



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXIX

APRIL 1993

NUMBER 4



**Sir Knights on the March
Easter 1992 in Alexandria, Virginia**

Guest Editorial - April 1993

by Sir Knight Everett M. Evans, Imperial Potentate, AAONMS

It is truly an honor for me to have this opportunity to communicate through the *Knight Templar Magazine* to all Sir Knights throughout the United States. I have met many of you during my visits to Shrine Temples across this country during the past several months.

To the Sir Knights who are Shriners, please accept my sincere thanks for the support you have given your Temples and Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children. Your membership is very important to the Shrine and to our hospitals.

To the Sir Knights who are not Shriners, I would like to tell you a little bit about our Fraternity and our hospitals that treat crippled and burned children. We have approximately 687,000 members located in Temples throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Panama and many Shrine clubs throughout other parts of the world. Each Temple has a variety of activities for its members and their families. They parade, have all sorts of fun activities, and help raise funds for our hospitals.

We have nineteen orthopedic hospitals and three burns institutes, which not only save children's lives and restore their bodies to the highest level of usefulness, but also conduct research into orthopedic and burn care. Shriners of North America are extremely proud that they own and operate what has become known as the world's greatest philanthropy.

To conclude this article, I would like to tell you how very proud I am of my Masonic Heritage and my membership in so many of the various appendant and concordant bodies of Freemasonry. As the years have gone by, I have watched our great Fraternity grow and then in the latter years have seen what appears to be a never ending decline in membership. Our past history is glorious and we, the Masons of today, have the responsibility to ensure its future. As we approach the 21st century, we must be prepared to make changes that will be necessary for us to remain a viable and vibrant Fraternity.

To all Sir Knights, I extend my best wishes for good health, happiness and a productive year for Masonry in 1993.

Sir Knight Everett M. Evans is a member of Ascension Commandery No. 25, Tyler, Texas. His address is General Offices, AAONMS; P.O. Box 31356; Tampa; FL 33631-3356



Sir Knight Everett M. Evans
Imperial Potentate, AAONMS

Knight Templar

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

APRIL: The countdown to the end of the 25th Annual Voluntary Campaign for the KTEF has begun! Read about this worthy cause on page 9 and page 14; then, get involved! There's still time! The Grand Prelate's inspiring Easter message starts on page 5. Sir Knight Barnard's story about a "fallen Brother," Sir Knight Malina's article about Masonry beyond the ritual, and Sir Knight Kessler's down-to-earth portrayal of "the knights of old" - it's all meaty reading, sure to intrigue and entertain. News from the Masonic family is interspersed, including a timely report on the annual A.M.D. weekend.

Contents

Grand Master's Page
Sir Knight Everett M. Evans - 2

"The Last Enemy" - Easter Sunday, 1993
Sir Knight Thomas E. Weir - 5

One More Month to Go!
Sir Knight Donald H. Smith - 9

Allied Masonic Degrees
Sir Knight Morrison L. Cooke - 12

KTEF Chairman's Corner
Sir Knight Clifford M. Baumbach - 14

The Enigma of General James Wilkinson: Part I
Sir Knight Robert C. Barnard - 19

Fraternalism Beyond the Ritual
Sir Knight W. J. Malina - 23

The Knightly Soldiers
Sir Knight W. Duane Kessler - 25

Grand Commander's, Grand Master's Clubs – 10
100% Life Sponsorship, KTEF - 10
25th KTEF Voluntary Campaign Tally - 25

April Issue – 3
Editors Journal – 4
In Memoriam – 10
History of the Grand Encampment – 16
Knight Voices - 30

April 1993

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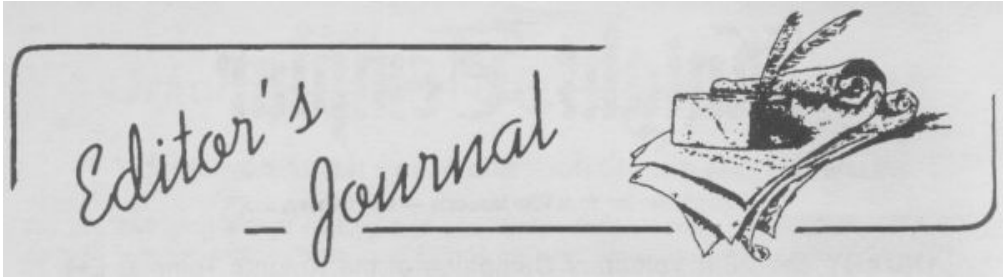
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Address corrections from members are to be sent to the local Recorders



Announcement: The Grand Encampment has begun a program of Honors, which has two levels: Knight Grand Cross of the Temple and Knight Commander of the Temple. This program gives the Grand Encampment a way of honoring Sir Knights who have distinguished themselves in their fields of endeavor. It does not limit itself to Masonry alone, but to qualify, a person must be a Knight Templar. The recipients receive a beautifully engraved Patent and a jewel. The jewel may be worn on the uniform or on a tuxedo. The recipients may also use the letters KGC or KCT after their names; they should be introduced along with the Knights Templar Cross of Honor holder.

Announcing: The Widow's Pin - to commemorate those who were active Templars: The Most Eminent Grand Master, William Henry Thornley, Jr., has authorized the design and manufacture of an attractive Red Templar Cross pin for widows of Sir Knights who held office below the rank of Past Grand Commander (this includes Commanders. Past Commanders. and grand officers.)

You will certainly want to take this opportunity to honor your widows at regular programs of your Commandery. Order in lots of 10 at \$5.00 apiece from Sir Knight Herbert 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, Knights Templar, 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101, Chicago, Illinois 60630-2460.

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 available from the Grand Encampment:

A professional one-hour videotape telling the story of Masonry has been made for the Mason and non-Mason by Fratres of a professional audio/visual company, under the supervision of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. This exciting and informative tape employs the highest production standards. Copies are on sale here for \$29.95 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling. Send check to the Grand Encampment, 5097 N. Elston Ave., Suite 101, Chicago, IL 60630-2460.

Supplement editor dies: *Knight Templar* is sorry to report the passing of Clem Shorb, editor of the Idaho Supplement, on March 12, 1993

The Last Enemy **Easter Sunday, 1993**

by The Reverend Thomas E. Weir
Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment, U.S.A.

The Reverend and Sir Knight Thomas E. Weir presents "The Last Enemy" at the 63rd Annual Easter Sunrise Service at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia, on April 11, 1993.

A general invitation was extended by Most Eminent Grand Master William Henry Thornley, Jr., to the Sir Knights and their families and friends to join the grand officers and their Brother Christian Masons at this traditional Easter service. For those who are unable to attend the 1993 Easter ceremony in Alexandria, we would like to share with you the Reverend Weir's Easter message. Sir Knight Weir has served as the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Virginia and Scotland and the Grand Chapter and Grand Council of Maryland. He is a Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter and a Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maryland.



Lesson: I Corinthians 15:51-58

Listen, I tell you a mystery: We will not all sleep, but we will all be changed - in a flash, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. For the trumpet will sound, the dead will be raised imperishable, and we will be changed. For the perishable must clothe itself with the imperishable, and the mortal with immortality. When the perishable has been clothed with the imperishable, and the mortal with immortality, then the saying that is written will come true: "Death has been swallowed up in victory." "Where, O death, is your victory? Where, O death, is your sting?" The sting of death is sin, and the power of sin is the law. But thanks be to God! He

gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Therefore, my dear brothers, stand firm. Let nothing move you. Always give yourselves fully to the work of the Lord, because you know that your labor in the Lord is not in vain. (NIV)

The rising sun demands our attention. For some, it simply marks the restart of an old routine. For others it marks the end of a period of isolation and bewilderment, when familiar landmarks have vanished and have been replaced by a mass of impenetrable isolation and anxiety. For those whose exploration of new territory is compelling, darkness is the great handicap. In a sense, we are always travelers in a strange land. Just

as each new step on unfamiliar ground needs a steady footing and enough light to disclose a safe passage, each new day brings every one of us a road both physical and spiritual we have never before traveled. As we struggle against the darkness, grateful for any breach in its ranks, we understand how, in the beginning when God created the heaven and the earth, "the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep," for such has our world been. As dawn breaks, we thank God that He has said, "Let there be light," and there is light. In the light of this new day

"St. Paul bids us check our headlong plunge into unbridled merriment over the conquest of death. The task, he tells us in our Scripture lesson, is not to be swept away with emotion, but to stand firm."

and our escape from the old struggle against darkness, we celebrate Christ's victory over death. Is that all there is to Christianity? Should we go home now and forget everything else except that Christ has broken the bonds of death? Surely, there is more to life than death!

St. Paul bids us check our headlong plunge into unbridled merriment over the conquest of death. The task, he tells us in our Scripture lesson, is not to be swept away with emotion, but to stand firm. "Let nothing move you. Always give yourselves fully to the work of the Lord, because you know that your labor in the Lord is not in vain." In other words, because Christ has conquered death, God has given our moral task even greater importance. Are we free to do as we please, to enjoy the delights of a permissive society? In Colossians, Paul tells those who are ecstatic over the resurrection of Christ to use that energy to live lives in which the Ten

Commandments are the start of morality, not the end. There is something we must do before we reap the fruits of victory. Are we standing in the way of Christ's triumph? Surely something is standing between the reality of the world and life around us and the conviction that "Kingdoms of this world are become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ; and he shall reign forever and ever." More than ever, we need to pray, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." The kingdoms of this world are pretty much of this world and there is little evidence that Christ rules the lives of ambitious nations or self-centered individuals. Let us look to the Scriptures. In the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle of the Corinthians, Paul tells us, "The last enemy to be destroyed is death." If the last enemy to be overcome is death, the first enemy must be life.

St. Paul declares, in this same chapter, that we are creatures of earth and that our earthly bodies are but a foreshadowing of our heavenly destiny. The Rosicrucians echo Paul's concern about our animal nature by pointing out that we are drawn from the elements of the earth. No one has heard the beauties of Beethoven's symphonies or read the lines of Shakespeare or thrilled to the efforts of Mother Teresa or wondered at the marvels of human achievement and felt that humanity could not rise above the dust. "The Lord God formed the man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living being." (Genesis 2:7) God gave us more than life; he gave us freedom - freedom to choose between right and wrong, freedom to rise to new heights or to stay on the level of the animals who subsist in field and forest or crawl in the grass. We have been called to conquer life, as Christ was ordained to conquer death. If we cannot conquer life, what is the point of conquering death?

Life and all its facets calls for conquest. In this age when we are all but overwhelmed by information, we cannot be unaware of those enemies that threaten our lives and the quality of our lives. We need only watch the carnage on television, listen to the cries of those who suffer. Hunger declares that a child not born in the right place must starve. Injustice means that the Brotherhood of Man is fractured and the Fatherhood of God denied. Disease, instead of leaving the field before the forces of science, has struck back in ever more challenging forms. Conflict between cultures, nations, and ordinary folk puts life itself at risk. Greed makes fools of the wisest. Lust, in this age, seems to punish itself more than it is punished by others.

We must even contend against cruelty for its own sake. None of us ever met Hitler, but I did know a man who derived great pleasure from causing other people pain and humiliation. I never understood why he needed the hatred with which people regarded him, but somewhere deep inside his being, there was a need to create pain and to be held in contempt. If we are to conquer life, we first must conquer the sordid behavior to which we are constantly tempted.

The unredeemed life is pretty squalid. Masonry teaches that the rough ashlar given to us by the dust from which we are formed must be reshaped by conscious moral effort into a perfect ashlar, an acceptable building stone, to be fitted into the complex design of destiny, which God has drawn on His trestleboard.

St. Paul leads us to believe that the global problems which demand the attention and response of world leaders, great thinkers, mighty armies and boundless resources may ultimately be reduced to person sins and personal responsibilities, to which so little attention is given.

St Paul gives, in the fifth chapter of Galatians, a list of personal moral failures that plagued mankind twenty centuries ago.

"The acts of the sinful nature are obvious: sexual immorality, impurity and debauchery; idolatry and witchcraft; hatred, discord, jealousy, fits of rage, selfish ambition, dissensions, factions and envy; drunkenness, orgies, and the like. I warn you, as I did before, that those who live like this will not inherit the kingdom of God." From all these things, mankind has yet to escape. To all these things Masonry is implacably opposed.

Paul went on to describe the standards of Christian behavior, and we may be amazed to find that this is precisely what Masonry demands of its members. "The fruit of the Spirit

"The unredeemed life is pretty squalid. Masonry teaches that the rough ashlar given to us by the dust from which we are formed must be reshaped by conscious moral effort into a perfect ashlar, an acceptable building stone, to be fitted into the complex design of destiny, which God has drawn on His trestleboard."

is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control. Against such things there is no law. Those who belong to Christ Jesus have crucified the sinful nature with its passions and desires. Since we live by the Spirit, let us keep in step with the Spirit."

Masons believe that the material is ever subordinate to the spiritual. Knights Templar, as Christian Masons, must therefore set the example and use every resource of virtue and morality to conquer life and to accept the victory of Christ over death. " 'Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory...?' Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Easter is more than life, more than death, because in it, God reaches out to touch and redeem us, in life and from death.



Knights Templar of Virgins Present Holy Land Pilgrimage to Father Bond



Sir Knight Thomas E. Weir is a member of St. Elmo Commandery No. 12, Hyattsville, Maryland, and resides at 6409 Queens Chapel Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782

On January 24, Sir Knight George D. Stevens (far right), Right Eminent Grand Commander, Knights Templar of Virginia, and sixteen other Sir Knights attended Francis De Sales Catholic Church to present the Reverend Father Daniel Bond (2nd from right) a certificate stating he had been selected to go to the Holy Land on a pilgrimage sponsored by the Grand Commandery of Virginia. They were warmly greeted and the certificate was presented just before the end of the mass, and after the mass, they were invited for coffee and donuts with the church members.

A Tribute to the Martyred Apostles

by Ginny-Anne Edwards

Does now release the ebbing flow
Of life that gave us breath.
Unto our hearts do we instill
The fading thoughts of death.

Alive are we with sight and thought
That makes our world revolve,
And afraid were we to fight but fought
Our will shall not dissolve.

In purest valor do we shine
Among the proud from pain
The deepest scar has masked the lives
Of those who fought in vain.

Awaken now from stains of red,
And surging end to life.
Be taken now to cross the line,
That crushes death and strife.

With splendor does the spirit bend,
For they who lived the site.
Forever more do they walk
As heroes of the fight.

Ginny-Anne Edwards
3051 N. E 45th Street
Lighthouse Point FL 33064

KTEF Benefits from Sale of New Hampshire York Rite Belts



Great Father's Day gift, and all proceeds from sale go to the Eye Foundation! Made in New Hampshire by some skilled Masons, they are 51 inches long and made of tough webbing for strength. York Rite designs are woven into a heavy black background and will not disappear with wear. Lettering is gold thread. A brass buckle complements the belt. Please make out your checks to: Frederick H. Heuss, P.G.C. 6 Vernon Avenue, Rochester, NH 03867. Price includes postage.



One More Month To Go!

by Sir Knight Donald Hinslea Smith
Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment

During December, 1992, the first month of this quarter-century Voluntary Campaign, \$167,000 dollars was raised - less than two thirds of the amount of money raised during the same period in the 24th Annual Campaign last year. Each year our Eye Foundation has greater demands placed upon it than the year before because of the rising costs of medical care and the influence of the publicity generated by our campaigns. The sky-rocketing costs of health care are demonstrated by the differences in our costs in just one year.



During the first half of the current fiscal year ('92-93), the cost per case rose \$500.00 over the same period last year; the number of cases treated fell by 357. These figures tell us that we need to work much harder to raise the funds that we need to continue to increase the number of recipients and to realize our goal of helping conquer blindness.

When you read this article, you will have less than one month until the end of the Voluntary Campaign this year. The Quarter Century Campaign has been dedicated to the memory of the late G. Wilbur Bell, M.E.P.G.M. and Executive Director of the Foundation for more than twenty years.

Our Eye Foundation is based upon the words of our Blessed Savior, some of which were said to Blind Bartimaeus in Mark 10: 51-52 (KJV): And Jesus answered and said unto him, What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?' The blind man said unto him, Lord, that I may have my sight.' And Jesus said unto him, Go thy way, Thy faith has made thee whole.' And immediately he received his sight, and followed Jesus in the way."

We still have time to raise more. ASK. We have the desire to find more. SEEK. He gave us the ability to do more. FIND IT.

Each case is costing almost \$2,500.00. We need to do more!

Have a Happy Easter!

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 Idylwild Drive, Richmond, KY 40475

In Memoriam



Correction:

Ralph Jay Ely
New York
Grand Commander-1969
Born February 12, 1904
Died November 16, 1992

Joe W. Aspley
Florida
Grand Commander-1984
Born August 30, 1913
Died October 24, 1992

Franklin E. Robinson
Connecticut
Grand Commander-1974
Born November 3, 1912
Died February 26, 1993

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club

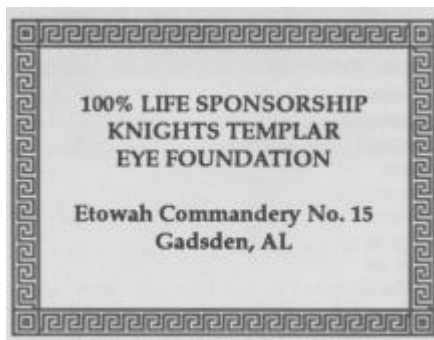
Georgia No. 110-Lee D. Holcomb, Sr.
Virginia No. 34-Tobias J. Boyd
Wisconsin No. 15-Lea Otk
Florida No. 58-Warren M. Young
Missouri No. 26-Robert C. Webster
Oregon No. 21-Waldo E. Timm
Pennsylvania No. 62-Kimber D. Smith
Oregon No. 22-Jerry S. Lausmann
Oregon No. 23-Charles H. Vanderpool
Ohio No. 45-Julius E. Bata
Washington No. 7-Daniel E. Lesage
Florida No. 59-Maurice Metcalf
Aruba No. 5-Rudy Benschop by Lodewijk
F. van Delden
Aruba No. 6-Oswald Felipe Croes by
Lodewijk F. van Delden
Aruba No. 7-Wilfred B. Pannetlek by
Lodewijk F. van Delden
Aruba No. 8-Johan G. Vrieswijk by
Lodewijk F. van Delden
Louisiana No. 22-Robert C. Buquet

California No. 68-Thomas Postans
California No. 69-Robert W. Franck
New York No. 46-Howard B. Springer
Tennessee No. 52-William R. Douglas
Arizona No. 36-George W. Pickrell
Georgia No. 111-William L. Nafis
Georgia No. 112-William L. Geurin

Grand Master's Club

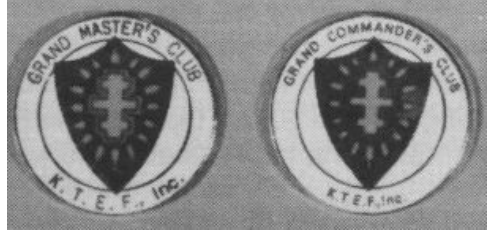
No. 1,933-Herman F Kinter (PA)
No. 1,934-Frank E. Draper (TX) by James
N. Higdon (TX)
No. 1,935-James T. Shepherd, Jr. (VA)
No. 1,936-Willie P. Hammond (GA)
No. 1937-Sylvester L. Maust (OH)
No. 1,938-George W. Shafer (IA)
No. 1,939-Jimmy T. Baker (MO)
No. 1,940-Eugene J. Brefka (CA)
No. 1,941 -Paul C. Seyler (CA)
No. 1,942-Joseph N. Langlois (AZ)
No. 1,943-Alvin Nation (GA)
No. 1 944-James E. Fouts (GA)

How to join: Any individual may send a check in the amount of \$100 or more specified for the purpose of beginning a Grand Commanders 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 Masters 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



New Grand Master's Club And Grand Commander's Club Pins

Grand Master Thornley is pleased to announce that, for all who became members of the Grand Master's and Grand Commander's Club after July 1, 1992, new pins will be issued at no charge to the recipients. If you became a member of either club prior to that date and would like a pin for yourself, send a \$10.00 donation to the Eye Foundation in Springfield and you will receive one.



Iowa Templars Fund Dr. David M. Brown's Research On Eye Disorder, Stickler Syndrome

Diagnosing Stickler syndrome, a connective tissue disorder, will be easier in some families, thanks to the recent discovery of a mutation in one of the genes on Chromosome 12 by a researcher at the University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City, Iowa.

Dr. David M. Brown has received a two-year grant of \$40,000 from the Knights Templar of Iowa to study more than ninety Iowans with Stickler syndrome. Research funded by the grant led to the discovery of the mutation. U. of I. researchers who collaborated with Dr. Brown were Drs. Edwin Stone and Alan E. Kimura, assistant professors, and Dr. Thomas A. Weingeist, professor and head of ophthalmology.

Stickler syndrome includes degeneration of the connective tissues in joints and joint pain; abnormalities in the soft palate; eye problems, specifically related to the vitreous gel inside the eye; cataracts; and retinal detachment, which occurs in one-third of those affected by the syndrome, says Dr. David M. Brown, an associate in the department of ophthalmology.

Children of adults who have Stickler syndrome have a 50/50 chance of developing the same disease, which affects one in every ten thousand people in the United States.

"While this is not the discovery of a cure for Stickler syndrome, we can more easily identify children at risk in families with this mutation," says Dr. Brown. "If mom or dad has Stickler syndrome and this mutation, we can screen the children's blood for the same defect. If the mutation is present, we know we need to watch for symptoms, including holes or tears in the eye retina. If we find the holes or tears early enough, we can repair them, helping prevent retinal detachment," says Dr. Brown.

This is the second Stickler syndrome genetic mutation found by researchers. The first was found by researchers at Pennsylvania Thomas Jefferson University. Research in Stickler syndrome will continue at the University of Iowa, funded by the Knights Templar of Iowa.

Although the Knights Templar Eye Foundation is well known for funding eye research, these grants were totally funded by the Iowa Grand Commandery of Knights Templar to help research diseases which cause visual loss in Iowa children.

Allied Masonic Degrees

by Sir Knight Morrison L. Cooke, P.D.C., K.T.C., P.S.M.

In keeping with the format begun last year, the annual Masonic weekend of A.M.D. began on Thursday afternoon, February 18, 1993, in the Hotel Washington, in the nation's capital.

The first to meet was Supreme Magus Council, SRICF, with M.I. Joseph S. Lewis, Chief Adept, presiding. Maryland College, under the direction of Fr. S. Flory Diehl, IX°, conferred the VII° with Fr. Norman G. Williams, VIII°, in the East. As usual, the work was superbly performed.

High Council, SRICF, then met with Chief Adept Joe Lewis, IX°, again presiding. In addition to the usual business, R.I. Frater Herbert A. Fisher, IX°, announced his retirement as Secretary-General after 18 years. He was succeeded by Fr. Norman L. Williams, IX°, of Maryland College.

Friday morning, Grand College of Rites of the U.S.A. began their 62nd Annual Convocation under the leadership of Merle P. Tapley, M.I. Grand Chancellor. Herbert A. Fisher, R.I. Grand Registrar, resigned after twenty-nine years. He was succeeded by the Reverend Pat King. Forty-two candidates were initiated and then Jim Ward, R.E. Generalissimo, was installed as Grand Chancellor, and William H. Thornley, Jr., M.E. Grand Master, was appointed at the bottom of the line.

Great Chief's Council was next opened by William R. Deutch, M.E. Great Chief, in the absence of Robert Osborn, Excellent Chief. S. Flory Diehl, Past Great Chief, obligated the candidates, including four courtesies.

Following this, Grand Council, Knight Masons of the U.S.A., was formally convened by M.E. Great Chief Deutch. The new Great Chief is Allen Bruner, and the Sentinel is Tarry W. McCannon. Joe Manning, California, was appointed M. E. Chief of Great Chief's Council.

Grand Preceptor's Tabernacle, HRAKTP,

was called to order after lunch by Horace G. Patterson, V.E. Preceptor, who was elected to his second term.

Edward R. Saunders, Jr., M.E. Grand Preceptor, P.D.C., presided in Grand College, HRAKTP which followed. James Willson, P.D.C., Texas, was elected and installed as M. E. Grand Preceptor. P.D.C. Morrison L. Cooke, K.C.T., Kentucky, was appointed Grand Outer Guard.

The Society of Blue Friars held their 62nd Annual Meeting with M.I. Wallace McLeod, Grand Abbot, presiding. He announced the election of the new Blue Friar as Dr. Charles Snow Guthrie, Kentucky, and editor of the *Philalethes Magazine*. Dr. Guthrie read a paper on James Guthrie, no relative, a colorful character and former governor of Kentucky. The Grand Abbot next announced a special election as a Blue Friar of John Robinson, newly made Master Mason, and author of several recent Masonic texts. Due to illness, Brother Robinson was unable to be present to read his paper.

Wallace McLeod then donned his other hat as President of the Philalethes Society for their annual Feast and Assembly. The highlight of the evening was an audiovisual presentation of the life of Brother Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, with narration and some beautiful Mozart music. The production was created and narrated by John M. Boersma of Canada, who was awarded the Certificate of Merit. Dr. Charles Guthrie, F.P.S., was presented officially as the new editor of the magazine.

The Masonic Order of the Bath concluded the events of the day with over fifty candidates getting "bathed."

Saturday morning began with Convent General, KYCH, holding their annual breakfast with Howard R. Caldwell, G.M. General, in charge. There were present several 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-star 'generals."

This was followed by Grand Masters' Council with Ven. Charles S. Guthrie in the East. Newly elected and installed as Sovereign Master was Charles R. Neumann, R.E. Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment. William G. Hinton, R.G.M., and P.G.C., Kentucky, was appointed Tyler. A large number of candidates were obligated.

Jerry G. Tart, M.V., and S.G.M., opened Grand Council, A.M.D. Usual business followed, and Memorials were read as follows: Marvin E. Fowler, M.E.P.G.M., for G. Wilbur Bell, M.E.P.G.M. and Past Grand Sovereign; Doug Mayo for P.G. Sovereign Russell Tandy, P.G.C. George Braun was elected and installed as Grand Sovereign, and James Olmstead as Grand Tyler. William Yeager was reappointed to a 3-year term on the Board of General Purposes.

Special guest speaker for the banquet was the Hon. David B. Sentelle of the U.S. Court of Appeals, who gave an interesting account of his trials and tribulations in achieving his appointment to the Court because of his Masonic affiliation.

Preceding the banquet, the Council of Nine Muses met with Ven. John Harris Watts as Sovereign Master. Due to the length of Grand Council, A.M.D., Jack gave a brief presentation of his paper.

As per custom, the last occurrence of the weekend was Ye Antiente Order of Corks. William Schoene, Jr., M.W.P.G.M., the Grand Bung for the Americas, held forth, assisted by the Reverend William R. Deutch as Grand Bung for the U.S.A. in the absence of R.E. Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment, R.W. Thomas E. Weir.

Next year, the meetings will again be at the Hotel Washington on February 18, 19, and 20, 1994.

Sir Knight Morrison L. Cooke is a Past East Central Department Commander, Past Grand Commander of Kentucky, a member of Louisville- DeMolay Commandery No. 12, Louisville, Kentucky, and resides at 2538 Saratoga Drive, Louisville, Kentucky 40205

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

Campaign report by Grand Commanderies for KTEF Officers and Trustees for the week ending March 12, 1993 The total amount contributed to date is **\$442,711.97**

Alabama.....	\$5,975.00
Arizona.....	4,604.45
Arkansas.....	1,071.38
California.....	12,349.76
Colorado.....	8,610.29
Connecticut.....	6,466.50
Delaware.....	1,448.95
District of Columbia.....	25,169.82
Florida.....	12,845.20
Georgia.....	36,969.79
Idaho.....	1,326.55
Illinois.....	9,230.00
Indiana.....	7,016.50
Iowa.....	3,636.12
Kansas.....	1,517.00
Kentucky.....	10,400.55
Louisiana.....	7,493.60
Maine.....	5,573.30
Maryland.....	5,440.00
Mass./R.1.....	12,410.00
Michigan.....	10,401.30
Minnesota.....	8,307.70
Mississippi.....	2,901.00
Missouri.....	5,866.40
Montana.....	819.77
Nebraska.....	1,683.00
Nevada.....	2,728.00
New Hampshire.....	205.00
New Jersey.....	4,646.75
New Mexico.....	9,266.00
New York.....	7,967.50
North Carolina.....	6,784.00
North Dakota.....	2,300.00
Ohio.....	14,532.40
Oklahoma.....	1,687.00
Oregon.....	6,027.00
Pennsylvania.....	33,141.64
South Carolina.....	6,752.10
South Dakota.....	2,135.00
Tennessee.....	19,090.88
Texas.....	23,066.00
Utah.....	5,037.48
Vermont.....	2,220.00
Virginia.....	13,162.90
Washington.....	30,335.00
West Virginia.....	11,070.00
Wisconsin.....	7,193.75
Wyoming.....	2,128.31
Honolulu No. 1.....	50.00
Alaska No. 1, Fairbanks.....	100.00
Porto Rico No. 1.....	100.00
Anchorage No. 2.....	4,200.00
Ivanhoe No. 2, Mexico.....	20.00
Tokyo No.1.....	170.00
Heidelberg No. 2, Germany.....	1,975.00
Solo di Aruba, U.D.....	800.00
Miscellaneous.....	14,286.33

KTEF Chairman's Corner

by Sir Knight Clifford M. Baumbach, P.G.C., Iowa

The questions most frequently asked concerning the operations of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, particularly by those who are not members of the Fraternity and occasionally by some uninformed Sir Knights, relate to the financial eligibility requirements under our humanitarian program. A brief, yet complete, answer to these questions is that the Eye Foundation, as an IRS-approved tax-exempt charity, exists explicitly and solely for the purpose of assisting those who need eye surgery, who cannot afford to pay this surgery and hospitalization, and who do not qualify for aid from any other source (except Medicare for the disabled and elderly), including private insurance and publicly funded welfare programs. The following comments expand upon this statement from an operational or administrative point of view.

To implement our charitable program, it is necessary to set disqualifying limits on the annual net incomes of the applicants' families and on the net assets of the applicants. Our allowable limits on family income, of course, vary directly with the size of the family. For example, at the present time the annual net income (including welfare assistance and other non-taxable income) for the typical family of four must not exceed \$15,600. In addition, in all cases, the net assets of the applicant must not exceed \$45,000; this normally is made up of the applicant's equity in a home, savings, and other property. These financial guidelines are reviewed annually and revised periodically by the Foundation's Board of Trustees.

It is important to point out, however, that the Eye Foundation's guidelines are higher than the federal government's poverty guidelines. Those with incomes below the poverty line are eligible for full

Medicaid and state aid, and for that reason do not qualify for assistance under our program. The Eye Foundation has neither the means nor the motive to duplicate the services of welfare programs funded by taxpayers. The more needy" in our society, in our view, are those with incomes above the poverty line but who have little or no other source of aid!

It is apparent from the above discussion that the Eye Foundation's mission is to help those who fall between the cracks" in the nation's present pluralistic system of health care - that is, those whose family incomes are too high to qualify for Medicaid or state aid but too low to afford the increasingly high cost of private insurance, and who have little or no other source of aid. For such persons suffering from eye disease or injury, surgical treatment and hospitalization is provided in their hometowns or places of their own choosing and by the physicians of their choice, without regard to race, creed, color, age, sex or national origin.

The number of people in the United States who fall through the health care safety net," as described in the preceding paragraph, has been estimated at 33-37 million. Currently, there is much public debate and dialogue as to how best to provide adequate health care for them. Knights Templar can justifiably take pride in the fact that our Order had long ago recognized the peculiar health needs of this group, so far as eye surgery is concerned!

Sir Knight Clifford M. Baumbach, P.G.C.
Iowa Chairman Eye Foundation Committee
705 Diana Court
Iowa City, IA 52240



Letter To The Editor

I would like to commend Sidney Kase for his article "Knight Templar Masonry" in the February 1993 issue of *Knight Templar*. Assistance to members of the Commandery in translating Masonic Templary to Master Masons outside the Rite is needed and always appreciated.

To avoid "confusion in the Temple," however, there are a couple of thoughts that I would like to share.

I would rephrase the observation that "...Knights Templar are Masons who have gone beyond the third degree of Master Mason into the York Rite branch of Masonry..." In my view there is nothing "beyond" the degree of Master Mason. Master Masons may seek more "light" in Freemasonry, and the York Rite provides a Master Mason the opportunity to do so. As to the York Rite as a "branch of Masonry," as Jesus of Nazareth taught that there are many chambers in His Father's house, so in the house of the Masonic Temple there are many chambers. The York Rite has the privilege and the responsibility, of being one of them. By definition a branch is an offshoot, and I view the York Rite as being part of the main trunk in the tree of Masonic life.

The Hospitaller order was not founded by pious merchants as described in the article, but the hospital in Jerusalem was. The extracted quote: "The original order was called the Hospitalers of Sr. John of Jerusalem. Initially they were more like a monastic order, but by 1118 they had evolved into a military one" creates some problems. The Order of St. John in its many evolutions was - and is - a religious order of the Catholic Church. The constitution of the hospitallers was approved by Pope Paschal II in 1113. Fighting monks, they always maintained their hospitals.

The French occupation of Malta did not cause the Knights of Malta to scatter all over Europe as cited in the article. Paul I of Russia, a Russian Orthodox Catholic, had himself elected Master of the Order in 1798. This fragmented the traditionally Roman Catholic order. Paul I died in 1801. The order's headquarters was moved to Messina, Catania, Ferrara, and finally Rome, where it remains in Vatican City. The Anglican Catholic order is no longer a religious order. The order itself is a civil order awarded by the British throne. The tradition of service is carried forward by organizations such as the highly esteemed St. John's Ambulance Corps.

The Order of the Temple was a sovereign military order of the Catholic Church. Its knights were professed religious; that is a stretch from "considered to be priests" as stated in the article. Either one is a priest or one is not a priest There is no room for consideration. The Templars were in fact monks.

The "conspiracy" between Philip of France and Pope Clement V "who coveted their vast wealth," often referred to in York Rite circles, is dearly spurious. The Templars belonged to the Pope. They owned allegiance to no one but him. He did dissolve the order, but did not authorize the death of DeMolay. DeMolay, by the way, was Master of the order, not the "Grand Master," a title never used in the order.

The travel of the Templars after the dissolution of their order is, to a great degree, a matter of speculation. Their possible assistance to Robert the Bruce of Scotland and other attributions, including Masonic affiliation, are a matter of serious disagreement among scholars - both Masonic and non-Masonic. To assert any role or pest-dissolution activity to Templars at the current stage of scholarship is to invite "confusion in the Temple."

Pope Clement V dissolved the Order of the Temple on April 3, 1312. Martin Luther was born in 1483. To assert, as this article suggests, that the surviving Templars "embraced Protestantism" is patently absurd.

As my Masonic Brother so eloquently illustrates in his article, Masonic Knight Templary stands on its own merits. It contains a body of Christian gentlemen with whom any man should be proud to stand.

It may be *that* time in the evolution of the Rite to cast aside those trappings of the past that do not stand the light of honest scrutiny. Worthy Brothers, such as the author of this article, should not need to be concerned with the tangle-foot of traditions based on ancient prejudices. We as an institution should consider how to avoid causing "confusion in the Temple."

Pax et bonum,
Sir Knight Joseph F. Connolly II
P.O. Box 620533
Orlando, FL 32812-2807

History of the Grand Encampment

Chapter XXII

Uniforms

The Uniform

Of A Knight Templar

(Continued)

While these are the commonly expressed objections to the uniform, it is only fair to state that they are the views of only a minority of the Knights Templar. Grand Master Orr, in his address to the Grand Encampment at the Triennial Conclave of 1946, called attention to these criticisms and stated:

I should not go so extensively into this subject matter if there had been any effort on the part of the opposition to keep controversy above the billingsgate level in point of coarseness. The fact of the matter is, there is little the matter with the Templar uniform. In the years that are behind us, Templary went to its greatest heights numerically carrying all the dragging brakes which the opposition now aims to attach to the uniform. While times have changed, losses in Templary were no greater than those of other fraternal organizations.

The uniform of a Knight Templar is a distinctive symbol of the principles and teachings of the founder of the Christian religion.' So says the Grand Encampment Review in its issue of August, 1946. It symbolizes and represents the highest and most exalted spiritual thought and philosophy. It was evolved in the minds of sincerely religious men and intended to symbolize the active, forceful, militant attitude of the men who wore it.

"The main, and I might say the only objection I have ever heard expressed to

the uniform is that it causes inconvenience or discomfort to the wearer. It is silly and ridiculous for anyone to claim it is a matter of 'gaudy display in ridiculous trappings' to wear it on parade in public. It is a proud symbol of spiritual uplift. The way to 'make Knights Templar spiritually instead of Knights Templar of the street' is to emphasize the spiritual significance of that symbol instead of arguing it into the gutter by ridicule or subordinating the symbolic beauty of the higher to the vulgar feeling of temporary inconvenience."

It is my firm and argued judgment that if the uniform were abolished, it would do Templary irreparable injury.

"It is respectfully suggested to Grand Commanderies that while they have the right to prescribe the uniform, *it must be a uniform*, and anything short of that is likely to be vetoed by the Grand Encampment. Until this matter is considered in the Grand Encampment, it would not seem wise for Grand Commanderies to change their uniforms and run the risk of having them ruled out.

"I have recently been told by a man in the uniform business that if Grand Commanderies would turn the whole matter of the uniform back to the Grand Encampment, and permit the Grand Encampment to enter into say a three year contract with one uniform house after bids have been taken from all desirous of bidding, and permit the Grand Encampment to contract for just one style of uniform, that the amount saved would be outstanding."

The Committee on Policy and General Purposes to which this subject was referred reported:

"We are all proud that ours is a militant Order, and one of its most precious insignia is the Cross; and we are sworn to wield our swords in the defense of innocent maidens, helpless orphans, destitute widows, and the Christian religion. Surely then, our Templar uniform stands for something tremendously worthwhile. Your Committee finds *no* sentiment for the abandonment, but we *do find a very* definite feeling that the style of the present Templar coat with the clerical choker collar is long out of date, and that a coat with lapel collar, similar to the present officer's military coat to be worn with white shirt and four in hand ties *much* to be preferred. Our information indicates that there are a number of Grand Commanderies which have adopted or propose to adopt a different styled coat.

"It is the well considered judgment of your Committee that it would be greatly to the advantage of every Grand Commandery if the style of our Templar uniform was the same, and we are certain that the cost of the uniform would be materially reduced if the Grand Encampment made the contract.

"Your committee had endeavored to present our uniform situation fairly. It is *not* in our judgment satisfactory. Our recommendation is that the incoming Grand Master appoint a committee of five members representing fairly the different sections of our country to canvass thoroughly the uniform situation and make definite recommendations at the 1949 Conclave."

There appears to be no doubt that a change in style in the Knight Templar uniform is inevitable. In a way it is unfortunate that the Grand Encampment did not keep control of the uniform, so that the costume or dress of a Knight Templar would everywhere be uniform. The control by the Grand Commanderies has led to innovations and change, and

the changes are not the same in the various jurisdictions. It has been remarked that the day of large parades by Knights Templar, which have distinguished the Triennial Conclaves of years gone by, are a thing of the past, as it will no longer be possible to obtain a group similarly dressed to take part in the procession. The present trend seems to be in favor of the double breasted coat, like a naval officer's coat with the insignia on the shoulder straps, and a military cap rather than the chapeau. The baldric, belt and sword have been eliminated in most instances. With the adoption of this type of uniform, it will be necessary for each subordinate Commandery to purchase and keep on hand a sufficient number of the old regulation style uniforms to use in the conferring of the Orders.

At the Triennial of the Grand Encampment in 1946, the Grand Master appointed a committee of five members representing a cross-section of the United States to canvass thoroughly the following:

"1. Devising means of effecting substantial reduction in price of Templar uniform and equipment.

"2. Providing a uniform of greater comfort to the Sir Knights.

"3. Providing a uniform that will maintain the dignity and symbolism of the Order of the Knights Templar.

"4. That all Grand Commanderies withhold further changes in uniforms until the report of the committee shall have been presented and acted upon at the 1949 Triennial."



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The Enigma of General James Wilkinson Part I

by Dr. Robert C. Barnard

James Wilkinson was born in the British colony of Maryland in 1757. His grandfather, Joseph Wilkinson, had emigrated there from England in 1729. His father, Joseph, Jr., was a substantial plantation owner, who died when James was seven years old. The boy was taught by a private tutor and took up the study of medicine in his early teens. He became a medical doctor in 1775 at the age of eighteen. The struggle of the colonies against the mother country was just beginning, and he was attracted to the glamour of military life.

Possessing a formal education better than most Americans of this era, he was also a young man of "intelligent, vigorous and open countenance, firm and manly in gait, polite and gracious in manner and displaying great ease and cordiality."

With such an appearance, it is no wonder that James was offered not merely an officer's commission, but a captaincy in the army then forming. He served with Benedict Arnold in the Canadian Campaign, then was made a lieutenant colonel on the staff of General Gates. His rise was so spectacular that he was breveted a brigadier general by the time he was twenty years old, serving in the battles of Trenton and Princeton under General Washington.

Thus begun, it is easy to imagine that Wilkinson was to become one of the great Revolutionary War generals and a leader in the founding of our country, revered by the

American people and receiving justified praise in our history books. But James Wilkinson was not capable of such greatness.

This does not mean that the general did not continue in the United States Army. On the contrary, he was a high officer for over thirty years and served with the highest rank in the army for about two decades, although he never received the coveted commission of major general until late in his career.

The characteristics that kept James Wilkinson from greatness were many. Historian Thomas E. Watson seems to graphically illustrate the majority opinion when he says: Wilkinson was venal, cowardly, treacherous, a bribe-taker from Spain, a traitor to the United States, faithless in all relations, public and private, and standing in the pillory beside Benedict Arnold."

The above description is really unfair to General Arnold, who was one of the greatest military leaders before becoming a "turncoat." Even then, he thought that he was doing right for America in saving her from the menace of domination by France. But General Wilkinson seemed to have no altruistic views whatever; he was often swayed only by personal profit. Loyalty to his friends or to his government endured only as long as his interests were served.

In accordance with that degrading custom of always acting in his own



Major-General James Wilkinson



Mrs. Ann Biddle Wilkinson

personal interests, Wilkinson became a Mason at an early age, although the exact date is unknown. Being a Mason was probably a major help in the young man's rise through the officer ranks in the Army.

Wilkinson first became a member of Lodge No. 2, but it is not clear whether this was in Albany, New York, or Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Unlike most high officers of the armed forces, neither Lodge seems anxious to take the credit for once having had him as a member. On December 5, 1780, he was made a member of Nova Caesarea Lodge No. 10 in Cincinnati, when he was second in command to General Wayne in the Indian War. During the many years of his various intrigues, he was a visitor at Lodges in Ohio and the Mississippi Valley, including extensive attendance at Harmony Lodge No. 7 at Natchez.

Congressman John Randolph of Roanoke wrote General Wilkinson's most cruel epitaph when he said, Wilkinson is the most finished scoundrel that ever lived; a ream of paper would not contain the proofs." Certainly, a man of high position so hated by contemporaries is of interest if for no other

reason than to learn what heinous crimes he committed to be so disliked.

General James Wilkinson's first recorded mistake took place when he was a brigadier general under Washington. The Inspector-General Thomas Conway conspired against Washington as commander-in-chief, seemingly to replace him with the grossly inferior General Horatio Gates. Since intrigue and heavy drinking seemed to be two of Wilkinson's ruling passions, he joined wholeheartedly in the plot against his chief, and while drinking with his friends, publicly discussed their plans.

When Washington heard of the plot, he forced Conway out of the Army and also demanded Wilkinson's resignation, which was immediately given. From this moment on, Washington never trusted Wilkinson and actually had him spied upon in his other work for the government. The distrust was justified, for Wilkinson embarked on one dishonest plan after another.

Aided by his friends, the former general sought and received the lucrative

position of clothier-general to the Army. This lasted only long enough for honest bookkeepers to audit the accounts. There were grave irregularities and Wilkinson was forced to resign on March 27, 1781. As was shown in future actions through the years, his overwhelming greed for money often led him to overestimate his ability and override any desire for integrity which he might have had.

Wilkinson now furthered his professional and social interests by marrying Ann Biddle from one of the highest families in the nation in 1783. The marriage was one of love, at least on the part of the lady. In future years, she never lost faith in him, although she must have been aware of his weaknesses. She died in 1807 in New Orleans, having shared his wandering life to the end. She was spared the unhappiness of having to face the Burr-Wilkinson trial and the court-martials to follow.

In 1784, Wilkinson moved to Kentucky where he soon became a man of substance in the Lexington area. He knew all the influential people of the region and his "ready tongue and handsome person" was used to discredit George Rogers Clark and supplant him as leader of Kentucky. In 1784-5, he gave speeches and wrote fervid memorials advocating immediate separation from Virginia.

It was at this time that he decided to seek financial gain by becoming a traitor to his country. He first used the distorted charges against Clark to commend himself to nearby Spanish officials. Then, in 1787, he made a trading voyage to New Orleans where he so impressed the Spanish governor, Esteban Miró, that he sold all his goods at superior prices, disposing of them all. His petition for an exclusive trade monopoly between Kentucky and the Spanish in New Orleans was granted. Then, to seal the bargain, this American officer secretly swore allegiance to the Spanish king. Returning to Kentucky, he profited greatly from the trade monopoly and

convinced the Spanish that he was working only for them. They reciprocated by giving him an annual pension as their spy for the next twenty years.



Seemingly not satisfied with the money gained from Spain, he returned again to New Orleans in the summer of 1789. He composed a second memorial on the disunion of Kentucky and the West from the United States and added a list of prominent Western Americans, including himself, to whom the Spanish Government should grant further pensions so that the Americans would work to detach the West and give it to Spain. Governor Miró was impressed and awarded General Wilkinson a temporary loan of \$7,000.00 in addition to the coveted pension. Wilkinson took the "loan" money and never paid it back.

Deciding that he should take his activities to a larger field, he left Kentucky and rejoined the United States Army. The seemingly gullible fellow officers accepted him back as one of them. In March of 1791, he led a force of volunteers against Indians north of the Ohio River. Then, in October, the government commissioned him a lieutenant-colonel in the regular



General Anthony Wayne

Army. By March of 1792, he was a brigadier general again and second in command to General Anthony Wayne in the Army of the Northwest. Unable to be true to anyone for any length of time, he openly quarreled with General Wayne and sought to replace him as commander. He plotted to ruin Wayne's campaign against the Indians, but it was to no avail. Wayne was a great fighter and won his battles, to Wilkinson's disgust.

At this time, he was sent \$16,000.00 back pay on his Spanish pension and paid them by urging the new governor, Carondelet, to act more strongly against the Americans. He also warned them of the filibustering activities of George Rogers Clark.

In 1796, General Wilkinson was given command of Detroit when the British withdrew from it. General Wayne then died making Wilkinson the highest ranking officer in the United States Army.

He was transferred to the Southern frontier in 1798. Here, he could easily carry on his activities with his Spanish friends. President Washington had learned about some of Wilkinson's plots. He sent a spy, Andrew Ellicott, to watch and report his activities. Wilkinson reciprocated by spying on Ellicott.

President John Adams, on the other hand, seemed to trust Wilkinson. He summoned the general to Washington to confer on Western defense and the possible invasion of Spanish territory. No doubt, Wilkinson passed this information to his Spanish contacts, thus earning his pension.

Don't miss Part II of The Enigma of General James Wilkinson in the May issue of Knight Templar Magazine.

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Fraternality Beyond the Ritual

by Sir Knight W. J. "Bill" Malina, P.C.

If you ask twenty Masons what holds Freemasonry together you probably will get twenty different answers. Whatever the answers may be, the sum total of them can be reduced to one word, fraternality.

There is no question that the ritual is the heart and soul of every Masonic body; however, ritual alone does not hold Freemasonry together. The structure of Masonry is such that the rituals of its several degrees and orders must be the catalyst which makes it grow and prosper, or wither and fail. It is the ritual that gives each Masonic body its unique character and identity. Usually it is the ritual, or the knowledge that one exists, that attracts new members. Many members come to learn from and be inspired by the beautiful lessons taught in the ritual. These members are often satisfied just to sit on the sidelines and witness proficient exemplification of the degrees and orders. Unfortunately all of the ritualistic work is not always performed in a proficient manner, and this tends to keep some members from attending their Lodges, Chapters, Councils, and Commanderies.

One of the difficulties encountered by new members is a concern that they must learn to participate in the ritual if they are to take part in the activities of a particular Masonic body. Their concern seems to be a negative response to an unspoken, but yet implied, impression that participation in the ritual is a prerequisite for active Masonic membership. This unspoken impression is usually, unwittingly created by those who regularly

attend meetings and participate in ritualistic work. This impression often causes new members to absent themselves from Masonic meetings and activities.

Ritual may very well be the greatest factor that keeps some members active and others inactive, but when all is said and done, the real cement that holds Freemasonry together is found outside of the Lodge rooms, outside of the Chapter rooms, outside of the Commandery asylums and beyond the conferring of degrees and orders. Part of the mystic cement that binds and holds Masons together as a fraternity is fellowship. Fellowship is that camaraderie that grows between people when they work together, when they study together, when they eat together, or when they have refreshment together. Fellowship is nurtured outside of the conferring of degrees and orders, at times when ideas and information can be freely exchanged, when conversation can take place. There is greater opportunity for people to get to know each other better when they are not restricted by the courtesy of silence during the conferring of a degree or during a business meeting. As Masons get to know each other better, the bond of brotherly love, fellowship, between them grows. This is brotherhood or fraternality beyond the ritual.

Some people are motivated to seek membership in the Masonic Fraternity by their need to belong to or be identified with something or someone. Masonry can

attract this type of a person if he thinks of it in a favorable manner. Although he may never become very active, his need to belong will strengthen the Fraternity by a fellowship of association rather than a fellowship of participation. This too is fraternalism beyond the ritual.

There is room, if not a desperate need, for people to participate in Masonic activities without taking part in its rituals. The list of things that members can do without participating in the ritual is endless. A very large part of Freemasonry's fraternalism lies in charitable endeavors. People are always needed to carry out the necessary tasks associated with these endeavors. Masonic friendship, fellowship, concern assistance extend to everyone, to those who are members of the Fraternity and to those who are not. This too is brotherhood beyond the ritual.

A person's activity in Freemasonry will be proportional to the degree in which he is accepted in or excluded from the circle of fellowship within the body he joins. If

the decline of Masonic membership is to be reversed, Freemasonry must find a way to get people who are not ritualists, or who do not care to participate in ritualistic work, to become active in other Masonic activities and to become a part of the circle of friendship that exists in every Lodge, Chapter, Council, or Commandery.

There are two significant factors that contribute to Masonry's declining membership, first its failure to attract new members, and second its failure to keep members from becoming suspended. This is an indication that Freemasonry's concept of fraternalism has not been made clear to its membership nor to the general public. Freemasonry, if it is to grow, must emphasize and practice fraternalism that goes beyond the conferring of degrees and participation in its rituals.

Sir Knight William J. Bill" Malina is P.C. of Houston Commandery No. 95, Houston, Texas, and presently serves as Prelate of Houston Commandery. He resides at 4134 Costa Rica, Houston, TX 77092

Indiana Commandery Honors 50-Year Member

Clinton Commandery No. 48 of Knights Templar of Indiana honored one of their own Wednesday, January 27, 1993, at ceremonies held to present Sir Knight George Nichols with its prestigious 50-year award. Those taking part in the ceremonies, front from left, were: George Williams, Captain General; Nichols' Lady Dolores; Sir Knight Nichols; and Earl Guinn, Commander. Middle row: Eugene Barton, Sr. Warden; Ed Reiber, Sword Bearer; Eugene Dodgeon, Recorder, Terre Haute No. 16; and Paul Mayfield, Prelate, Terre Haute No. 16. Back row: Hans Graff, Terre Haute No. 16; and Jack McMullen; Erma] Sims; Wakefield Kirkman; and



Art Nowling, all Past Commanders of Clinton Commandery No. 48.

Carrying fire and sword from Europe under the banner of the Christian church, into the Biblical lands of the Middle East seemed to be the purpose of the Crusades. Carrying this fire and sword were the Knightly Soldiers. From the Norman Conquest of 1066 to the First Crusade of 1096-99, the Knightly Soldiers led this thundering encounter in recovering from the Dark Ages.

Partly religious and partly military, the Knights bound themselves into a new form of mystical knighthood. Swearing obedience to the Prior of the Order, the Crusaders took it upon themselves to guard the Tomb of Christ. For this act they became known as "The Most Worthy."

The military pattern of these Knights brought the feudal system. Under feudalism, only one Sir Knight owned the land, and he held his land from God, all other knights being tenants. A man was lord of a region, held from another man, and ultimately from the king. This was in exchange for a fee, or a fief.

This tight-knit relationship between lord and tenant spread over almost all of Europe, and thence to the Holy Land.

Feudalism meant military service for warriors. When his lord called him, the mounted rider had to appear, fully armed and ready to fight. This service was for forty days each year, and he gave money when it was needed for special purposes. He also had to attend the Lord's Court, give advice, and sit in judgment.

Failing in this, the Sir Knight forfeited his land. His children could inherit the estate only after they had made payment and agreed to the same conditions their father had fulfilled.

The mailed cavalry of Europe called themselves horsemen. There was a word for free-fighting men, who followed a nobleman, and he was called a Knight.

This came to mean armed or mounted landholders. Other men-at-arms were

The Knightly Soldiers

by Sir Knight W. Duane Kessler



called sergeants. We may think of them as a grade below the knights, not so noble but always giving military service as their fee. They were known as warriors, which included knights and sergeants.

Making war was their trade, their livelihood, and they were good for little else. These knights were trained from childhood in the use of arms. They were taught to shoot the clumsy short-bow, to ride and handle the lance, sword and mace.

Training in horsemanship was vital, and the knight's horse had to be taught to turn, canter, halt without the touch of the reins, and to stand still if his rider was unseated so he could remount.

The armor worn by the warrior was indeed heavy. A shirt of mail might weigh from twenty to thirty pounds, plus a padded coat was worn under the mail. The steel and

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leather helmet, and its kite-shaped shield added another six or seven pounds. He also wore a belt, a scabbard, a sword and a dagger, as well as a lance and maybe an axe. This all totaled one third of his weight; all decked out in total armor must have been sheer work in itself.

In this period a knight was a farmer who became a knight because the lord made him one. The only ritual was that the lord struck him on the shoulder and said "I make you a Knight."

Knights used their swords to make their way in the world. As a result, they were known as devils and scoundrels. These were "virtues" which distinguished knights from other man, all of which grow out of the feudal system.

Courage, loyalty and service were paramount; without courage a man was useless in battle, and without loyalty the whole structure of oath and fealty would fall apart. Men had to keep their oaths and remain true to their lords.

The knights' armor was generally their own. In the heat of summer, the knights stood around rather gloomily, trying to sell their shields, fine armor and helmets for whatever they could get for them. Later, they tried to buy arms and fit and repair them.

Transportation of supplies was generally furnished by the leaders, who sought market rights, and the opportunity to buy food, so the Crusaders could buy in peace and pursue the necessities of life. When these were denied, they resorted to foraging and looting.

Once in the Holy Land, the Crusaders were supplied by sea. At Antioch, they were supplied by a Genoese fleet, and later by English ships. At Jerusalem, they were supplied by another Genoese fleet. The English, as well as the Genoese, supplied the Crusaders with commerce from Cyprus, and other islands, for these ships sailed to and from the sea daily. Away from the coast, the army had to fend for themselves, and they did with fair success. One writer said, "The ripened harvest was prepared for their subsistence by God."

In military technology and technique, the First Crusade produced few innovations. Pitched battles were fought, against the Turkish Chief, Kilij Arslan, near Nacae and Dorylean. The Crusaders fought off sallies against the compelling forces of Ridvan and Kerbodga, by their garrisons at Antioch. They also routed the Egyptian Army at Ascalon, to bring the First Crusade to a triumphant close.

The Crusaders organized their troops in battles, successive arrays of knights and foot soldiers, attacking in turn. Against Kerdogha, the Crusaders arranged themselves in a series of six battles, each

in a double line, with foot soldiers in the first and knights in the second.

Operating in large bands of light cavalry, the Turks ambushed and attacked, relying on mounted archers, preferring the fast strike and surprise, and attacked the enemy with detached parties. They fell on part of the Crusading army, fiercely letting loose a clashing of weapons and shrieking, and giving off a shower of arrows, which drove the Crusaders to flight at Dorylean. The rest of the Crusading army saved the day, for the attacking army was all cavalry.

The Crusaders used both infantry and cavalry. Without the element of surprise, the Turks were overpowered by the feudal army at Antioch. When Kerdogha's army realized the surprise factor was no longer available and the ensuing fight would be hand-to-hand with swords, rather than at a distance with arrows, the Turks fled into the mountains.

However, the Crusaders admired the enemy for they were called the wicked race." When men learned of the experience, of the prowess and courage of the Turks, the Crusaders could not help but admire them.

One of the principal weapons of the Crusaders was the siege. This consisted of the blockade (starving the enemy into surrender), use of the machine, escalade (assaulting the walls with scaling ladders), and ruse or bribery.

Siege machines included the battering ram, the catapult and the balista (for hurling missiles). This also included wooden towers to attack the walls. Usually these weapons were concocted on the spot.

The Crusaders had made battering rams, sows (for unleashing the walls), wooden towers and petraeae (stone throwers) at Nicaea. At Antioch the Crusaders built a number of castles (assault towers) to storm the walls, but this proved ineffective. In the melee, Turks and Franks alike were struck by stones and arrows, and later died, as a result.

In the battle for Acre, the defenders hurled stones from catapult, darts were fired, as well as hives of bees, and lime was dumped upon the Crusaders, but under the cover of a barrage of rocks and missiles the knights had scaled the walls and captured most of the towers by nighttime. For the Crusaders, after they had fought off a relieving army, a

"Moreover, the Crusades had a tremendous impetus on the Christianizing of Knighthood, the idea that chivalry was fostered by the Truce of God, and the Peace of God. One who fought in the Holy Land, where the imaginary badge of the Militia Christi, Christ's soldiery, was prevalent, was surely recognized as the embodiment of Christian Knighthood in twelfth century eyes."

surrender was negotiated by the Byzantine Emperor.

However, the morning for the final assault, the knights were chagrined to find not only the enemy gone but the pilgrims, who accompanied the army, busy seizing the lion's share of booty and houses, leaving the Knights poor pickings.

It was a victory of siege technology and psychological motivation, the conquest of Jerusalem. The knights fought with renewed ardor with siege machines. The slaughter that followed showed Muslims lying about with dismembered bodies and the Crusaders rode in blood up to their ankles, and bridles of their horses. The victors themselves were even struck with the horror and disgust. Later, some writers described the action as poetic justice for pagans who blasphemed God.

The Muslims, noting the atrocities recorded and the barbarous behavior of the knights, vowed never to let this happen again. This meant the blending of all Muslim factions so that the seven crusades which followed were to all intents and purposes a failure, and Jerusalem was never in Christian hands.

The Christians were never so organized as there was too much infighting. The Knights Templar, the Knights Hospitallers and the Teutonic Knights were guilty of cross-purposes, which led to the downfall of these knights.

Many historians have recorded the Crusades as having a negative effect. The cultural osmosis between Islamism and Christianity, once credited to the Crusades, is now perceived as taking place in Spain, Italy and Sicily.

Viewed from the perspective of the knightly class, though, the entire adventure had beneficial and profound

effects. Crusading broadened the horizons of the rustic knight whose world was small, having consisted of the village, the neighborhood castle, and occasionally a pilgrimage. He was exposed to new scenes and ideas, and he mixed with lords of other regions of Europe.

Moreover, the Crusades had a tremendous impetus on the Christianizing of Knighthood, the idea that chivalry was fostered by the Truce of God, and the Peace of God. One who fought in the Holy Land, where the imaginary badge of the Militia Christi, Christ's Soldiery, was prevalent, was surely recognized as the embodiment of Christian Knighthood in twelfth century eyes.

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



Castle and Knights of the Middle Ages

Christmas Observance Of New Haven Commandery No. 2 Attracts Connecticut Masonic Heads

The picture shows all the heads of the Masonic bodies in Connecticut, together with the then-Commander of New Haven Commandery No. 2, New Haven. They are, left to right: Sir Knight Donald C. Murray, Commander of New Haven Commandery No. 2; Sir Knight Robert A. Colbourn, R.E. Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Connecticut; Brother and Sir Knight A. Norman Johnson, Deputy of the Scottish Rite for Connecticut; Brother and Sir Knight Louis VanderEyck, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Connecticut; Companion and Sir Knight James P.



Keaveny, Most Puissant Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Connecticut; and Companion and Sir Knight Herbert R. Olson, Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Connecticut.

Masonic Youth Of Albuquerque Area Assist In Shrine Circus



Jack McComas, Potentate of Ballut Abyad Shrine in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is surrounded by just a few youths from Albuquerque, Belen, and Rio Ranchos Masonic youth groups after completing another successful Shrine Circus season. Each year members of Metro Chapter, Order of DeMolay, the Order of Rainbow, and Job's Daughters assist the great Nobles of Ballut Abyad Shrine with their services for the eight circus performances. These young people not only give of their time to help the Shrine usher the public to their seats but provide aid and comfort for the physically disadvantaged that attend each performance.

Reverend Christopher Luedde To Be At Toledo Maundy Service

The Reverend Christopher Luedde, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Maumee, will be the speaker at the annual Maundy Service of the Scottish Rite on Wednesday, April 7, 1993, in the Heatherdowns Masonic Auditorium in Toledo, Ohio. This inspirational service, sponsored by Ft. Industry Chapter of Rose Croix, has become a highlight of Holy Week for thousands of northwestern Ohio area residents. It is open to the public and begins promptly at 8:00 P.M.



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.

Great gift idea for Past commanders' night and incoming new Knights, and a great gift for any holiday - a beautiful Knights Templar certificate for sale. The certificate is 11x14 on blue parchment paper that is 80 lb. it has 4 different color inks, that are raised letter. The arch is a beautiful gold. The knight on horse is beautiful black, brown and red. The wording is in black fancy script lettering and off the sides of the arches are 6 different figures that are shadowed at 15%. The net proceeds from sale of this certificate will benefit the KTEF. Send \$7.00 to Stanley C. Buz, 219S. 18th Street, Allentown, PA 18104. The certificate will be mailed to you within 7 days.

For sale: Knights Templar sword, 80-90 years. Made by Henderson Co., Kalamazoo, MI. Templar symbols engraved in heavy design and name, Edward Williams. \$100.00 Includes shipping. Frank Hendrickson, 7541 President CL, Dayton, OH 45414, (513) 898-8718.

For sale: two Commandery swords, both in excellent condition, with flannel and leather cases, \$150.00 each plus shipping and ins. Don Honda, 23660 Marine View Dr., S: Des Moines; WA 98198.

Wanted: Knights Templar badges and other Masonic badges by avid collector - single pieces or entire collection. Honest and fair prices offered. Some duplicates for trade. Robert L. Kiefer, 1057 Brandywine Dr., Medina, OH 44256-3091.

Commemorative coins, lapel pins and more for your Lodge or event by 12-year Arizona Mason. I can help you design and market your special or fund-raising event souvenir. Call me and I will quote special fraternal wholesale prices. Feel proud? Show it! Sid Leluan III, 5323 E. 10th St.; Tucson; AZ 85711-3116 or telephone: 1-800-758-5890. Percentage of proceeds guaranteed to directly benefit the KTEF.

Coats-of-arms: Hand-painted with notarized certificate giving authority, meanings of colors, symbols. etc 30 years of experience. Work guaranteed to satisfy. A percentage of proceeds guaranteed to directly benefit the KTEF. House of Heraldry 1248 Clintonville, Paris, KY 40361-9117

Wanted: old wood-working or metal-working hand tools, bearing Knights Templar insignia or emblems of Blue Lodge or any of the other appendant Masonic bodies. Collector has been a Mason for 45 years and a Past Commander of Brookings Commandery No. 14, Brookings, SD. Purpose of collection is to preserve a portion of history of early hand tools in America. Richard M. Luther, 124 Gluey Ave. South, Brookings, SD 57036 (605) 697-7444

Wanted: Watch fob with Knights Templar emblem. Charles G. Coy, P.O. Box 2025, Washington, MO 63090.

For sale or trade: Syria Shrine Temple glass. I have duplicate Syria Temple glasses for sale or will trade for other Masonic commemorative items. Bit Mumpower, 200 Three Oaks Dr., S.F.; Calhoun, GA 30701.

The Grand Lodge of Vermont kicks off its 1994 Bicentennial with an attractive lapel pin available for \$3.50. Features blue outline of Vermont, square, compasses, and G on white with gold lettering "1794-1994 Vermont 200th." Remit payment to Grand Ledge of Vermont, 431 Pine Street, Burlington, VT 05401.

For sale: Sparta Lodge No. 99, F. & A.M. of Sparta, Tennessee, in commemoration of its 150th anniversary in 1992 had a special coin struck in bronze. Some of these are still available at \$5.00 each. Send check or money order to Kenneth Milligan, Tress.; Rt. 7, Box 58B; Sparta; TN 38583-8315.

Marinette Commandery No. 26, Marinette, WI, has had a coin struck to commemorate their 100th anniversary (1893-1993) for sale at \$5.00 each. Send check or money order to PC. Edward Sandberg, 515 VanCleve Ave., Marinette, WI 54143.

Attention toy truck collectors: MacCalla Lodge No. 596, 100th anniversary commemorative, limited edition, 'Ertl' 1917 Model T Ford Truck, \$30.00 each plus \$4.00 shipping and handling. Special price for case of 12: call (215) 723-5454 for details. Proceeds to be used for Lodge Building improvements. Make checks payable to MacCalla Hall Association and send to 332 Godshall Road, Souderton, PA 16964.

Fund-raiser for Benton Lodge No. 521, F. & A.M., Fowler, Indiana: official Swiss army knives with silver alloy, inlaid square and compass on a blue handle; contains scissors, tweezers, toothpick and nail file. Knives were custom-made for this fund-raiser, are high quality, tough, and small enough to be carried in slacks. Available for \$18.95 plus \$2.00 shipping per knife. Brother Bruce Creek, PM.; R.R. 1, Box 229; Remington; IN 47977 or call (219)297-3305 for further info.

For sale: Suffolk Lodge No. 60. F. & AM., Port Jefferson, Long Island, NY, is offering its 200th anniversary commemorative medallion coin for sale. This is not a stock coin. It is custom-designed on both sides in high relief, finished in antique bronze. This beautiful coin will be a treasured addition to any collection at a cost of only \$10.00 each. Make checks payable to Suffolk Lodge Bicentennial, P.O. Box 101, Port Jeff Station, NY 11776.

Montgomery Lodge No. 195, AF. & A.M., Rockville, MD, has had a coin struck to commemorate their 100th anniversary (1893-1993). Minted in antique bronze for sale at \$5.00 each plus 75c postage and handling. Send check or money order to Montgomery Lodge No. 195, 612 Great Falls Rd., Rockville, MD 20850.

New members of A.M.D. are interested in obtaining back issues of Miscellanea, Collectanea, and Annals. Interested in all back Issues of all three. Please contact Tom L. Dean, 406 E. Washington, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa 52641, or call (319)385-7420.

Master Masons in good standing in their Blue Lodges who are also members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans are eligible to petition for membership in the Confederate Military Lodge of Research, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama Founded in 1896, the S.C.V. is a non-sectarian, non-political organization dedicated to preserving Southern heritage. The objective of the Military Lodge is to promote greater knowledge of Gal War Freemasonry. For info and a petition Raymond M Wood, P.E.C., 327 Ceriar Lane, Annaton; AL 36206.

Wanted: Amaranth Royal Matron's full crown with rhinestones and/or jewels. Send picture and/or description to Ocala Scottish Rite, P O. Box 1742, Ocala, FL 34478, (904) 854-0852.

Wanted: Masonic Chapter pennies by avid collector, building this collection for over 23 years - will one day end up in a Masonic museum. Why not find a home for your mark? 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 Sc; 775 W Roger Road, No' 214; Tucson; AZ 85706; (802) 888-7585.

For sale: 4 unused different Masonic postage stamps from the Philippines. All have square and compass on them. \$6.00 each or all for \$20.00. I have several Sets of 4 for sale. Will also trade for Masonic postage stamp of foreign country with square and compass on it. Stephen J. Kapp, 1180 B Okinawa Lane, Ylgo, Guam 96929-1220.

Wanted: lapel pins and tie tacks with logos or organization names. Most pins are relegated to dresser drawers after retirement. I am asking our membership to send unwanted or duplicate pins. They are never worn but mounted for display at fairs, an shows, etc. Ed Neville, 10 Serenity Dr., Little Rock, AR 72205, (501) 221-3100.

Wanted: Young, 32° Mason seeks Masonic and related books, pins, medals, etc., to help build collection. Will cover cost of postage. Any items very much appreciated. Matthew R. Nodine, 4970 E. Railroad St., Pleasant Lake, IN 46779, (219) 475-5773.

For sale: 4 burial lots in the Masonic section of the Grandview Memorial Gardens of Champaign, IL Package

includes one marker, one Interment fee and one vault - \$2,000. Gordon Elkins, 2963 County Rd, 700 E.; Fisher; IL 61843; (217) 897-1444.

Wanted to purchase: pre-owned smoking pipes, must be in good shape and old vintage type airplane (for restoration project). W. D. Graves 701-A South Thompson, Springdale, AR 72784, work: (501) 751-X72; home: (501) 751-6450.

No two quilts alike! Patchwork quilts for sale: 'Texas Star,' 101x104', hand-sewn, lavenders/White-\$450; 'Ohio Stars,' 78x98', black/red/tan-\$275. Several other quilts, various colors and sizes; patterns 'Sunbonnet,' 'Fans,' etc. Prices modest. Mrs. L. Hanscom 1221 Cambridge St. 709, Cambridge, MA 02139, (617) 492-2933.

Gardeners wanted to exchange seeds. For information send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Seed Exchangers, P.O. Box 104 Birnips, MI 49314-0010.

HADDEN SEARCH: Doing a book on the Haddon family. Let me hear from you, so you can be included. All letters answered. R. D. Haddon, 32'; 1248 Clintonville Rd.; Pans; KY 40361-9117

I am trying to locate Mr. Briggs S. Cunningham, Jr., who lived in or around Cincinnati, OR and worked for Proctor and Gamble Co. C. E. Webster, 4952 Bloom field Rd., Macon, GA 31206.

For sale: Pompano Beach, FL 'condo,' N.E. corner on ocean, private beach, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths. Pools and clubhouse. 6th floor. (216) 532-4280.

For sale: 5 lots all next to each other in Greenwood Memorial Park, Garden of Gethsemane, 1-805 and Imperial, San Diego. CA. Retail \$1,375 each but now discounted from \$75 to \$350 each depending on number you buy. Seller will pay transfer fee. To view location contact owner A. Fahne, stock, (619) 741-1840 or Mr. Mark Bailey, (619) 264-3131.

For sale: 1989 Winnebago class-A, 28-ft. motor home, loaded, plus tow car. Also 3 cemetery pints in West Lawn Memorial Park, Racine, WI. Direct inquiries to Fred Carter, 375 Hwy. 67, Dousman, WI 53118, (414)065-9322.

For sale: 2-space, companion crypt in mausoleum, Melrose Abbey Memorial Park, Santa Aria, CA. Present value, \$2,500; asking \$1,250. Howard D. Christian, 401 Taylors Way, Collierville, TN 38017, (901) 853-6968.

For sale: 32° emblem, heavy brass or bronze, approx. 353', copyrighted by Lois Varonson, deal USA, 1915.Hark RR I, Box Mufflinburg PA 17844-0713

Would like to hear from officers and crew members of the USS Sldonia (AKA-42) for possible reunion. Also wish to get in touch with David Holland from Texas who was on the ship in 1945. Frank D. Timer, 216S. Grace St., Rocky Matsi4 NC 27804, (919)442-8071.

The 93rd NCB MI have their 44th Reunion at Charleston, SC. on Sept. 23-, 1993. The host will be Ed Peterson, R Bay 117-A, Beaufort, SC, telephone: (811) 524-2722.

Reunion: 6th Phnto-548th Recon. Tech. Sq., Yokota AFB. Japan 1947-1962, to be held in Rochester, Pt'1, on May 21-22, 1993. For reservations, call 1-800-552-1724.

