



# Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXVIII

AUGUST 1992

NUMBER 8



*Big Band Leader  
Vaughn Monroe*

The Grand Master comments on...

## Department Conferences

### Department Conferences - 1992

September usually begins the active "Templar Year" for most of us. This year should be no exception.

The officers of the Grand Commanderies of the several departments which meet this fall should be planning their schedules to attend their conference. The dates have been publicized for over a year - so there ought not be any conflicts within the state.

The schedule this fall follows the same pattern as the past several years:



Northeastern Department September 11-12—Baltimore, MD John W. Winkelman, R.E. Department Commander (215) 374-1286	Joel C. Bingner, R.E. Department Commander (503) 963-0191
South Central Department September 18-19—Shreveport, LA Donald L. Smith, R.E. Department Commander (806) 745-9701	North Central Department October 23-24—St. Paul, MN Clyde E. White, R.E. Department Commander (612) 771-1964
Northwestern Department October 16-17—Boise, ID	Southwestern Department November 6-7—Albuquerque, NM Robert M. Abernathy, R.E. Department Commander (505) 667-9868

All Sir Knights are invited to attend; all Grand Commandery officers are encouraged to attend; all dais officers and Grand Recorders are expected to attend:

### Annual Conferences

*Section 114<sup>1/2</sup>(b) Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Encampment - The Grand Master may call Annual Conferences in each of the Departments at such times and places during the Triennial period as he may determine. Such Department Conference shall include the Grand Commander, Deputy Grand Commander, Grand Generalissimo, Grand Captain General and Grand Recorder of each of the Grand Commanderies in such Departments, and such others as the Grand Master shall determine.'*

If any officer cannot attend, he is expected to inform the Department Commander of the reason why.

All the officers of the Grand Encampment, as well as one of the Trustees of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, are planning to attend all of the 1992-93 Department Conferences.

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

# Knight Templar

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

AUGUST: Sir Knights, this month's *Knight Templar* examines the life of Vaughn Monroe, a Big Band leader and popular singer whose character reflected those excellent values he learned at the altar of the Order of DeMolay. It also continues the story of the British Military Lodges of the 18th Century that carried the Fraternity from their homeland to North America. We wish you the best of all possible summers to enjoy those wonderful recreational facilities that abound in our great country.

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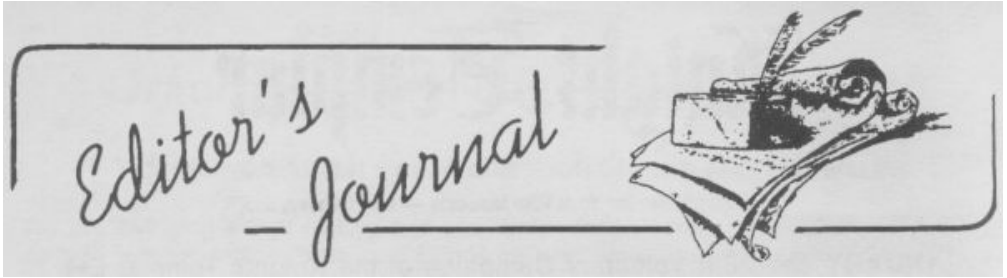
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Address corrections from members are to be sent to the local Recorders



**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.

**Eye Foundation 100% Life Sponsorship;** \$10.00 Or More Per Capita: Chicago Heights Commandery No. 78, Chicago Heights, Illinois, was inadvertently omitted from the July roster of Commanderies attaining these achievements for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

**Grand Commander Anthony Russo Dies:** *Knight Templar* regrets the passing of Sir Knight Tony Russo, Utah Supplement Editor and Grand Commander. His service is an example to Templary.



**The Widow's Pin:** In the January issue, it was announced that The Most Eminent Grand Master, William Henry Thornley, Jr., had authorized the design and manufacture of an attractive Past Grand Commander's Templar Cross Pin for widows of Sir Knights who were members of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. Section 2 of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment defines the eligibility for receiving the pin.

The Widow's Pin will be available during the current triennium, and will be issued upon written request to: Sir Knight Herbert A. Fisher, Honorary P.D.C, 553 Caren Drive, Virginia Beach, VA 23452,

**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 at the price of \$16.00. Please make checks payable to the Grand Encampment, and send them to the Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment, 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101, Chicago, Illinois 60630-2460.

# **Vaughn Monroe: *DeMolay's Gift to the Big Band Era***

by Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett 33<sup>o</sup>

What motivates a young man to lift himself out of a dreary factory-town existence and claw his way to fame and financial success in spite of overwhelming odds against such an accomplishment? Obviously, a spark exists within the breast of a chosen few that cannot be extinguished nor denied. That spark can and does ignite in the soul of a diverse cross section of humanity. It has nothing to do with personality, morals, character, or religious conviction. The drive to succeed can be as powerful within the psyche of a heartless tyrant as it is within the gentle breast of a charismatic missionary. Character has no influence on its intensity. Even more rare is to find the spark burning within the breast of a thoroughly good man, who remains untouched by the fruits of success and adulation.

Consider the case of Vaughn Monroe, a child of the country's rust belt," who burst brilliantly across the sky of musical entertainment when that celestial stage was crowded with a host of gifted and beloved artists. His story is not one of eccentric habits or bizarre anecdotes that spice the telling. There are no snippets that whisper of alcohol or personal indiscretions - for there were none. In the context of today's fare of television and media documentaries," the

story of Vaughn Monroe may strike a few as somewhat banal. Hopefully, most will view this story as the way life used to be in this great country, when home and family were pearls beyond value. At least, some of us think so.

Surely, there are no more than a handful of people over forty years of age in this broad land who do not recognize the opening strains of one of the Big Band Era's most powerful themes, "Racing With the Moon." The booming baritone voice of Vaughn Monroe had a magical quality that was recognized instantly by millions who love him. Big, handsome, and rugged, his dazzling smile made female hearts palpitate whenever and wherever he sang his song. Probably, Vaughn created more irritating moments for jealous boyfriends and husbands than any other singer - including Frank Sinatra and Bing Crosby! He had a very special quality that persuaded every woman that he was singing directly to her. It was only an illusion, because Vaughn's heart was always the sole possession of his beloved Marian.

Monroe was one of those rare musicians that had to be "untrained" to eliminate the classical quality from his vocalizing, and remold it into a vehicle that

would showcase popular music's lush ballads effectively. During the years of his greatest success, he endured countless critical slurs from the "hip" segment of the Big Band Era for his nasal style, and an equally ridiculous label that he was a poor instrumentalist. The detractors are gone. Only the golden memory of the fine Monroe music remains. Vaughn was one of the very few musical talents equipped to survive the transition from the Big Band Era into the day of the individual singer. He did it with flair, and without the loss of one iota of popularity.

Little information was promulgated about Vaughn's personal life because that's the way he wanted it. He married his high school sweetheart, Marian Baughman, and they kept the world of entertainment and bright lights away from their two daughters. Their private life was confined to a small circle of family and friends. Success never changed Vaughn, nor produced any visible impact on his personality. He was the same "regular guy" until the day he died, and that is how he is remembered by his loved ones.

Assuming one already had the "spark" previously discussed, what elements made a musical superstar in the waning days of the Big Band Era? Talent and an abundance of hard work was the simple answer. Vaughn arrived at that truth early in life, then wisely proceeded to make all the right moves. It was a long jump from the smoky rubber capital of Akron, Ohio, to the glitter of the Big Apple, but he made the journey - and made it look easy. Vaughn was born in Akron on October 7, 1911, and spent his early years there. His life entered a new chapter when the family moved to Jeannette, Pennsylvania, a few miles south of Pittsburgh, in time to start his junior year in high school. He was already deeply committed to a musical career.

Monroe graduated from Jeannette High School in the class of 1929, and the yearbook offers an impressive resume

under a photo of the handsome youngster. He is listed as class president, active in the school orchestra, the glee club, a jazz orchestra, basketball, swimming, and track. Not the least of his accomplishments were honors earned in classical trumpet competition. He won first place in state-wide contests in both Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. He eventually became skilled on flugelhorn and trombone, in addition to the trumpet. The 1929 yearbook predicted a great career in classical music for Vaughn Monroe.

During his school years, Vaughn became a member of the Order of DeMolay. Eventually, he became Master Counselor of Westmoreland Chapter in Jeannette. His enthusiasm and diligence in these pursuits, plus his subsequent achievements reflecting favorably upon DeMolay, culminated in the conferral of their Legion of Honor upon him.

After high school it was on to Carnegie Tech for Vaughn and preparation for a singing career in classical music. Marian, his school sweetheart, entered the University of Pittsburgh to pursue a degree in business administration. Money was tight, so Vaughn naturally turned to dance music as the best source of funds for college. He jobbed around Pittsburgh with a variety of local dance bands until he landed a job with the Gibby Lockhart Orchestra, a successful local organization. Monroe had found his niche in life, so college only lasted for two years. He next made his way to Cleveland and filled a chair in the Austin Wylie Orchestra as a trumpeter/singer. Now, all his time and energy were directed toward becoming successful in the musical field.

Within a few years, Vaughn was a recognized professional trumpeter and vocalist in the renowned Larry Funk Orchestra, "the band of a thousand melodies." The date was pegged as 1936 by band leader Leighton Noble who

remembers being buzzed" by a mysterious airplane pilot while horseback riding with Larry Funk and Vaughn near Denver. They always blamed the incident on Orville Knapp, a famous young band leader playing at a local hotel, but he never admitted he was the culprit. Vaughn moved from the Funk band to the Jack Marshard organization which operated out of both Boston and Miami with several society orchestras. Before long, Monroe was leading one of them. He was eleven years beyond his high school days when he decided to form his own orchestra in 1940.

One week prior to the debut of the Vaughn Monroe Orchestra in Boston on April 9, he and Marian were married. She was an established businesswoman, having earned a M.A. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in business administration. She became the business manager for the band as well as Vaughn's devoted wife, an arrangement that endured throughout his career.

Although financially pressed in the beginning, rapid acceptance of the new orchestra overcame the monetary problems. A successful engagement at the Paramount Theater in New York was followed by a long stay at the Commodore Hotel, firmly establishing the Monroe aggregation as headliners. By that point in time, Vaughn had made another career decision. He would concentrate on singing and relegate the trumpet to the closet. He reasoned, and Marian concurred, that his path to success was through vocalizing, and not by competing with the likes of Harry James, Charlie Spivak, and a proliferation of outstanding trumpeters launching new orchestras at that time.

What a great decision that turned out to be! Hit after hit soon elevated Monroe to national prominence as an outstanding crooner. Who can forget a few of the long



string of recordings that followed "Racing With the Moon"? Remember There, I've Said It Again," "Ballerina," "Let it Snow," "Tangerine," and the biggest of all, Ghost Riders in the Sky"? "Racing With the Moon" was originally a sixteen-bar theme composed by Vaughn and arranger Johnny Watson to open and close their radio programs. It became so popular that they had to complete the melody and add lyrics. When Vaughn recorded it, the number became a gold record immediately. Monroe also composed "Something Sentimental," a gorgeous ballad that had all the punch of his theme song.

By 1949, the Big Band Era was in its death throes, and famous orchestras

were being disbanded in ever-increasing numbers. Not so with Vaughn. That was the year he recorded Ghost Riders," a song composed by a Texas forest ranger. As further proof of his enduring popularity, he was signed to do his now-famous "Camel Caravan" show, proof positive that he could buck the trend of relegating big band leaders to the dusty past.

The Monroe orchestra was composed of really fine musicians, but Vaughn's overwhelming popularity as a singer forced the rest of the band into a secondary role, where they became a mere adjunct to his success. It was a very

**"Only a handful of names are remembered as superstars of the Big Band Era, among them that of Vaughn Monroe."**

musical band, playing fine arrangements, but it soon became an expendable luxury. Bookings for a full-size band, which also included the Moon Maids and the Moon Men (Vaughn's vocal groups), became increasingly scarce. Monroe decided to disband the orchestra and concentrate on his career as a single act. His last orchestra date was a memorable one - at West Point in 1954.

Vaughn and Marian moved the family, which included daughters Candace and Christina, to a home in Boston in 1949. They wanted the girls to grow up in a normal environment rather than a New York hotel. In 1965, Vaughn decided to move to Florida and make that his headquarters. Now financially independent, he built a fine home near the town of Stuart. He spent little time at home, however, as his heavy schedule kept him constantly on the move. An enthusiastic flyer, Vaughn owned a half dozen airplanes over the years, and eventually purchased a multi-engine Aero Commander, complete with two full-time

pilots. His schedule allowed scant time to pilot his own aircraft as he had in bygone years, but he never lost his love for flying. The Monroes covered a lot of ground in those busy days, not the least of which was a brief fling at a Hollywood career for Vaughn. His rugged, outdoor appearance made the big guy a natural for western films, and he was a leading man in several. These film ventures were augmented by television appearances on leading shows, among them an appearance in an episode of Bonanza." Nevertheless, Vaughn hated the "Hollywood scene," and missed normal life with his family. He called his girls every night, and soon abandoned the movie colony in favor of his abiding passion, singing pop music. He continued to delight audiences until the end of his life.

Vaughn never really retired. He remained active in the recording studio, on radio and television, plus did constant personal appearances until an accident contributed to health problems, resulting in his death from natural causes on May 21, 1973. True to the tradition of privacy established at the time of their marriage, Marian scheduled a private memorial service devoid of media attendance. Only the family and a few close friends were present at Vaughn's final Episcopalian rites in Stuart, Florida.

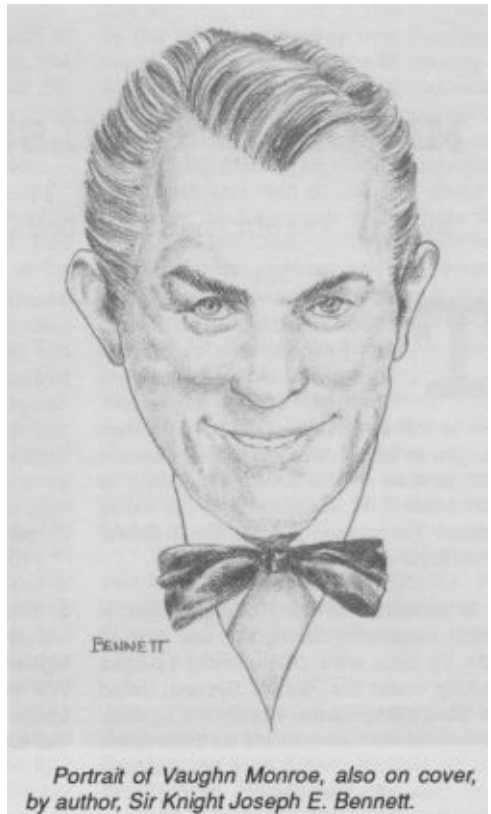
One imagines that Vaughn would be amazed at how well his fame has endured the test of time. Only a handful of names are remembered as superstars of the Big Band Era, among them that of Vaughn Monroe. Marian never became fully reconciled to her loss, but she did launch a new and successful career in Stuart which has added to Vaughn's already substantial legacy. Among a myriad of activities today, she sits on several governing boards which oversee the destinies of an important local bank, and the single, large hospital in Martin County, Florida, where she resides. Her



most cherished personal possession is a spectacular painting presented to Vaughn in commemoration of his RCA Victor recording of Ghost Riders in the Sky." To Marian, it is a constant reminder of her great life with Vaughn. She donated most of his memorabilia to the New England Conservatory of Music, where a special place has been designated for it. She also authorized a "Vaughn Monroe Orchestra," under the direction of former band member Lou Feldman. The family has declined any financial remuneration from the venture, and made only one stipulation - that Feldman never use a male vocalist. Operating out of Orlando, the band is quite successfully playing many of Vaughn's best old arrangements.

There was never time during the drive for success for Monroe to become a Freemason. That is a familiar story, one that gives one pause to ponder the effects on any DeMolay forced to wait several years before reaching the qualifying age for Masonic membership. Whatever all the factors, the Fraternity was diminished by the fact that Vaughn never petitioned. He was eminently qualified to do so. His record in DeMolay bears eloquent testimony to his worthiness, and so did his exemplary life.

We never turn on the television set during the Christmas season without seeing a commercial hawking records and tapes of Vaughn's old blockbusters. When the pretty melody and lyrics of "Let It Snow" pour out of the speakers, a wave of nostalgia is sure to engulf everyone in the room - even if you are tone deaf! Truly, for many of us Vaughn Monroe still lives!



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- Leo Walker: *The Big Band Almanac*, Vinewood Enterprises, Inc., Hollywood, CA, 1978.
- Marian (Mrs. Vaughn) Monroe: Family archives and interviews.

Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett, 33°, KYCH and P.D.D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, is a member of Brenton D. Babcock-Iris Lodge No. 600, Cleveland, Ohio (W.M. three times). He resides at 507 Ninth Street, Box 1928, Bandera, TX 78003

# Masonry's Missionaries

## Part II

by Sir Knight Dean N. Goranson, P.G.P, KTCH

The Seven Years War, 1756-1763, between Britain and France, was called the French and Indian War on the North American continent. This is the earliest period of Regimental Lodges in large numbers being present with armies in the field. According to Lieutenant T. A. Henderson in his essay entitled "Freemasonry in the Royal Scots" (The Royal Regiment):

"It appears that many of the Lodges in British Regiments during this war worked side by side with continental Lodges working under the Rite, or System, called the Strict Observance. During the fighting, many prisoners were made on both sides, and the Masons among them fraternized in each case with their captors. In the British Isles especially, wherever there were depots of prisoners-of-war, Lodges composed of such *défensus* invariably sprang into existence. Consequently, the British Military Lodges became familiar with the **Rite of Strict Observance**, which pervaded all continental Europe at this time.

This **Rite of Strict Observance** was based upon the tradition that at the time of the destruction of the Templars during the fourteenth century, some Knights took refuge in Scotland and there preserved the Due Succession of the Order. These Knights are said to have joined the guilds of Masons in that kingdom and so originated the Society of Freemasons.

"Becoming thus acquainted with this rite, the British Military Lodges took a great

interest in the Knight Templar degrees that were then being worked by such bodies as the Grand Encampment of Ireland, the probable forerunners of the present Templar organizations of the British Isles and the United States of America. They started to work them in large numbers, and in doing so contributed greatly towards their dissemination throughout Britain and America.

These Knight Templar degrees appear to have been worked in the Military Lodges at first on the authority of their craft warrants alone, as was the custom in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. For example, it is known that the Irish Lodge No. 11, attached to the 1st Battalion 1st foot, during the last quarter of the eighteenth century only possessed one warrant, namely its Blue Warrant, yet it worked Royal Arch, Knight Templar and Knight of Malta degrees under its authority. But later, separate warrants seem to have been issued to authorize Lodges to work these 'higher' degrees. For instance, it is on record that on leaving Madras in 1831 the Masons of the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot did travel to the city of Madras, and there in due and antient form did hand over ... Blue (*i.e.*, Craft), Red (*i.e.*, Royal Arch) and Black (*i.e.*, Knight Templar) Warrants to the Provincial Grand Master.'

Though the Revolutionary War concluded in America's favor, the influences of previous British customs and traditions remained strong and indelible amongst the citizenry of the new

nation - the United States of America. About five years after the formation of Lodge No. 11 in the 1st Battalion, the Grand Lodge of Ireland on October 26, 1737, granted Warrant No. 74 to 2nd Battalion - Royal Regiment of Foot" and as further stated by Lieutenant Henderson:

Proceeding to North America in 1757 with the battalion to which it was attached, this Lodge was present at the siege of Louisburg in 1758. At the beginning of August the same year Lodge No. 74 was moved into the garrison of Albany, New York, where it remained for the best part of a year.

"It appears that the officers of the Second Battalion who were members of Lodge No. 74 were scholars and gentlemen,' and on taking up duty in the Albany garrison 'brought with them, and kept up, a large and valuable library of rare books' which they left to the city when the battalion was ordered away in 1759. This would seem to be the first instance recorded of an Army Lodge forming a study circle, and is a curious sidelight on the tastes of the early regimental Masons. Some of the volumes belonging to this collection are still preserved in the Library of the Albany Female Academy.

"During its stay at Albany, the Lodge seems to have initiated some of the local gentry, for on leaving that place in 1759 its members gave the local Brethren, in accordance with what appears to have been an unauthorized custom, a copy of the Warrant of the Lodge with the following endorsement thereon, to enable the Brethren of Albany to continue their Masonic meetings.

"Copy of Endorsement:

• 'We, the Master, Wardens; and Brethren of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 74, registry of Ireland, held in the Second Battalion Royal, adorned with all the honors, and assembled in due form, do hereby declare, certify and attest,

that whereas, our body is very numerous by the addition of many new members, merchants and inhabitants of the city of Albany, they having earnestly requested and besought us to enable them to hold a Lodge during our absence from them, and we knowing them to be men of undoubted reputation and men of skill and ability in Masonry, and desirous to promote the welfare of the Craft; we have, therefore, by unanimous consent and agreement, given them an exact and true copy of our Warrant as above, and have properly installed Mr. Richard Cartwright, Mr. Henry Bostwick and Mr. William Furguson, as **Assistant Master** and **Wardens** of our Lodge, allowing them to set and **act** during our absence, or until they, by our assistance, can procure a separate Warrant for themselves from the Grand Lodge in Ireland.

'Given under our hands and **seal** of our Lodge in the city of Albany, the eleventh day of April, in the year of Masonry 5759, and in the year of our Lord God 1759.'

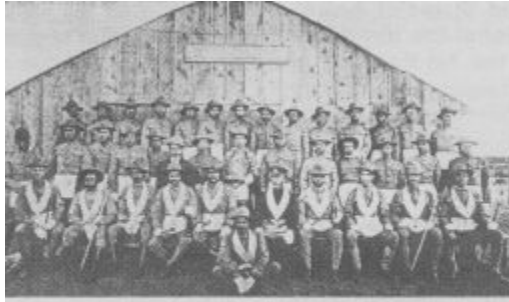
SIGNED

John Steadman, Secretary; Anias Sutherland, Master; Charles Calder, Senior Warden; Thos. Parker, Junior Warden; No. 74 of Ireland.

"After a number of years, and beyond the term of the Third Provincial Grand Master, Francis Goelet - the old substitute Warrant of No. 74 was 'confirmed' by the Fourth Provincial Grand Master, 'George Harrison,' February 21, 1765; and while naming the same Master, Richard Cartwright, to preside, William Benson, Senior Warden, and John Visscher, Junior Warden, designated the Lodge as 'Union Lodge,' No. 1."

Thus, Irish Freemasonry was firmly planted and recognized in the North American colony - the Common Wealth of New York.

When the 1st Battalion was assigned to Gibraltar in 1839, its Lodge No. 11 was



*Joppa Military Lodge No. 150 (Prince Hall), Missouri, during 1930s, had its antecedents in early Military Lodges.*

Unable to continue to work and its Dormant Warrant was sent home to Ireland to a few of the surviving members with the depot companies at Temple-more. Because of various political secret societies with an avowed purpose to overthrow the government, chief of which was the Orange Society," Parliament passed an act outlawing same. Military authorities, being uncertain of what political or other movement might be fostered behind the locked doors of the Military Lodges, suppressed them equally with all other secret societies. Subsequent thereto "the last entry in the records of the Lodge closed with the remark Warrant given up - April, 1847 - by order of Colonel Maunsel' " Thus was 115 years of most impressive Military lodge Masonry brought to a close.

Inadvertently and yet unsettled, a great Masonic controversy was introduced when Army Lodge No. 441 initiated Prince Hall and fourteen others (Blacks) on March 6, 1775 in Boston. Lodge No. 441 (Irish) was attached to the 38th Regiment of Foot—a part of General Gage's army quartered in Boston at the time. The Master of the Lodge was Brother J. B. Batt. Prince Hall and his associates did have some semblance of Masonic Right, though subject to limitations, for there is a record that "African" Lodge No. 1 at Boston celebrated St. John's Day December 27, 1782, and John Rowe, Provincial Grand Master of the Modern Grand Lodge of Boston, allowed the Blacks certain latitude which was expressed by Prince Hall himself as being permitted "to

walk on St. John's Day and bury our dead in forme." On September 27, 1784, the Modern Grand Lodge of England granted a Warrant for "African Lodge" No. 459. The Warrant was not received in Boston until April 29, 1787. Probably this was the last Warrant issued by the Grand Lodge, which erased the same for lack of returns in 1813 when the English (Modern and Antient) Grand Lodges merged. If intolerance, bigotry, and racism could absent themselves from this controversy, Prince Hall Masonry would most likely be as Regular as any of the other Masonry erected by Military Masonic Missionaries.

The last successful era for ambulatory Military Masonry occurred during America's separation from Great Britain via the Revolutionary War. At this period in time, there were approximately seventy-five active Warrants for Traveling Lodges in the conflicting forces, ten of which were in the colonists' Continental Army. Army Lodges in the beginning were mostly for enlisted personnel, and Masonry spread upward from there to the commissioned officer ranks. In general, the well being of Military Masonry seems to have been mainly dependent upon the enthusiasm and assiduity of a few non-commissioned officers until the latter part of the eighteenth century. During Revolutionary War days, at least, in the Continental Army, the Army Lodges were primarily for officers. So far as is known, American Union Lodge - with extant records, and the most famous of the period, was entirely made up of commissioned officers of every rank and station. This Lodge, in

## ARMY LODGE WARRANTED BY AMERICAN PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES

(Antient Except as Footnoted)

Lodge	Army Outfit	Date	Warranted By
Unity No. 18	HMS 17th Reg. Foot	1777-1778	PA*
St. John's Reg.	U.S. Battalion	7-24-1775	NY**
American Union No. 1	Conn. Line	2-15-1776	MA**
Washington No. 10	Mass. Line	10-6-1779	MA
No. 19	Penn. Artillery	5-18-1779	PA
No. 20	N.C. Line	10-4-1779	PA
No. 27	Maryland Line	4-4-1780	PA
No. 28	Penn. Line	1780	PA
No. 29	Penn. Line	7-27-1780	PA
No. 30	Hiram Del. Reg.	—	PA
No. 36	N.J. Line	3-26-1781	PA

\*Penn. Prov. Grand Lodge under Tory control, 1777-78.

\*\*Prov. Grand Lodge at the time—Modern.

effect, served as a glorified and confidential officers' club. This group, Warranted February 15, 1776, by the (Modern) Provincial Grand Lodge, Boston New England, was attached to the Connecticut line of the Continental Army, and it became America's great promoter, as well as, conservator of Freemasonry for the new republic. Whenever the Connecticut army line was in cantonment, American Union" was at work: it conferred the degrees of Masonry upon many who later became well known for their political and military feats, it preserved and perpetuated the fine tradition of Table Lodge - Feasting - and it kept up customs and usages of Speculative Masonry via its longtime Worshipful Master - Jonathan Heart - who in his own special manner presided for the edification of the Craft. Heart became the first Grand Lecturer in what at a later date, 1789, became the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, a testimony to his proficiency and prominence as a Mason. When the war concluded in America's favor and the

army forces were mustered out of service, American Union on April 23, 1783, "closed and to stand closed until called again by the Worshipful Master." This occurred June 28, 1790, at the newly built town of Marietta, Ohio, the seat of government for the new Northwest Territory. Jonathan Heart, again an army captain serving in Fort Harmar just across the river from Marietta, instituted the Lodge with himself as Worshipful Master, Benjamin Tupper and Rufus Putnam as Wardens and leaving there with them the old Warrant, which he kept in his personal effects after the war's end. Thus was preserved for westward migration Regular Free-masonry - eighteen years before ever there was a Grand Lodge of Ohio.

*Don't miss Part III of Masonry's Missionaries In the September issue of Knight Templar Magazine.*

Sir Knight Dean N. Goranson, P.G.P, KTCH, is a member of Angola Commandery No. 45, Angola, Indiana, and resides at 1245 S. Golden Lake Road, Angola, IN 46703

# Highlights

## Colorado Commandery 100 Years Old



On Saturday, May 16, Temple Commandery No. 23 in Grand Junction, Colorado, celebrated its 100th anniversary with a delicious dinner at the Holiday Inn. Over 100 Sir Knights, ladies and friends were present.

Two fifty-year pins were presented to Companion and Sir Knight Gustav Franz: one from the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons by Companion Edwin Chase, Right Excellent Grand King; and one from the Grand Commandery of Colorado by Sir Knight Laurence Way, Right Eminent Grand Commander.

Also in attendance was Mrs. Louis Herrick, Supreme Worthy President of the Social Order of the Beauceant, along with several of the ladies of the Grand Junction Assembly.

Pictured left to right: Sir Knights Leo Witiwer, Commander, Temple Commandery; Grand Commander Way; recipient Gustav Franz; and Grand King Chase.

## Northwest Ohio York Rite Festival

Twenty-eight new Sir Knights received the Order of the Temple on April 25, 1992, at the asylum of Findlay Commandery No. 49, Findlay, Ohio. The class was named in honor of Sir Knight Robert W. McDonald, Past Commander

of DeMolay Commandery No. 9, Tiffin, Ohio. Sir Knight McDonald is also a Past Prelate of his Commandery; a Knight of the York Cross of Honour; a 33<sup>o</sup> Mason in the Valley of Toledo, A.A.S.R., N.M.J.; a Past Commander-in-Chief of Toledo Consistory; and a Past Potentate of Zenobia Shrine in Toledo.

Sir Knight McDonald continues to be active in all phases of Masonry, and was a popular namesake for the class. The various Royal Arch districts and Council Arches in northwest Ohio, along with Sir Knights from the First and Sixth divisions of the Grand Commandery conferred the work in this one-day festival. The Grand Commandery of Ohio was represented by Deputy Division Commanders Darl Waltermire and C. Kenneth Campbell; the Grand Junior Warden William H. Koon II; Grand Standard Bearer Edward A. Estep and past Grand Commanders Frank Crane and George Davidson.



Pictured, left to right, are Sir Knights McDonald and C. Kenneth Campbell, Deputy Division Commander, 6th Division of Ohio, who was one of the degree directors.

## from the Masonic Family

### Sale of Caps to Benefit KTEF



The Old 97 Club," social arm of Santa Monica Bay Chapter No. 97, R.A.M., has visored caps for sale with the emblems of the York Rite bodies located in front and "scrambled eggs" on the visor as indicated in the photo. A portion of the funds derived from the sales will be donated to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Colors of caps are: red for Chapter, purple for Council and black for Commandery - adjustable sizes to 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. To place an order, please send check or money order in the amount of \$10.00 each to Old 97 Club, P.O. Box 49, Santa Monica, CA 90406. Please allow up to six weeks for delivery.

### 200th Anniversary in Maine

Lincoln Lodge No. 3, A.F. and A.M., Wiscasset, Maine, has authorized the sale of a Masonic belt buckle. It is made of solid brass, 3" by 2", with "200 Years of Masonry" across the top, an outline of the State of Maine in the center with square and compass and anniversary dates, and Lodge identification at the bottom. If interested, write \$15.00 check to Lincoln Lodge No. 3; send to Eugene L. Tanguay, Jr., R.R. #1, Box 673, Bethel, ME 04217

### American Heritage York Rite Day in Iowa



Almost two hundred people attended a banquet at the Holiday Inn in Cedar Falls, Iowa, that climaxed the American Heritage York Rite Day held on May 9, 1992, in honor of their Masonic Brother, Senator Charles E. Grassley. Senator Grassley, whose Masonic memberships include Beaver Lodge No. 428 (New Hartford, Iowa), Cedar Rapids Consistory, and El Kahir Shrine, has also received the Honorary DeMolay Legion of Honor, and the 33<sup>o</sup>.

Thirty-one candidates from all over Iowa received the degrees of the York Rite, which were exemplified by York Rite groups from throughout the state. Most Excellent Grand High Priest James W. Gould coordinated the Royal Arch Degree, Most Illustrious Grand Master Valdon L. Johnson coordinated the Select Master Degree, and Right Eminent Grand Commander Valdon L. Johnson coordinated the Order of the Temple in a traditional display of York Rite unity.

Following his keynote address at the banquet on Masonic leadership and traditional values, Senator Grassley was presented with a book containing congratulatory letters from Masonic dignitaries in governmental service, including former President Gerald R. Ford and almost thirty United States Senators and Congressmen.

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**Nelson Byron Camick**  
Maine  
Grand Commander-1955  
Born April 30, 1899  
Died March 26, 1992

**Ralph Cushman Locke**  
New Hampshire  
Grand Commander-1958  
Born November 6, 1908  
Died May 8, 1992

**Anthony F. Russo**  
Utah  
Grand Commander-1992  
Born May 23, 1929  
Died June 10, 1992

**Marvin E. Tucker**  
New Jersey  
Grand Commander-1987  
Born February 7, 1927  
Died June 18, 1992

**Frank Warren Smith**  
Illinois  
Grand Commander-1986  
Born August 7, 1922  
Died July 10, 1992

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

**Grand Commander's Club**

New York No. 44-Donald H. White

**Grand Master's Club**

No. 1,832-Robert Wegner (NJ)  
No. 1,833-Victor M. Villazon (FL)  
No. 1,834-Mrs. Herbert S. Roth (CA) by  
Mrs. Paul E. Mihai in honor of above's  
service  
No. 1,835-David H. Minshall (NC)

How to join: Any individual may send a check in the amount of \$100 or more specified for the purpose of beginning a Grand Commander's Club membership and made payable to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. This initial contribution will begin your Grand Commander's Club membership. In addition, members of the Grand Commander's Club pledge to make annual contributions of \$100 or more. Once contributions total \$1,000, the individual is enrolled in the Grand Master's Club. Membership is open to individuals only, and there is now Commandery credit given for participation. Information is available from: Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, IL 62705, (217) 523-3838.

The advertisement is contained within a rectangular frame with a decorative Greek key border. The top section, enclosed in a smaller inner frame, reads: "100% LIFE SPONSORSHIP KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EYE FOUNDATION Chicago Heights Commandery No. 78 Chicago Heights, Illinois". The bottom section, also enclosed in a smaller inner frame, is titled "NEARING RETIREMENT???" and "AGE 65 OR OVER???" and contains text about Medicare supplement plans and a toll-free hot line number: "1-800-336-3316".

# The Tale of Two Russians

by Sir Knight Edward J. Wildblood, 33<sup>0</sup>, KYCH

During our district meetings of September/October 1989, I tried to point out the dangers inherent in the alarming nationwide trend of decreasing membership in our Lodges, as well as in all appendant bodies of Masonry. Some of the more optimistic Brethren believe that we are merely experiencing the low point" of a cycle that will reverse itself in due course. Our more pessimistic seem to feel that we are ultimately destined for complete oblivion and our concerns are merely exercises in futility. Its my hope and belief that the majority of our members share neither of these extreme points of view, but will accept the fact that a problem does exist and that it can be remedied by appropriate action by all concerned Masons.

My recent reading on this topic has lead me to the conclusion that the "membership problem" is like the stool supported by three uneven and shaky legs. The ultimate solution must lie in addressing those rickety underpinnings which can be labeled "attendance," "Public image," and "Masonic Education." This is hardly an earthshaking conclusion, but in spite of the reams that have been written on the subject, it is obvious that we must continue to stress its vital importance to any future we hope lies ahead for our beloved Fraternity.

In my recent search for some unique examples for use in portraying the unwelcome change in attitude concerning Freemasonry (i.e., 'public image"), I came across some comments in *Key to Freemasonry's Growth* by Allen E. Roberts, that both surprised and intrigued me. The passages dealt with the use of Masonry by Leo Tolstoy in his epic novel *War and Peace*. Like many, if not most of my generation, I had read that great novel years ago and had also seen the movie version in more recent years, but I had no present recollection of any part played by Masonry in either the novel or the motion picture. Roberts also mentions that most modern English translations and the screenplay completely omit any reference to Masonry. After a little searching in local bookstores, I came across a Signet Classic edition of *War and Peace* and was fascinated to read the passages (actually chapters) it contains concerning Freemasonry, its philosophy, and even its ritual.

I do not believe that Tolstoy was a Mason, but some of his ideas and beliefs certainly appear to have been "Masonic." *For example the World Book Encyclopedia* (50th anniversary edition) states that: "Tolstoy believed that every man had within himself the power to understand what is good, and that man would justify his life on earth by striving to do good for himself and others"... "He preached charity and helped others in distress. He

insisted that society would become better only when all men and women tried to become more perfect in their personal lives and learned to love each other."

One key to Tolstoy's great success as a novelist (like James Michner of our era) was the exhausting research that he put into his work prior to its publication. It would have been completely out of character for Tolstoy to have one of the principal characters portrayed in *War and Peace* (Pierre Bezukhov) undergo a miraculous and unexplained change of personality, although that is exactly what must be concluded by the reader of those versions of the novel that fail to mention Masonry. In his search for authenticity Tolstoy apparently found in Masonic philosophy the one believable force that could be used to affect such a dramatic change in his key characters. He consequently used the device of a chance encounter with an elderly Mason at a post station" to accomplish the "conversion" of Pierre, who had professed to be an atheist, to a sincere and *active* Freemason. It is especially remarkable that Tolstoy had the "elderly Mason" discussing Masonry with a stranger, an act bordering on direct solicitation, not to mention an apparent disregard for the "secrecy" usually associated with the Craft. This is all the more surprising if we remember that it was written in the mid-1800s in Tsarist Russia! How refreshing it would be to have a leading novelist of our time accept the power of Masonry as an instrument for beneficial change in a person's character! Or, for that matter, to have some of our "elderly Masons" freely discuss the virtues of Masonry with those with whom they come into contact during the course of their travels!

Which brings me to the "second Russian" of this tale. In the year of Leo Tolstoy's death (1910) another native of Russia was raised a Master Mason in Munn Lodge No. 190 of New York City.

In that same year he received the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, N.M.J., and the following year became a member of Mecca Shrine Temple. This Brother was born in a Siberian village in 1888 and came to the United States with his parents when only five years of age. At that time he was known as Israel Baline, but he ultimately gained the love and respect of virtually all of his fellow Americans as the legendary composer known to all as Irving Berlin. Included among his many compositions was, of course, the unofficial anthem of his adopted country, "God Bless America." As we all know from nationwide media coverage of the event, Brother Berlin died in September 1989 at the age of 101. A great deal was written about the details of his long, productive and successful life, but I detected no

**"Let's now take on the task of restoring that public image by recognizing our weaknesses and taking action individually and collectively to turn the situation around."**

reference to the fact that he had been a life-long member of the Masonic Fraternity. Actually he had been made a life member of his Blue Lodge on December 12, 1935, and of his Shrine Temple in 1936. Was it possible that his adherence to the Masonic philosophy and way of life had any bearing on Brother Berlin's well known contributions to causes such as the Boy and Girl Scouts of America? That is very possible, but there was certainly no hint of it to be drawn from the media coverage accorded his life and death.

Should we blame the media for the change in attitude toward Masonry that has taken place between 1860 Russia and 1992 USA? Of course not! The media presents and reports events

garnished to appeal to what it perceives as the tastes, interests, and prejudices of the reading/viewing public. The low public profile presently "enjoyed" by our Fraternity hardly warrants valuable space in the eyes of the non-Masonic media of today. Only we, the Masons of our time, can take responsibility for the changes that have taken place in our public image. But what has passed is indeed past, so let's now take on the task of restoring that public image by recognizing

our weaknesses and taking action individually and collectively to turn the situation around. Let's start to repair the 3-legged stool by addressing the leg identified as "Public Image."

Sir Knight Edward J. Wildblood, Jr., 33°, KYCH, is a member of Burlington Commandery No. 2, Burlington, Vermont, and resides at 44 Lamplite Lane, Williston, VT 05495

## *Newsfront...*

### **Grand Master Attends Greek Orthodox Easter Service with Arizona Grand Commandery**

Sir Knight William H. Thornley, Jr., Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States of America, attended the Greek Orthodox Agape Easter Service on Sunday, April 26, 1992. The services were held at St. Demetrius Greek Orthodox Church of Tucson. The Grand Commandery of Arizona under the direction of Sir Knight Nicholas J. Tambures, Right Eminent Grand Commander, were pleased to have the Grand Master honor them with his presence.

After the service the Grand Commandery and their ladies were privileged to witness the presentation of the Grand Encampment Membership Award by the Most Eminent Grand Master to Sir Knight Joseph C. Turpin of Mohave Commandery No. 13 of Kingman. After the presentation Sir Knight Thornley recognized Sir Knight Hubert W. Cocklin, the Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Arizona, who is also the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

The Grand Commandery officers, ladies, and guests then retired to the dining hall for a traditional Easter feast. It was truly an afternoon that will be long remembered by all in attendance.

In the left picture, below, left to right, are Grand Master Thornley and Sir Knight Turpin. In the right picture, below, left to right, are Hubert W. Cocklin, Grand Master of Masons in Arizona and Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Arizona; Nicholas J. Tambures, Grand Commander of Arizona; and William H. Thornley, Jr., Grand Master of the Grand Encampment.

Sir Knight Lawrence M. Schaeffer, P.G.C. AZ, Trustee



## Deputy Grand Master of Yugoslavia Visits Dallas Lodge No. 508, Pennsylvania

On February 20, 1992, Brother Jovan D. Vasiljevic, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Yugoslavia, accompanied Brother Edward H. Fowler, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania, on a visitation to Dallas Lodge No. 508, F. & A.M., in Pittsburgh. Attending with him were representatives from the Pennsylvania York Rite Grand Bodies. The left picture, below, shows the representatives of the York Rite grand bodies along with Brother Fowler and Vasiljevic and the officers of Dallas Lodge. The right picture, below, shows the Pennsylvania Grand Commandery representatives with Brothers Fowler and Jovan D. Vasiljevic. Shown from left to right are: Sir Knight James H. Richards II, G.Sr.W.; Brother Edward H. Fowler; Brother Vasiljevic; Sir Knight Harold C. Jamison, G.C.G.; and Sr Knight Robert E. Rodewald, Division Commander, Division No. 2.



### Letter To The Editor

Dear *Knight Templar*

Being a Knight Templar only since April 11 of this year, I was naturally delighted to receive in the mail my first copy of *Knight Templar* (June issue), and I was doubly delighted to read Sir Knight C. Clark Julius' account of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry's (Holland Lodge No. 8, N.Y.C.) opening of feudal Japan to the West in 1853. While we're delighted that Frater Perry "officially" opened Japan to the West, we in Sag Harbor - once the world's greatest whaling port - are equally proud of our local hero of those days, Sag Harbor's Captain Mercater Cooper, who with his Sag Harbor whaling ship, *The Manhattan*, "unofficially" entered Tokyo (Jeddo) Bay fully nine years before Commodore Perry. According to an account published in *The Friend* (Honolulu, Oahu, February 2, 1846), Captain Cooper had chanced upon a dozen Japanese fishermen stranded on a desolate island in the seas near Japan. While attempting to return these to their native soil, Cooper came upon a capsized, sinking Junk, which was about to abandon another half dozen Japanese fishermen. Cooper added these to the men he took off the island. At Jeddo (now Tokyo) Cooper was not permitted to come ashore, though out of gratitude for his humanitarianism in saving the men and returning them home, the Shogun of Jeddo bestowed all kinds of honors upon Cooper while extensively provisioning his ship, all the time warning Cooper never to return on threat of decapitation. The isolationist Japan of that time wanted nothing to do with the rest of the world. Captain Cooper was a Master Mason associated with Sag Harbor's Wamponamon Lodge No. 346, which in 1994 will be celebrating 190 years of Freemasonry, according to Brother George Finckenor, Sr., Wamponamon's Chaplain and Sag Harbor historian.

Sir Knight Andrew Boracci  
Patchogue Commandery No. 65, Sag Harbor, NY

# The Order of St John

by Sir Knight W. Bruce Kessler

Dedicated to furnishing food and shelter to the poor, and pilgrims journeying to the Holy Land and Jerusalem, Brother Gerard founded a hospice in year 1048. A religious sect, they established their religious skills, their courage, their faith and their Christianity in protecting "our Lord whose servants we acknowledge ourselves to be."

This order also established a hospital for the treatment of the sick and injured as early as 1075. (Legend states the order was named after John, the Baptist). It certainly was in place by the time of the First Crusade, in 1096-97.

The Empire of the Eastern Orthodox Christian Church of Byzantine was large and vast. It lay between the Holy Catholic Empire and the Turkish Muslim country. These Greek inhabitants regarded war as evil, and continual warfare was not to be condoned. The soldier had no place in their domain.

Their western counterparts' position was very different. These aggressive and sometimes semi-barbarous people, many from Norman France, could not possibly be contained within the fitness and sophisticated code of the Byzantines. Their favorite pastime was to lay siege to a neighbor's castle and occupy his land.

The Jihad, or Holy War of the Muslims, long understood by the Turks, followed Prophet Mohammed's attitude of lighting in the way of Allah, against those who would fight against you."

The Byzantine ruler, Alexius, seeing the decay and decline of their Empire, and the encroachment of the neighboring Turks, made an appeal at the Council of Piacenza in 1095, for the Pope, Urban II and the Holy Catholic Church, to send troops to help them recover Asia Minor and the Levant.

Pope Urban II was a strong Pope, and after securing his Papal position at home, was now looking Eastward toward a united Christendom. Recovery of their lands from the enemies of their faith was their main objective.

The Council of Clermont in 1095-96, saw Pope Urban II, making a strong appeal to the followers of their faith to take up the sword against their enemies. He said the war was a just and holy one, sanctified by God, which would justify the summons to which he had called them.

The response was electric.., it triggered a thunderstorm which would roll over the Mediterranean for years to come. "Dieu le Veult", God wills it!", cried the common people.

Answering the call were people from all walks of life, from the commoner to the nobility, and there was no controlling such an explosion of fervor. Under the direction of the firebrand preacher, Peter the Hermit, many hands set out impatiently, acting no better than brigands, which dubbed them as the "peasants' Crusade." Starting in

Bouillon, Belgium, they swarmed like locusts, sacking and pillaging the countryside and burning Belgrade on their way to Byzantine territory. Alexius had asked for a trained army, but all he had received was a rabble.

These peasants had created such a disturbance on Byzantine soil, the Emperor offered to transport them to Asia

**"This was proof that faith alone was not enough; the sword in disciplined hands was necessary for survival. From this seed came the Knights of St. John, or Knight Hospitallers, the Knights Templar, and the Teutonic Knights."**

Minor. However, when they started traveling on Turkish soil, the Muslims were ready for them. With their bowmen and cavalry, they completely massacred all 20,000 of them, save attractive young girls and boys who were held for their households and harems. Peter the Hermit had gone to Constantinople for help; otherwise he would have been included in the rout.

This was proof that faith alone was not enough; the sword in disciplined hands was necessary for survival. From this seed came the Knights of St. John, or Knight Hospitallers, the Knights Templar, and the Teutonic Knights.

The Pope was determined to keep the Crusade under papal control so he appointed Bishop Adhemar as head, and Godfrey of Bouillon head of nobility. This included Duke of Lower Lorraine, Hugh, Count of Vermandois, Raymond of Toulouse, Bohemond of Taranto, Robert of Normandy, Count Robert of Flanders, etc. Their names read like a roll-call of European Nobility.

The Crusade of Princes began crossing the Bosphorus early in May of 1097, and

when all have arrived and began crossing into Asia Minor, their total was about 150,000, with Godfrey of Bouillon having 30,000 and Bohemond of Taranto having 7,000.

After a month's siege, Nicaea fell, then Taurus and finally Antioch. This campaign was marked with much blood-lust and cruelty. It took nearly a miracle for this was a Turkish Seljuk stronghold. However, a Muslim traitor allowed the troops to slip over a wall one night, and this parlayed a complete rout.

June 7th saw the army reaching Mount Joy and there before her very eyes was the holy City of Jerusalem. It was one of the best fortified cities in the world, for it had been the focal point of previous clashes and battles by opposing forces.

Christian sailors and technicians from Jaffa helped fortify this Crusade of Princes since they carried wood and other materials used in the construction of siege engines.

July 15th saw the walls of Jerusalem breached and the ramparts overrun by Godfrey and his knights from a tower as he stormed the city. Mosques were ransacked and the Dome of the Rock pillaged. All defenders and their wives and children were massacred with such ferocity the victors "waded in blood up to their ankles." The Cross of the Prince of Peace may have been on their surcoats but in their hands was the Hammer of Thor.

Some crusaders were even appalled by the methods used in the attack, and the Turks viewed this as a "bone stuck in the throat of the Saracens." It made the Muslims even more determined to expel these Christians from the land they once owned.

Allowed to remain in Jerusalem during the month long siege, was the Order of St. John. Brother Gerard and his assistants were viewed as being of great assistance to the besieging army, to look after their garrisons and citizens during the month long fighting.



This helped to establish the Order of St. John as having an outstanding place in the future of Jerusalem. The hospital invariably expanded and in those days when dying men who made lavish gifts to the church and when men who survived also paid their tithes and other revenues, it was inevitable the hospital would benefit.

Godfrey of Bouillon, who became the first ruler of Jerusalem, made the hospital a gift of land, his example was followed by other nobles who wished to recognize the efforts of Brother Gerard. This helped to establish the Order of St. John as one of the wealthiest orders in the world.

The orders which Brother Gerard founded anticipated by many centuries all subsequent organizations devoted to aiding the poor, the sick and journeying pilgrims. Members of the order were enjoined to even consider the poor in their dress.

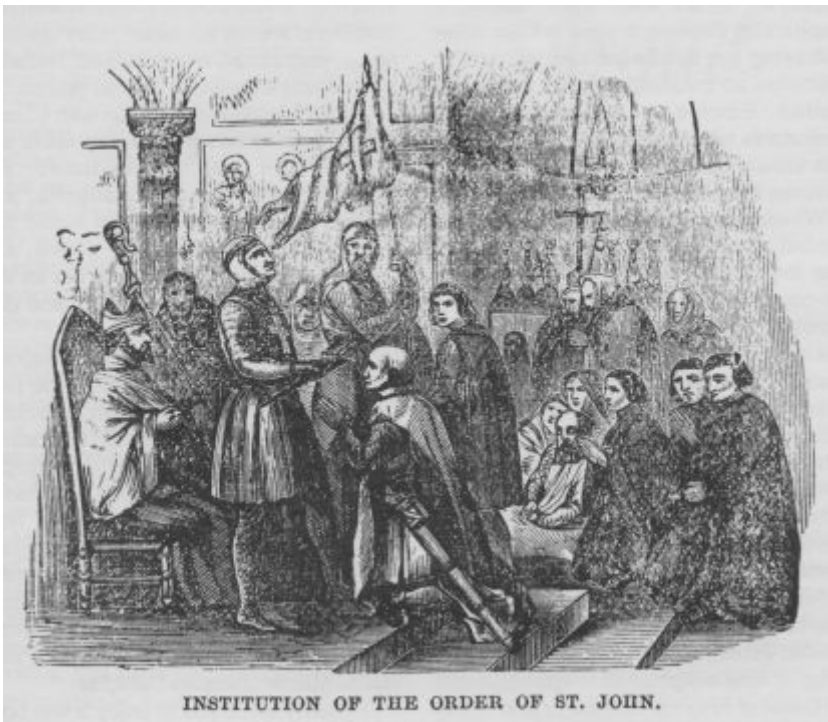
The nobility of Brother Gerard's life would be hard to equal at any time, but in the twelfth century, when the western world was based on the feudal concept of Lord and Serf, they were exceptional.

Brother Gerard was laid to rest in 1120, and an epitaph on his tomb read:

"Here lies Brother Gerard, an humble man in the East, and servant of the poor."

He was hospitable to all strangers, a gentle man with a courageous heart. Provident and active in every way, he stretched out his arms to many lands to obtain whatever help was needed to feed his people.

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



# **Dungeon, Fire And Sword**

## **The Knights Templar In The Crusades**

by John J. Robinson

M. Evans and Co., publishers. 512 pages.

A review by Randall W. Becker

To walk a trail of High Adventure from mankind's rapacious past; to find how our unscrupulous forebears who ruled from high places used their authority to comma the most sordid, treacherous, bloody, and murderous deeds for the attainment of power and wealth; for a non-fictional account of a time when man was raising his head from the ignorance and barbarism of the Dark Ages into the religious fervor, intolerance and cruelty of the Middle Ages, read this book. It is a series of historical episodes with most of man's worst qualities displayed in all their dark luster. It graphically depicts a time when, after destroying the amenities and artifacts of civilization so carefully created during the Roman Empire and resuming his comfortable tribal barbarism, Western Man was slowly scrambling out of the dark centuries into a time of high confusion.

When Pope Urban II in 1095 A.D. needed a holy war to assert his authority over the secular princes who threatened the power of the Papacy, he ordered a Crusade to wrest Jerusalem from the Moslems. The right of primogeniture had filled Europe with those who followed after the firstborn to become landless ruffians on horseback, ready, willing and able to answer the call of plunder and adventure. These landless knights could hardly fail to answer the pledge of salvation, remission of all sins, and a chance to attain territory and wealth.

After numerous victories and massacres, the triumphant Christians entered Jerusalem in 1099, and in 1118 a group of nine enlightened knights founded the Order of Knights Templar on the site of King Solomon's Temple. (By the way,

there is a legend that the first chore of these knights was to search for the Ark of the Covenant beneath the stables.)

The order consisted of devout warrior-monks, a highly disciplined corps of fighters stationed to defend and protect the territory won by the Crusades and protect the pilgrims coming to visit the holy sites in Jerusalem. Bound to the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience held in abhorrence by the secular knights, these Knights Templar gave all their wealth over to the order, wore heavy armor in a hot country and sheepskin undergarments to keep from getting sores, and never, never bathed, because no one was to see their naked bodies.

Mr. Robinson fills his book with colorful narratives told with great enthusiasm, and his obvious love of the times. His episodes are told with panache, and therein are gripping tales of blood and betrayal, torture, murder, greed, and devout and despicable deeds; the lot that fell upon those who lived, fought and died this adventure from 1066 to 1314.

The Templars graduated from success to stunning success, even after the Holy Land was lost by its Christian tenants in 1291. They graduated to becoming bankers and landowners in Europe, protecting the wealth of others that had to be transported safely from city to city. Then in the most bloody of deeds, King Philip the Fair of France and Pope Clement V accused the Templars of heresy, seized their lands and wealth, and pronounced the sentence of death on them and their Grand Master, Jacques DeMolay.

I heartily invite you to enjoy a fine book by a great friend of all Knights Templar.

One of the most mysterious and perplexing relics which has baffled the religious and scientific communities for more than a century, is the Holy Shroud of Turin. This piece of cloth which measures 14 by 3 feet, has been revered by the faithful since its first exhibition in 1354. It is believed that this cloth may be the burial shroud of Jesus Christ.

It is thought that Jesus' burial cloth was taken by one of the disciples, Thaddeus, to Edessa, Turkey, shortly after the resurrection. (Luke 10:1) In 525, Byzantine Emperor Justinian identified and proclaimed this cloth as the true burial shroud of our Lord. At that time it was known as the Edessa Image. The emperor built the Santa Sophia Cathedral in present day Istanbul to house the cloth. The shroud was also known as the Holy Mandylion, which is Arabic for veil."

Possibly, during the Fourth Crusade, the shroud was taken or rescued from Constantinople and came into the hands of the Knights Templar. If so, the Templars treasured this relic and guarded it closely. Years later the Templars were to be accused of various crimes including idolatry. Their accusers charged them with worshipping a green head called "Baphomet." Today, some modern historians, both religious and secular, believe that the so-called idol which they worshipped was none other than the crucified head of Christ, as portrayed on the Holy Shroud.

It may be that the last Templar who was in possession of the shroud was the Knight Geoffrey de Charny, who was purportedly executed along with Jacques DeMolay. From the family and heirs of the de Charnys, the shroud was turned over to the house of Savoy, where it remained until 1983. Subsequently, the shroud was bequeathed to the Vatican, which today retains possession. The shroud has continuously been kept in the Turin cathedral since 1694.

# **The, Mystery Of The Holy Shroud**

by Dr.  
E. K. 'Edwards, Jr.

The image on the shroud appears to be a man in his early 30s, measuring about 6 feet in height, and weighing approximately 180 lbs. The Natural Science Museum of the Smithsonian said the shroud image appears to be that of a Sephardic Jew. The man on the shroud had been scourged and crucified, and bears many of the other stigmata associated with the passion and death of

our Lord. The blood marks on the shroud contain hemoglobin and porphyrin, which are components of human blood.

In 1988, permission for **C-14** dating of the shroud was granted by the Roman Catholic church to a group of international scientists. It was hoped that this would solve the mystery as to the age of the Holy Shroud.

The international team arrived at the conclusion that the shroud may have **been** made circa 1260 A.D. The Roman Catholic church accepted these findings and declared that the shroud was not authentic but encouraged Christians worldwide to continue to venerate and respect the shroud as it remains an inspiring pictorial image of Jesus Christ.

One fact that I find most interesting is that the carbon dating traces the age of the shroud to approximately the exact time frame as we think the Templars first acquired possession of it. This could mean one of many things, all with their own controversy. First of all, could the shroud have been a Templar invention? The answer to this is almost certainly not, because there were many sightings of the shroud even before the existence of the Templar order. Secondly, could the Templars, who were early pioneers in alchemy, have somehow duplicated the shroud? And if so, where is the original? Could this be the Templar treasure that we so often hear about? One must not think of treasure in terms of gold, silver, or precious stones, but in terms of what would be a religious treasure. Thirdly, could the 1988 carbon-dating have been wrong? There is current thinking among the scientific community, that the carbon-dating may not have been accurate because it may have been performed on pieces of the shroud that were scorched during the fire of 1578, which would give invalid test results. Some recent journals and newspapers state that since the results may have been inconclusive, more samples of the shroud may be subject to

carbon-dating using more sophisticated techniques, in the near future.

Perhaps the mystery of the Holy Shroud will be solved in due time. Regardless of the results of the scientific testing, the shroud should still bring to mind the suffering that Christ endured for us; whoever the man on the shroud may be.

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

### **Fresno Commandery No. 29, Fresno, Observes Good Friday Services**

Fresno Commandery No. 29, Fresno, California, observed Good Friday, April 17, 1992, with a contingent of Sir Knights attending services at the First Congregational Church in their Minturn Memorial Chapel.

They were most heartily welcomed by the Reverend Frank Baldwin, Pastor, who was assisted in the services by the Reverend Richard Monroe.

Those in the photo, left to right, are: Sir Knights Charles Cobb, P.C. and Gerald Churchill, P.C.; Reverend Monroe; Reverend Baldwin; Sir Knights Ed Carpenter, Eminent Commander, seated; James Montanye, P.C.; Ralph Enloe, P.C.; Harry Dyck, P.C.; James Hamilton, Warren Hill and Larry Smith, P.C. and Recorder.



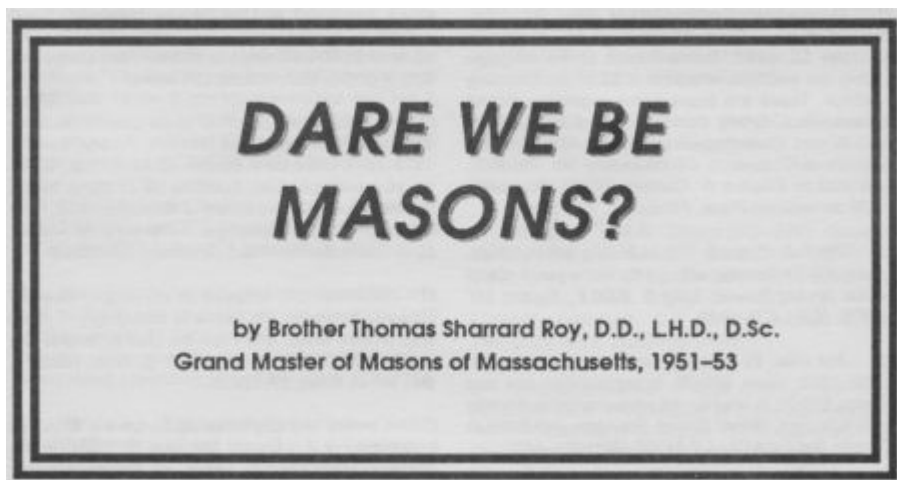
*This is an extract from an address **Dare We Be Masons?** given by Most Worshipful Brother Thomas S. Roy about forty years ago, when our total Masonic membership in the U.S. was approaching four and a half million. While it is an extract, it is also a 'stand alone' admonition to us to be ever vigilant.*

"What is it then, specifically, that Freemasonry demands of us that will test our capacity to be Masons?"

"First of all, it is demanded that we

treat Freemasonry as a force, and not just accept it as a form. A force is something that we can use and direct, but form is something that we serve and protect. The only hope for continuous achievement in Freemasonry is through the generation of a force, and not just the perpetuation of a form. Continuing achievement will come not through our interest in glorifying an institution, but in making the institution glorify life through its service to mankind.

"The danger in an organization such as ours is that, while it begins with ideals



and principles, the organization may become the greatest enemy of those ideals and principles. Some person imagined a conversation between the devil and some angels. The angels proudly told the devil that a way had been found to defeat him. When he asked how it would be done, they told him that God was going to give to men lofty ideals and challenging principles to be proclaimed to the world. The devil just laughed, and told them that he could not be defeated that way, for all he would have to do would be to institutionalize the ideals and the principles, and it would only be a matter of time until men would forget the ideals and principles as they tried to keep the institution

alive. As I once heard a friend of mine explain it, 'First the idea creates the organization, and then the organization chokes the idea.' We can become so concerned about keeping an organization alive that we forget the ideas and ideals that gave it birth. We begin by having a great ideal force our thinking and acting into new channels, and we end by serving an organization. Freemasonry must be a force to be used, and not a form to be served."

Sir Knight Harold J. Goodnow, who submitted this article, is a member of Palestine Commandery No. 2, Martinsburg, West Virginia, and resides at Rt. 2, Box 70-28, Bunker Hill, WV 25413



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.

Duquesne Commandery No. 72, PA, celebrated the 100th anniversary of its constitution on June 15, 1992. Some copies of the 80-page history are available at a cost of \$5.00 ea. including postage. There are many items regarding Grand Encampment, Grand Commandery of PA, Division No. 2, and Commandery No. 72. Make check payable to Duquesne Commandery No. 72, K.T. and mail to Charles A. Games, P.G.C., Recorder, 1700 Jamestown Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15235

Wanted: chapeau 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> to 7 1/2" great condition. Young Knight Templar will use for many years. Send photo. Gerald Everett, 5598 S. 1000 E., Ogden, UT 84405, (801) 479-3040

For sale: El Katak Temple centennial coins, 1892-1992; silver, \$20.00, in presentation box and bronze, \$10.00, in vinyl flip. All coins uncirculated quality in air tight case. Gerald Everett, Potentate; 650 E. South Temple, Sat Lake City, UT 84102, (801) 364-4421

Knoxville Council No. 75 Royal and Select Masters is proud to offer a commemorative coin in honor of our 100th anniversary of service to the community. The cost is \$5.00 ea. with the proceeds going to the Cryptic Masons Medical Research Foundation. Remit payment to Knoxville Council No. 75, R. & S.M.; 505 Locust Street; Knoxville; TN 37902

St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, F. & A.M. of Johnstown, NY, coin struck to commemorate its 225th anniversary (1766-1991). Minted in antique bronze, it contains a bust of Sir Wm. Johnson, 1st Master of Lodge, one side, and embossing of lodge building on other. Not a stock coin, but a limited edition specially minted for our celebration. Send check or money order in the amount of \$7.50, made out to St. Patrick's Lodge Coin Fund, to Peter J. Samiec, W. Perth Road, 331 COHWY 158, Johnstown, NY 12095-9727, (518) 762-4545.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 562, F. & A.M., Willard, OH, celebrated its 100th anniversary with medallions struck in both silver and bronze-silver are 1 oz. of .999 fine silver, of a limited edition (200 struck, numbered, and the die was destroyed). Send a 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

For sale: two (2) clear glass commemorative ashtrays, marked in red "KYCH, Priory No. 18, 1973-1974, Clarence J. Struble, Eminent Prior," \$5.00 ea. plus postage. Also, lizardlike bill or check folder, marked "Grand Commandery of Kentucky, 1952, New Orleans," \$2.00 plus postage. Katherine J. McMaster, 8040 Shawnee Run Road, Cincinnati, OH 45243.

Wanted: any unused or no longer needed Masonic books for my Masonic library. If you have any, please send, and I will be glad to refund the postage and shipping. Send to 7 S. West, Route 1, Box 98-C, Pitkin, LA 70656

I would like any information on the Masonic connection of A. Howard Simpson (d. 1924) in the Chicago area. Dale A. Lewis, 32 Ahrens Avenue, Mt. Clemens, MI 48043

Seek New Hampshire Masonic record of Joseph Colby (b. ca. 1775, New Hampshire; d. 1840, Shelby County, OH); married Pametia Booth (b. 1790, Connecticut; d. 5-21-1863, Shelby County, OH); parents of: Hiram, Zerubbabel, Joseph, William, Phoebe, Marcia, Timothy, Abner, Sarah. Perhaps Hamilton County, OH, Masonic record also. Dr. L. Kent, Six Dean Place, Dayton, OH 45420-1749

Do you play chess? All Master Masons are eligible to join the Masonic Postal Chess Club. Member play chess by mail with Brother Masons in all states. Membership includes both beginners and experienced players and are matched accordingly. Members may play as often and with as many opponents as desired. Yearly dues are \$15.00. For more info write to the club secretary: Edward B. Aylward, 45 Brookwood Lane, Leitchfield, KY 42754

Wanted Masonic Chapter pennies by avid collector, 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 will gladly send you a check for one piece or for your collection. If you collect, I will exchange. I collect all varieties, and more than likely can use yours. Any assistance will surely be appreciated. Maurice Storck, Sr.; 775 W. Roger Road, No. 214; Tucson; AZ 85705; (602) 888-7585

Canadian Mason and Knight Templar, who is employed by the Provincial Corrections Dept., would like to hear from his Brother Masons and Sir Knights who are employed by the federal, state, and local corrections departments and federal, state, and local police departments. I would like to exchange patches and share our experiences as Masons employed in the criminal justice system. Look forward to hearing from you all. Thank you. Peter J. Westbere, 33 Philip Avenue, Guelph, Ontario, N1E 1R5, Canada

We are desperately seeking any info about a chromosome disorder called "210 Monosomies Syndrome. Our doctors only know of 8 races studied in the early 1970s. If you know someone who has it, knows of it, or can help us get started in research, please help. Mr. or Mrs. J. C. McManus, 402 S. Maple Street, Page/and, SC 29728, (803) 672-5569

Crocheted baby boy or girl outfits, \$19.95 ea. 10% of this goes to KTEF. Send check plus designation 10 Glenda's, R. R. 1, Box 87F Martinton, IL 60951

For sale: one Lincoln silk campaign ribbon with Mathew Brady portrait of Lincoln and signature, 1860 election: asking \$7,000; contact Ren Steele, Artistic Director; Freeport Theatre Festival; 6784 White Cloud Road; Leechburg; PA 15656; (412) 295-1934

Wanted: a "Remember Pearl Harbor" lady's pin with "Remember" and "Pearl" in script and with a simulated pearl between. Pin is generally silver. Size is approx. 2 1/2 x 1". If you have one or know where one is available, write C. R. Smith, 210 S. Maple Street, Bowling Green, OH 43402

Wanted: law enforcement patches and badges for my collection. William C. Bennett, 207 S. Street, Union, SC 29379

Time share for rent or sale: week twenty-seven (27). Destin, FL. Also, 120 acres land. James E. McSwain, Route 1, Box 570, Crestview, FL 32536

For sale: Time share; two floating winter weeks in sunny Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, at Villa Del Palmer, a five-star resort by the beach (northwest of Acapulco). Exchangeable anywhere in the world. \$19,900 or best offer. Dan Nixon, 207 West 12th Street, Hays, KS 67601, (913) 628-38.34 or (913) 628-1907

Seeking info on Jeanne Smith, daughter of Mrs. L. C. "Velma" Stickney (b. late teens or early 1920s), lived in Olympia, WA; believed to have Masonic ties. E. B. Smith, 795 Sycamore Avenue, No. 11, Hayward, CA 94544-1650

Seeking info on Oliver Sellow (Sewell?) Morse B. Haddam, CT, ca. 1870-80 (?); M. Julia Edna Matthewson; B. Middleton, CT: children: Charles, Earnest, Edward, Grace, Hazel, Laura, and Gladys. Mrs. Peg Cosgrove, 404 Salmon Brook Street, Granby, CT 06035

Researching family tree of John Lee 01 Farmington who arrived in America in 1632. I am the tenth generation from this early settler. Anyone who has any background info, please contact Raymond Lee Egan, 522 Hoomaiu Street, Pearl City Hawaii 06782

Wanted: violins or cellos by a retired violinist and collector, in any condition. Harry Kazarian, 91 Beaufort Street, Providence, RI 02908

For sale: 3 grave sites at beautiful West Lawn Memorial Park, Racine, WI, Section 7, Lot 208, plots 2, 3, and 4. Park price, \$500.00 ea. Will sell all 3 for \$1000.00. Fred Carter, 375 Hwy. 67, Apt. 211, Dousman, WI 53118, (414) 965-9322

Reunion: U.S.S. Pecos (AO-65), September 18-20, Albuquerque, NM. Call or write Don Murtaug, 907 West Dallas Avenue, Artesia, NM 88210, (505) 746-6342

Reunion: U.S.S. Tingey (DD-539), October 15-17, 1992, Ramada Inn, 1480 Nicholson Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Contact Noel A. Bullock, S I/C 2nd Div., U.S.S. 17ngey (DD-539), 6639 South Lincoln, Littleton, CO 80121, home: (303) 794-0022; work: (303) 676-3082

Reunion No. 5, U.S.S. Sierra (AD-18). Tentative date: Wednesday to Saturday, October 14-17, 1992; Hotel Sheraton, 170 Lockwood Drive, Charleston, SC 29403. For info Len Deloplaine, 311 West Roberts Street, Norristown, PA 19401, (215) 275-1753 or Leo Bishop, 2508 Summerfield Drive, Sanford, NC 27330, (919) 774-6383

The Westfield, MA, High School Class of 1937 will hold its 55th reunion at Westfield, MA, on September 16, 1992. Stanley W. Folta, U.S.A.F. (Ret.), 27 Sharren Lane, Enfield, CT 0608.2-2030, (203) 745-2065

Looking for men who served in the 3545<sup>th</sup> Ord. Main. Co. at Camp Gruber, OK, and Europe, during WWII for possible reunion. George W. Parsons, 514 Ridge Avenue, Bessemer, AL 35020, (205) 425-5106

Now hear this! U.S.S. Shamrock Bay (CVE-84) reunion: the third reunion on November 5-7, 1992, in Meridian, MS. Seeking any (VC-42, VC-94, or VC-96 squadron) crew members, officers, and anyone associated with the Shamrock Bay from 1941-46. Any info on living or deceased to Fred H. Griggs, 1989 Dandy Road, Dallas, GA 30132, (404) 445-4770

Recipients of the Grand  
Encampment Membership Jewel

4. Robert Lee  
Mebern, Waco  
Commandery  
No. 10, Waco,  
TX. 3-12-92.



5. Darrell L.  
Aldridge,  
Monroe  
Commandery  
No. 7, Monroe,  
LA. 3-16-92.

6. James Higgins, St. Johns  
Commandery No. 4, Philadelphia,  
PA. 3-30-92.