enthusiastic about rye whiskey and Colt revolvers. They also liked the miniature steam railroad, which Perry set up on the shore of the bay. This train raced around in a 360-foot oval at its top speed of twenty miles per hour, carrying grinning Japanese noblemen who rode cross-legged on the roofs of the miniature cars.

As both sides began to relax, the negotiations between Perry and the Japanese became 'diplomacy by revelry.' There were exhibitions of Sumo wrestling, followed by toasts with Sake, followed by exhibitions of precision marching by the U.S. Marines, followed by toasts with whiskey.

The official Narrative of the Expedition describes one party aboard the *U.S.S. Powhatan* as follows: "The Commodore said the success of his treaty depended on the success of his entertainment, so we did our best.. The guests were highly amused when we toasted the Emperor of Japan, the President of the United States, the Commodore, the High Commissioners, and the Japanese Ladies. When the band commenced playing, several guests commenced shuffling and dancing - and to encourage them some of our grayest and gravest officers danced with them.. The Japanese kept shouting at the top of their voices, and were heard far above the music of the bands." One Japanese aristocrat, full of Yankee whiskey, flung his arms around Commodore Perry's neck and cried, 'Nippon and America, all the same heart!'"

In March a treaty was concluded which gave Americans two coaling stations, and the right to move a consulate. (No right to trade was immediately granted, but a trade agreement would be worked out by the American consul, Townsend Harris, within a few years.) Perry had accomplished his mission.



Japanese study of the *U.S.S. Powhatan*, which became Perry's flagship in 1854.

He had also ended two and a half centuries of Japanese isolation from the mainstream of world technological progress. As soon as the Japanese ended their isolation and began building modern weapons instead of sixteenth century blunderbusses, their nation transformed itself, with astonishing speed, into one of the world's great imperialist powers.

In 1904, a more fifty-one years after *the U.S.S. Susquehanna* had astonished feudal Japan by sailing against the wind, the Japanese Navy destroyed the entire Russian Pacific Fleet.

Commodore Perry was a member of Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City in 1819.

He died in New York City on March 4, 1858.

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



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.

Barlow Commandery No. 15, Barlow, FL, is seeking into on new and used uniforms, swords, and prices. Please notify Warren H. Eddinger, Commander; 1510 W. Ariana St., Lot No. 220; Lakeland; FL 33803; (813) 687-1966 (evenings).

For sale: gold Past Commander sword and Past Commander belt with gold chains, good condition, \$200.00. S. G. Pryor; 135 Spa/ding Dr., N.E.; Atlanta; GA 30328-1912.

Wanted: Past Commander chapeau and sword belt. Must be in excellent condition. Bill Cunningham, 1281 Harrison Rd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129, (615) 893-5635.

Wanted: officer's black Commandery, double-breasted, short tail, dress coat, size 44-46 regular. Must be in good or excellent condition. Don't need sleeve crosses or state or unit numbers. Please slate price, also. Earl R. Benedict, 4415 Bennett Rd., Saranac, MI 48881, (616) 642-9960.

LET'S SWAP! I will exchange a handmade, kneeling Sir Knight pin with anyone who will send me a Masonic monitor (symbolic, cryptic, or capitular), or any other Masonic memorabilia. I collect monitors, Masonic books, lapel pins, and Masonic coins. I am also wanting an old Knights Templar apron - triangular with skull and crossbones. Michael O. Gillard, PC.; 17613 N. Co. Rd., 300 W; Muncie; IN 47303-9714; (317) 358-4484.

Wanted to buy: old style, long coats. Will pay up to \$10.00 ea. Also need sword. Please note: Will the person from GA who sent the coats please contact me. I lost your address. A. D. Hamilton, 2510 Rando4h Rd., Cookeville, TN 38501.

Morgantown Lodge of Perfection of Orient of WV of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite has minted antiqued bronze medallion to honor III. C. B. Hall, 33°, Deputy for Supreme Council for WV. Proceeds will go to the Childhood Language Disorder Center being established in Morgantown. Send \$8.00 or more as donation to Peter V. Turner, 820 College Ave., Morgantown, WV 26505

Wanted: band instruments for new Marzuq Temple Shrine marching band. Need bass drums, etc Advise condition and price. Shriner Dr. John DeCaro, 2505 Chamberlain St., Tallahassee, FL 32310, (904) 386-1349

Wanted: Shrine bob (string) ties available from some Shrine Temples over the past years. For sale: one 1900 Syria Shrine Temple, Pittsburgh glass, Imperial Session, Washington, DC, \$75.00 and one 1905 Syria Temple blue shot glass (barrel - slight chip on rim), Niagara Falls, \$65.00. Both plus shipping. Robert E. Isberg, 1622 Marquette Rd., Joliet, IL 60435, (815) 725-9410

Wanted: long, old style morning coat or Commandery uniform coal (single or double-breasted), size 46 or 48 long or extra-long. Charles Boice, PD.D.G.C.; 8509 Winding Ln., Pensacola, FL 3.2514; (904) 478-9671.

For sale: our Chapter has a limited number of defunct Chapter mark coins from Eureka Chapter No. 50 and Lawrence Chapter No. 95, who have merged with us. Send \$5.00 for choice, \$9.00 for both to Paw Paw Chapter No. 34, R.A.M.; C/O Bill Fromman; 22831 60th Ave.; Mattawan; MI 49071.

Wanted: Lodge would appreciate donation of any Masonic commemorative coins: Grand Master's, anniversary, etc: also, Chapter pennies or any coins dated 1858 (dale of our charter). Will be prominently featured in display at Lodge. Mike Smith, Sec. Blanco Lodge No. 216; P.O. Box 861; Blanco; DC 78606.

Wanted: any baseball item linked to Masonry: photos, equipment, anything. Mike Gonsolin, PM.; 242 La Pera Cir.; Danville; CA 94526; (510) 838-0361.

Swiss Triangle pocket watch; also, a Swiss Triangle Wrist watch, Shrine pocket watch and Shrine wrist watch. Many old Masonic pocket watches, including Dudley watches, Masonic balls or globes and many Knight Templar watch fobs. C. Clark Julius, 2260 Carlisle Rd., York, PA 17404, (717) 764-3067

J Wanted: Masonic Chapter pennies by avid collector. I have been building this collection for over 22 years - will one day end up in a Masonic museum. Why not find a home for your mark? I collect all varieties, so more than likely I can use any you have. Especially looking for pennies from merged or defunct Chapters. I will gladly send a check for each piece or will buy your collection or accumulation. For fast reply contact Maurice Storck, Sr.; 775 W. Roger Road, No. 214; Tucson, AZ 85705; (602) 886-7585

Wanted: old pottery and bottles with Masonic emblems, in good condition. Send into to Edward O'Shields; At. No. 2; Box 289; Union; SC 29379; (803) 427-3663

Seeking info on '49 pocket model Colt, .31 cal. S#236619, mfg. 1863; fully engraved, silver plated, Cavalier Frontiersman carved ivory handle by G. Young - traceable to April 25, 1872 in Moorhead, MN, to Charles Stanton "AKA" Shang. Would like to find original owner (Colt lost orig. records) or where I might go to get info. Bruce Kiefer, 918 S. 1st St., Moorhead, MN 56560

Seeking info on grandfather, William P. Thom, lived in or around Crystal Spring, MS (b. Ca. 1850, moved to Clarks, LA.) Anyone knowing or having any connection with name Thom, please contact me Billy R. Thom, P.O. Box 394, Benton, LA 71006

I am searching for and would like to correspond with descendants of Samuel Cooper, present at the night of the Boston Tea Party, and Samuel Cooper, Quartermaster General (?) during Civil War in the Confederacy. Samuel H. Cooper II, 393 S. Chase Ave., Columbus, OH 43204-3020

Want to contact Monteville P. Atkins and/or Thomas E. Tiffin from Alabama, who served in WWII Camp Wheeler, GA 1942. James I Bryson, 106 Barksdale Dr., Washington, GA 30673, (404) 678-7252 or (404) 678-2013

Trying to locate descendants of Ed or Joe Sherwood, who left western PA in early 1900s to work in the oil fields near Ada, OK. They were my grand mother's brothers. Any info appreciated. Patricia Gray; RD. No- 4, Box 4; Brookville, PA 15825

Want genealogical info on descendants of James S. M. Gray (1818-1881). Wife Rachel Amanda Roy. Other wives? Moved to MO from VA. Mrs. Wm. McCollum, 429 S. Duchesne Dr., St. Charles, MO 63301

Searching for descendants of Halt and Spradley of South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama. Write James R. Halt P.O. Box 294, Elgin, SC 29045

Seeking info about my father, Robert Monroe Stemberg. I believe born So. Waverty, PA; his father was Robert Elmer Stemberg and his mother was Carrie Monroe, both of So. Waverly; he had one brother, Kenneth. I was born Elmira, NY; my mother was Anna Louise Post, married Robert Monroe Stemberg, 1-15-1927, born Towanda, PA. Donald Emory Stemberg (Stemberg), P.O. Box 66, Hortense, GA 31543, (912) 473-2027

My father served on LCS-73 at the end of WWII. I have searched for several years to locate a model of this ship to give to him as a present. I would appreciate info on locating such a model either as a kit or already assembled. Milton Hager, 4797 Cascade Dr., Old Hickory TN 37138, (615) 889-4556

I am researching genealogy and history of descendants of William Scott (b.1773 in VA) and married Elizabeth McCoy (b. 1786 in MD). Both my parents were Scotts distantly related so I have accumulated lots of info from friends and relatives. Willing to trade genealogy and history of this union from William past to present. Grady V. Scott, 8346 40id Ave. N., St. Petersburg, FL 33709.

For sale: 3 grave sites in beautiful Whifemarth Memorial Cemetery, Horsham, PA, Section No. 5474, graves No. 1-6, Block S. \$1,000 takes all three. Calf Thomas H. Deane, (919) 754-5134.

For sale: grave site at West Lawn Memorial Park, Racine, WI, Section D, Lot No. 254, plots 3,4,5, and 6-2 for \$800 or all 4 for \$1 200 .Marge Stokke, 220N. 3rd St., River Falls, WI 54022, (715)425-5141.

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

Annual reunion: 204th F. A. Bn. ('Lil Joe), Korea, will be held weekend of Oct. 8-10, 1992, in St. Louis, MO, downtown at Marnot Pavillion Hotel. For further info Nick Vanderhave, 1333 Littleton Rd., Morris Plains, NJ or Jay A Otto, 1821 Monticello Dr., Naples, FL 33963-8449.

Reunion: 55th F. A. Bn., WWII, Sept. 25-26, 1992, Fort Bragg, NC. Phil Noto, 1305 Mitman Rd., Easton, PA 18042, (215) 252-4117.

Reunion: U.S.S. Osmus (DE-701), Buffalo, NY, Aug. 10-14,1992, for all harxta Contact George Easterling, 6529 Wrenwood Dr, Dallas; TX 75252, (214) 965-1333

Reunion: 874-875 Airborne Engineers, WWII, Oct. 13-16, Morrow, GA. Presley M. Owen, Jr.; 6314 Harbin Wood Dr.; Morrow; GA 30260.

