



Knight Templar

VOLUME XLIV

SEPTEMBER 1998

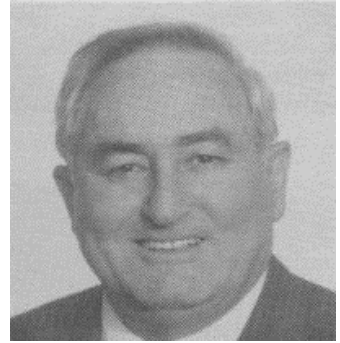
NUMBER 9



*Sir Knight Barry Goldwater: Champion of Old-fashioned Liberty
His story starts on page 7*

Success Is Interdependence

by Sir Knight Burton E. Ravellette, Jr., Past Imperial Potentate, AAONMS



Recent poll takers and actuarial prognosticators have predicted that Freemasonry and its affiliated organizations may be at the crossroads of their existence. Many of our leaders appear to have acknowledged these predictions as final, and their will to survive seems to be diminishing faster than our declining membership.

We simply must not let ourselves fall into a slough of despondency or succumb to the merchants of Gloom and Doom. They would have us adhere to their theory, that Freemasonry has gone beyond the point of no return and is on an unalterable path to extinction. Our membership

may be declining, yet our quality and resolve remain strong and have elements time after time, and they will do so again.

Many times we have heard, "The only thing inevitable is change." Should we adapt some of our fundamentals? Some of our creeds and doctrines seem to have hardened fossil-like around our tenets and landmarks. These monuments may not have evolved in like-manner as the elements around them. In an ever changing world the lack of evolution may have become more of a liability than an asset to an organization. We may be contributing to our demise by not adjusting accordingly to the ever changing conditions that surround us.

We know that the great Rites and Orders were built upon the bedrock of Freemasonry. When the foundation erodes, it limits our ability to continue a successful renewal program. Our basic principles are solidly anchored in Symbolic Craft Masonry. It is certainly apparent that, not only do we have to sustain our independent bodies, we are also in duty bound to faithfully support and maintain the Symbolic Lodge as well.

Synergy is a relatively new word to us. It simply means that when certain elements are combined, "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts." Using this theory makes good sense. Maybe each organization has grown too independent? Each affiliation of the Masonic Family has strong attributes. Perhaps by synergizing our efforts in unity of purpose and action we can achieve Balanced Renewals through Interdependence.

Therefore, we must call upon our inner strength and inherent values circumscribed by the morals of character, virtue, and integrity to lead us to the True Light. We must engage the future with positive and cheerful attitudes. Our organizations need to be strong, vibrant, and highly visible within the community.

We have firmly incorporated charitable missions into our organizations to address many unmet needs in our society. We have always practiced ideals worthy of imitation, and these charities enhance our image. Our renewal efforts must continue with renewed vigor and increased devotion. We must put inaction and complacency behind us.

We have the tools of the Craft, the grit of our heritage, and the determination to rise to greater heights than ever before. We must take advantage of our previous success by being extremely proactive and working interdependently in total unanimity within the Masonic Family.

Sir Knight Burton E. Ravellette, Jr.
129 Fairway Lane, Ashdown, AR 71822-8300

Knight Templar

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

SEPTEMBER: On page 2 the Grand Master's guest writer, Sir Knight Burton E. Ravellette, Jr., Past Imperial Potentate, AAONMS, who is a longtime crusader for Masonic unity, has important words about the interdependence of the Masonic family. Clip out Sir Knight Garnes' article (page 5-6) and keep it handy; everything about the KTEF, that someone might ask, and the answers are there, including phone numbers. We're glad to present the story of Sir Knight Barry Goldwater on page 7-11, and we are equally glad to present the second intriguing half of Sir Knight George Pickett's story starting on page 24. Right now you should be participating in the Holy Land Pilgrimage program for ministers; Reverend Jenkins article (page 13) will inspire you!

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September 1998

Volume XLIV Number 9

**Published monthly as an official
publication of the Grand Encampment
of Knights Templar of the United
States of America.**

JAMES MORRIS WARD

Grand Master
and Publisher

**1265 Breckinridge Road
Jackson, Mississippi 39204**

CHARLES R. NEUMANN

Grand Recorder
and Editor

JOAN B. MORTON

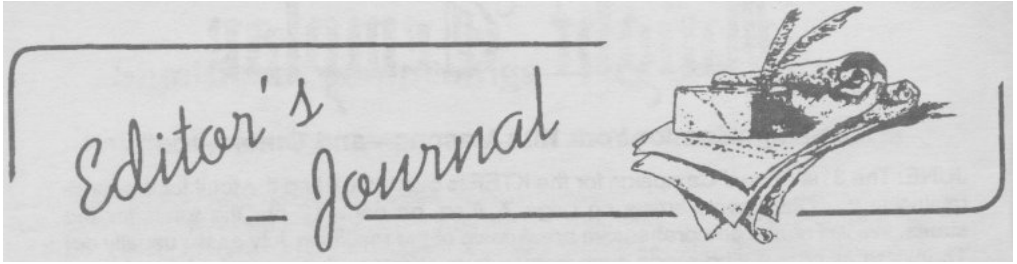
Assistant Editor

Grand Recorder
6097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101
Chicago, Illinois 60630-2460
(773) 777-3300
Fax: (773) 777-8836

Mail magazine materials and
correspondence to Editor, 507 N.
Elston Avenue, Suite tot, Chicago, IL
60630-2460.

Material for the Grand
Commanderies two page
supplements is to be directed to the
respective Supplement editors.

Address corrections from Editors are
to be sent to the local Recorders.



Announcement: Knight Commander of the Temple Award: All nominations for the Knight Commander of the Temple award should be made to a HOLDER of the award in the state of the nominee. These nominations will be reviewed by the holders and then forwarded to the Grand Encampment. NO nominations will be accepted if sent directly to the Grand Encampment office. Any further questions should be directed to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment.

Attention: all Grand Commanders and all Deputy Grand Commanders who will be In office as Grand Commanders on November 1, 1998; or 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 10, 1998. If your Installation will be In late September or October, order your photo NOW or it will arrive too late for Inclusion in the November issue.

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 10, 1998. After that date, it may not be possible to include them in the November magazine.

Sir Knights, Attention!: An important and invaluable booklet entitled *The York Rite of Freemasonry - A History and Handbook* is available. It is authored by Sir Knight Frederick G. Speidel. This comprehensive, illustrated, 78 - page booklet explains the degrees, history, symbolism, and benevolent programs of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, the Council, and the Commandery. There are illustrations of the jewels of the officers of each body and the Red Cross, Malta, and Templar banners. There is no limit on orders: \$1.50 each under 100 copies, plus shipping and handling; \$1.00 each over 100 copies, plus shipping and handling. Write your checks to and mail to the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar; 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101; Chicago; IL 60630-2460

Complimentary for Widows: Widows of Knights Templar are eligible to continue receiving our magazine as long as they desire. To retain or reinstate the mailing, simply instruct your local Recorder or the Grand Encampment of your wishes.

YORK RITE FREEMASONRY ON THE INTERNET - Official Web Sites

Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States of America
<http://www.knightstemplar.org>

General Grand Council, Cryptic Masons, international
<http://members.aol.com/GGCOUNCILJHomePage.html>

General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, International
<http://members.aol.com/GGCHAPTERIHomePage.html>

York Rite Freemasonry . The International Information Site
<http://members.aol.com/YorkRiteFM/HomePage.html>

What Every Sir Knight Should Know About the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.

by Sir Knight Charles A. Games, Honorary P.D.C.
and Chairman of the 31st Annual Voluntary Campaign



A pamphlet has been produced for Sir Knights to use in answering questions about the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., and some of the information may be news to our members. The questions and answers are printed in this article so that all may have the answers to the many questions we are asked and to help make nonmembers aware of this great humanitarian charity. These pamphlets are available from the administrative office in Chicago.

What is the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.? The Knights Templar Eye Foundation is a charitable foundation founded in 1956 to aid those who need help in the preservation of sight.

Who is eligible for assistance? Assistance is available to anyone in need of surgical treatment without regard to race, color, creed, age, sex, or national origin provided they are unable to pay or receive adequate assistance from current government agencies or similar sources and provided they are within the financial guidelines of the Foundation. A letter of denial from a social or government agency is usually necessary for assistance.

Does the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. provide eyeglasses? Provided the Foundation has met the surgical financial costs, the eyeglasses would also be provided by the Foundation. The Foundation does not provide eyeglasses if no surgery was involved.

Who selects the Surgeon and Hospital? The patient selects the surgeon and the hospital. The Foundation does not make these recommendations.

Does the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. have any doctors or ophthalmologists? The Foundation does not have doctors or ophthalmologists as



employees of the Foundation, but several prominent doctors, ophthalmologists and researchers serve as advisors and give of their time, their knowledge, and experience without compensation.

How can one contact the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.? The Administrative Office of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation is located in Chicago and the address; phone number *and* fax number is as follows: the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., 5097 North Elston Avenue, Suite 100, Chicago, IL 60630-2460; phone: (773) 205-3838; fax: (773) 205-1689.

Who sponsors the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.? The Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., is sponsored by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. The Knights Templar are a part of the York Rite of Freemasonry.

Where do the funds come from to provide the financial assistance? The Foundation is funded by donations from the members known as Knights Templar who engage in fundraising activities. Many members as well

as non-members leave sizeable bequests in their wills because of the high opinion they have of the Foundation.

Members who are called Knights Templar make tax-deductible donations and if so designated these donations are applied to the Endowment Fund, and only earnings may be used to fund current requirements.

How many cases does the Foundation have during a year's time? The number of cases is approximately 2,000 annually and the cost per case varies depending on the surgery.

How many cases has the Foundation handled since it was formed? Since 1956 the Foundation has handled over 60,000 case applications representing over \$63 million.

Is the Foundation involved in Research? Yes, research grants totaling over \$5 million have been made to researchers working in the field of pediatric ophthalmology or development biology.

Who handles the case applications? A contact is usually made with a Knight Templar in the area where the person in need lives and it is his responsibility to obtain the application and assist the applicant in its completion.

How does one find a person called a "Knight Templar"? A Knight Templar is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. It may be necessary to contact the local Masonic Lodge for information on who to contact. If contacting a local member is not convenient, it is suggested that a phone call be made to the office of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. at the phone number shown in the brochure (and above).

In case of emergency can I get help from the Foundation? Help or assistance is available by phone in case of emergency.

Is the Knights Templar Eye Foundation involved as a co-sponsor with any other organization? Yes, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation is a co-sponsor of the National Eye Care Project through an agreement with the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Inc., and the Foundation of American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Persons 65 years of age or over may receive help by calling 1-800222-EYES. Persons must state a Knight Templar has referred them to the N.E.C.P.

Does the Knights Templar Eye Foundation have a large staff? No, it is the policy of the Foundation to keep administrative expenses at a minimum in order that financial assistance may be given to as many people as possible.

Is it necessary to reside in the U.S.A.? An applicant must be a resident of the United States for at least one year.

Are contributions to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation Tax Deductible? The Foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, in 1956. It is tax-exempt under the provisions of the internal revenue code, and as such, all contributions are tax deductible.

Mission Statement of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.: To provide assistance to those who face loss of sight due to the need of surgical treatment without regard to race, color, creed, age, sex, or national origin provided they are unable to pay or receive adequate assistance from current government agencies or similar sources and to provide funds for research in curing diseases of the eye.

Sir Knight Charles A. Gurnes, Honorary Past Department Commander and P.G.C. of Pennsylvania, is the Campaign Chairman of the next Annual Voluntary Campaign and a member of Duquesne Commandery No. 72, Penn Hills, Pennsylvania. He resides at 1700 Jamestown Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15235-4944; Send e-mail to: cagurnes@aol.com

Golf Tournament To Benefit The Knights Templar Eye Foundation

Fidelity Masonic Lodge No. 394, A.F.M., In Tuberville, South Carolina, will sponsor a golf tournament to benefit the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The tournament will be held November 17, 1998, at 8 o'clock A.M. at the Pineview Golf Course in Gable, S.C. Entry fee is \$220.00. Lunch following tournament and presentation of awards. For more info: Dee Evans, (803) 435-1193, or Pineview Golf, (800) 746-3843. E-mail Chris Kirby at: chrkirby@msn.com

Sir Knight Barry Goldwater: Champion of Old-fashioned Liberty

by Dr. Ivan M Tribe. KYCH. 32°

In the annals of American Presidential elections, the losing candidate sometimes exerts nearly as much influence on the American scene **as does** the winner. Among those who have lost these elections are several prominent Masons: DeWitt Clinton, Stephen Douglas, William Jennings Bryan, and Thomas Dewey. More recent Masons who failed to gain the White House include Hubert Humphrey, George McGovern, Gerald Ford, and Robert Dole. Over the past half century, the recently deceased Sir Knight Barry Morris Goldwater took one of the worst beatings ever in the 1964 Presidential sweepstakes, losing some forty-four states. Yet in a retrospective eulogy appearing in *The Weekly Standard* on June 15, 1998, columnist David Frum wrote: "Despite his crushing 1964 defeat, Barry Goldwater exerted more influence on American politics than any other losing major-party nominee of the twentieth century."

Barry Morris Goldwater was born in Phoenix, Arizona Territory on January 1, 1909. The Goldwater Family had originally been Jewish political refugees from eastern Europe, who made their way first to the more liberal western Europe and then to America in 1852 and "gold rush" California. Grandfather Michael Goldwater and his brother Joe dabbled in business as saloon keepers, freighters, and finally as merchants in Prescott, Arizona, and other desert boom towns. Eventually, their business centered on stores in Prescott, Tucson, and finally Phoenix. Barry's father Baron ran the store in Phoenix from 1896 and in 1907 married a nurse from Nebraska named Josephine Williams. The future senator was their first child. Later, they had another boy named Robert in 1910, and a girl named Carolyn in 1912.



Baron Goldwater always remained something of a distant and private person, and Josephine, known as 'Mun,' reared the children. As Barry later recalled, she took them on camping trips all over the new state. Another strong influence on Barry was his more extroverted uncle Morris Goldwater; who had been a legislator, Vice President of the Arizona Constitutional Convention, active Democrat, and an avid Mason. By the time of his death in 1939, Morris had served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arizona and in similar positions in both the Grand Chapter and Grand Council. A photograph also shows him wearing a Past Commander's jewel, and according to his nephew, he was considered to be among the founders of the Eastern Star in that state. The family had become Episcopalians by this time. In matters of politics, however, Barry followed his mother's leanings, a lady he describes as a staunch Republican."

After a lackluster freshman year in high

school, the Goldwaters sent young Barry to Staunton Military Academy in Virginia, where he learned self-discipline. After graduation, he enrolled at the University of Arizona in the fall of 1928. Following his father's unexpected death on March 6, 1929, the youth dropped out of college and entered the family department store. The store manager, Sam Wilson, placed him in most of the store's individual departments so that he could learn all aspects of the business at first hand and view the operation from the lower rungs of the economic ladder. Barry also received the same beginning salary as other employees, \$15.00 per week.

During those early years in the family business, the future senator and spokesman for modern conservatism also became a Mason. On May 12, 1931, he became an Entered Apprentice in Arizona Lodge No. 2 in Phoenix. Goldwater was passed to the degree of Fellowcraft two weeks later on May 26, and on June 23, 1931, was raised a Master Mason. Nearly eight years later, on May 8, 9, and 10, 1939, he took the Scottish Rite degrees in Tucson. His A. & A.S.R. record gives his occupation as dry goods merchant." He also became a Noble of El Zaribah Shrine Temple in Phoenix.

During the remainder of the thirties, Barry Goldwater took over management of the Phoenix store, learned to pilot planes, and also courted a Muncie, Indiana girl, Margaret (Peggy) Johnson, whose family wintered in Phoenix. The couple married in 1934 and subsequently had four children. During the Depression decade, Goldwater took little active interest in politics but did develop a strong animosity toward the New Deal, which he viewed as excessively interfering in economic activity. He became especially exasperated at the policies of the National Recovery Administration.

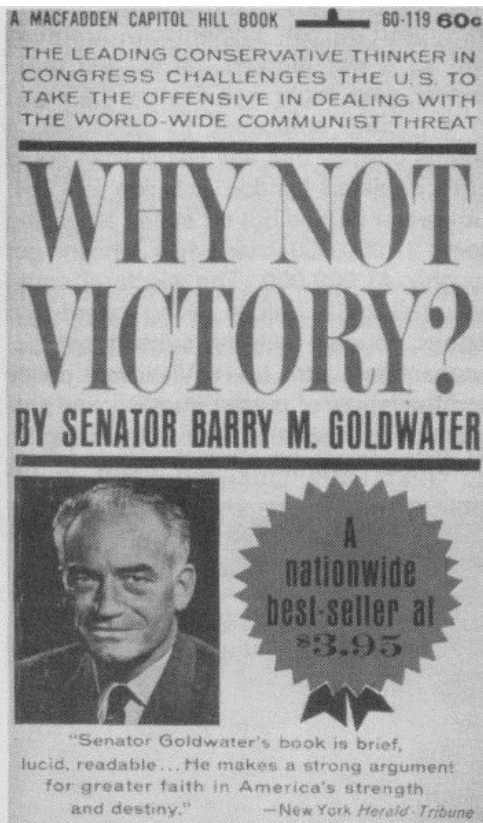
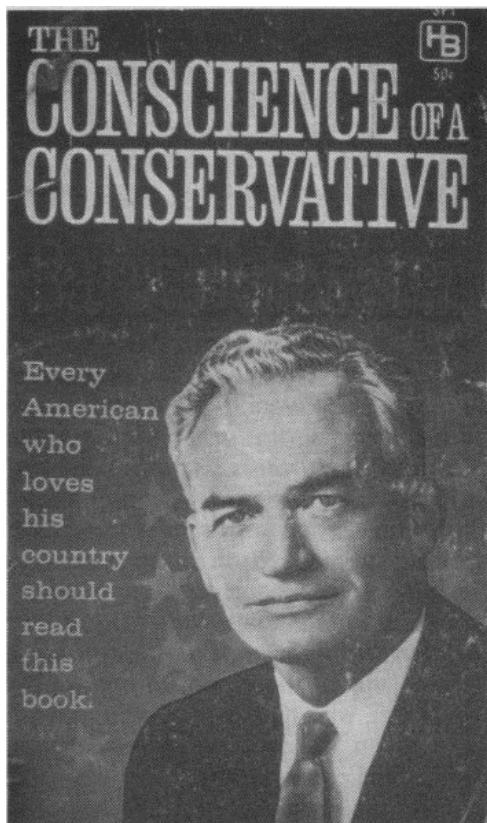
During World War II Goldwater entered military service, spending most of his time in the Air Transport Service. Although regretting that he never got to be a combat pilot, he did perform in significant roles. Initially, Barry helped train other pilots and later transported supplies to India and adjacent locales. After his discharge in November 1945, he was asked to form an Air National Guard unit in

Arizona and spent many years in the Air Force Reserves, eventually becoming a major general.

Back in the civilian world, Goldwater returned to a Phoenix that had really begun to boom. He took an increasing interest in civic affairs. By 1949 this concern prompted him to seek and win a seat on the city council. The following year he assisted Howard Pyle in his successful quest for the Arizona governorship, an event that many observers view as being the beginning of traditionally Democratic Arizona's evolution into a two-party state. In 1952 the Arizona GOP not only re-elected Pyle to a second term in office and carried their Eisenhower-led presidential ticket but also narrowly elected by a margin of 6,725 votes a United States Senator in the personage of Councilman Barry Goldwater. The latter's victory - which all pundits agreed had resulted from Eisenhower's coat-tails - proved all the sweeter for Republicans, as Goldwater had defeated Senate Majority Leader Ernest McFarland (a member of Pinal Lodge No. 30 in Casa Grande).

After his first year as a freshman senator, Goldwater became something of a party maverick often taking more conservative positions than President Eisenhower's moderate stance. With the death of Senator Robert A. Taft in mid 1953, Goldwater increasingly became the spokesman for the party's right flank, particularly after November 1958 when such GOP Old Guard" members as John Bricker and William Knowland met with defeat. Goldwater himself had been targeted for defeat both by Democrats and organized labor that year, but he handily won a second term by again defeating Ernest McFarland, this time by a comfortable 56%-44% (35,000 votes) margin.

Early in 1960, Goldwater's book, *The Conscience of a Conservative* first appeared in print. This brief volume remained available for years and is credited by many with launching the "new conservatism," that has had considerable political impact on the American scene over the last four decades. It also

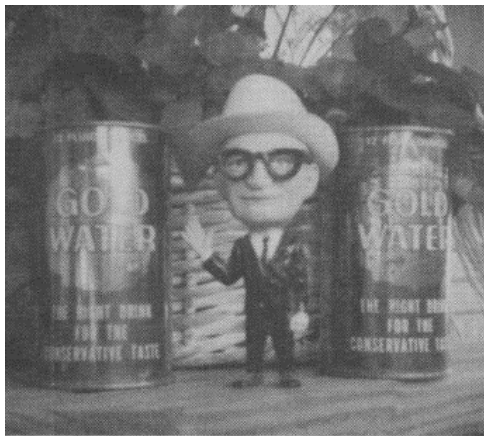


Launched a 1960 presidential boomlet for the outspoken Arizonan, who withdrew moments after his nomination at the GOP National Convention. With its plea for a smaller federal government, a tough stand against Communism, and championing of state's rights and laissez faire economics; *The Conscience of a Conservative* influenced a generation of young conservative American thinkers who did not share their more numerous colleague's infatuation for the New Frontier and its successor, the Great Society. A second book, *Why Not Victory?* (1963), concentrated on foreign policy and Cold War issues.

Although he had no personal

enthusiasm for a run, Barry Goldwater finally yielded to supporter demands that he seek the Presidency in 1964. The mainstream media disdained the Goldwater brand of conservatism, and the "Eastern Establishment Republicans," who generally gravitated around New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, worked hard to prevent his nomination. Although unsuccessful in the short run, they undoubtedly weakened his appeal in the general election. Despite a memorable nominating speech by Brother and Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois, Goldwater came out of the convention as "damaged goods" and as the standard bearer of a badly divided

Republican Party. The opposition party then piled on him unmercifully, branding him as a war monger, racist, and reactionary, who might well destroy the world in a nuclear holocaust. In retrospect, it seems unlikely that any Republican could have defeated Lyndon Johnson in 1964. Goldwater carried but six states amassing some 27,000,000 votes while Johnson got roughly 41,000,000. The electoral count was 486 to 52. Still, in taking defeat with dignity, coupled with the subsequent disenchantment with LBJ's Viet Nam policy and the failure of many Great Society programs to meet their expectations, Goldwater eventually saw many of his



Souvenirs from the 1964 election—a Barry Goldwater doll and two cans of Gold Water, a soft drink. Photo and items from Deanna Tribe, 1998.

positions vindicated. In addition, his candidacy brought many new enthusiasts into the Republican Party, some of which still treasure their Goldwater dolls, Gold Water soft drink cans, and political badges.

After four years of private life back in Arizona, Barry Goldwater again ran for a Senate seat. Brother Carl Hayden (of Tempe Lodge No. 15), who had been in Congress since Arizona became a state and in the Senate since 1927, chose to retire. In the meantime, Goldwater, who had always been an avid ham radio operator, had set up a system whereby he aided Viet Nam soldiers in relaying

messages to loved ones back in the States. In his comeback bid, Goldwater bested former Hayden assistant, Roy Elson, for the position winning by a comfortable 58% margin. This time he remained in the Senate for three more full terms before retiring, making his total service in that august body a total of five six-year terms. He retired on January 3, 1987.

Perhaps the most difficult and courageous moments in Senator Goldwater's entire public career came in early August 1974, when he went to the White House on a somber mission with Brothers Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania (Hiram Lodge No. 81) and John Rhodes of Arizona (Oriental Lodge No. 25) for a private meeting with President Richard Nixon to inform him that his chances of acquittal in an impeachment trial were virtually non-existent. The next day Nixon resigned. It proved to be a difficult time for the American people, but Goldwater, who had been a prior defender of Nixon, handled himself with honor, dignity, and character.

With the passage of time, however, Barry became more critical of Nixon.

In 1976, the Arizona senator faced a difficult decision, but he ultimately chose to support Brother Gerald Ford for President over the man who in many respects had become his political protégé, former California Governor Ronald Reagan, who had been one of his most effective backers in 1964.

In 1980, the Senator won his fifth and last Senate term by emerging with a narrow victory over a younger challenger named Bill Schultz. It had been his closest race since his narrow 1952 victory, and this convinced the 71-year-old lawmaker that he should retire after that term.

Nonetheless, he played a key role in the Senate during those final six years, taking considerable satisfaction in many aspects of the Reagan Presidency. While Ronald Reagan's views generally coincided with his own, Barry Goldwater could

still manifest that degree of independence which always characterized him. In general, one could say that the Senator's opinions had mellowed somewhat over time.

Through the years, several Masonic honors had come to the noted Arizonan. On October 23, 1959, Barry Goldwater received the 33° having been elected to receive both the KCCH and that some three days earlier. From 1965 until 1995, he held a plural membership in Red Rock Memorial Lodge No. 63, in Sedona, Arizona. On April 22, 1978, Goldwater was honored by having a York Rite class named for him, one in which he was the primary candidate. On that day Barry Morris Goldwater became a Companion of Scottsdale Chapter No. 18, Royal Arch Masons, and of Scottsdale Council No. 11, C.M. Later that same day he was Knighted in Scottsdale Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar. Given his uncle's affinity for the York Rite bodies, one feels certain that Morris Goldwater would have been proud. In retirement the former Senator received his A. & A.S.R. fifty-year pin in 1989 and his sixty-year pin from Arizona Lodge No.2 in 1992.

Personal tragedy came to the Senator in 1985, when his wife of fifty-one years passed away. Retiring to his home *Be-Nun-I-Kin* (a Navajo name) in 1987, the elder statesman continued to make the newspapers now and then with the kind of feisty remarks that had long characterized his makeup. He also taught an occasional class at Arizona State University in nearby Tempe. In 1992 he married a second time to a lady named Susan Wechsler. Then on May 29, 1998, at the age of eighty-nine, Barry Goldwater passed to the "celestial Lodge above."

In retrospect, Barry Goldwater lived long enough to see many of his once unpopular political positions vindicated. Journalist Michael Barone outlined many of these in an op-ed piece entitled "The Last Laugh" in the memorial issue of *The Weekly Standard* (June 15, 1998). By

that time he had won the respect of many of his former critics while continuing to enjoy the respect - most of the time - of the conservative following he had once led. While continuing to be no stranger to controversy, both friend and foe would probably have agreed by 1998 that Sir Knight Goldwater was "an American original."

Note: Several biographies of Barry Goldwater exist. Those with the best historical perspective are Robert Alan Goldberg, Barry Goldwater (Yale University Press, 1995) and Peter Iverson, Barry Goldwater: Native Arizonan (University of Oklahoma Press, 1997). Also useful are his earlier autobiography, With No Apologies (William Morrow & Co., 1979), and the later, Goldwater (Doubleday, 1986). For his Masonic record, I am indebted to Robert Henderson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Arizona; Paul Dorre, Secretary of Arizona Lodge No. 2; Gilbert Eno, Grand Recorder of the Arizona York Rite bodies; and Joan Sansbury, Librarian of the A. & A.S.R., S.J., in Washington, D.C.

Sir Knight Ivan M. Tribe, KYCH, 32°, a professor of history at the University of Rio Grande, Rio Grande, Ohio, is a P.C. and a member of Athens Commandery No. 15, Athens, Ohio. He resides at 111 East High Street, McArthur, OH 45651-1111



In Memoriam



Fred Walden Scurlock
California
Grand Commander – 1980
Born November 2, 1925
Died May 12, 1998

Dale E. Miller
Texas
Grand Commander-1971
Born June 7, 1911
Died July 18, 1998

Grand Commander's Club

No. 100,901-Frank E. Homan (OH)
No. 100,902-Paula Wiesler (MO)

Grand Master's Club

No. 3,085-Zane E. Smith (NM)
No. 3,086-William A. Faircloth (MI)
No. 3,087-Herbert H. Wright (DC)
No. 3,088-in honor of Mildred George
Hinds by Earl A. Hinds (TX)

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 of \$100 or more 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 Commandery credit given for participation. Information is available from: Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.; 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 100; Chicago; IL 60630-2460; (773) 205-3838

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

Since July 1, 1992, all new members of the Grand Master's and Grand Commander's clubs have been issued pins 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 Chicago, and you will receive one.

Life Sponsorship Pins Available

This very attractive pin in the shape of a shield is available for a donation of \$7.00 each or \$5.00 each in lots of twenty. Show your Commandery members that you are a Life Sponsor of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation by ordering yours today. Pins are available to any Knight Templar who already has purchased a Life Sponsorship or who intends to do so. Contact: Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.; 5097 N. Elston Ave., Suite 100; Chicago; IL 60630-2460; (773) 205-3838

Recipients of the Golden Chalice Award

Following are the names of Golden Chalice Award recipients. The Golden Chalice is presented for a donation of \$10,000.00 to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

No. XIV - Stanley Buz (PA)
No. XV - Marie Keese LeLash Foundation (PA)
No. XVI - Stanley Buz (PA)
No. XVII - Marie Keese LeLash Foundation (PA)
No. XVIII - Mrs. Morton S. Saultz (CA)
No. XIX - Richard B. Baldwin (VA)
No. XX - Dale K. Smith (PA)
No. XXI - Ivanhoe Commandery No. 24 Knights Templar (WI)

No. XXII - Horace Chave Lodge No. 72 (NH)
No. XXIII - Portland Assembly No. 41 S.O.O.B. (OR)
No. XXIV - A&F Davis Family, LTD (SD)
No. XXV - Bakersfield Commandery No. 39 Knights Templar (CA)
No. XXVI - Grand Commandery of Ohio in memory of Elex L Miles and Thelma R. Miles (OH)
No. XXVII - Ivanhoe Commandery No. 24 Knights Templar (WI)

The Great Rift

by Vic Jenkins

Minister of Unity Church of the Valley in Vacaville, California

The following article by a minister who experienced the 1998 Knights Templar Holy Land Pilgrimage was published in the Fairfield Daily Republic and the Vacaville Reporter, Vacaville, California, in March of 1998.

Definitions from Webster's: rift: 1) a fissure; geological fault; 2) estrangement, or dispute; Great Rift: a geological fault extending from the valley of the Jordan River into Mozambique in Africa; a depression separating two great continental plates."

Because of the incredible generosity of a number of individuals and the Knights Templar, early in February I sat on the northern shore of the Sea of Galilee at the very spot where, according to tradition, Jesus delivered his most famous sermon. At the northernmost part of what is known as the Great Rift, I looked southward over a beautiful lake, into the valley of the Jordan River, and in my mind's-eye, to the Dead Sea, past the Red Sea and into the Great Rift Valley of eastern Africa. Along this Great Rift two great plates carry continents floating side by side on the denser matter of earth. As they thrust past one another, the surface of the earth echoes to shocks welling up from below. The historical and scriptural record of this region is filled with memories of dynamic, cataclysmic events. Earthquakes have always been a common occurrence along the axis of the Dead Sea and the Jordan River. In a very literal sense, the human history of this area corresponds to the geological record. The challenge has been, and remains, finding peace in the midst of disruption and confusion. It is not coincidence that in this place of intense and powerfully disruptive forces, Jesus asserted that peace would be established, that peacemakers would inherit the earth.

Jerusalem means in Hebrew, "to teach peace." A common saying in Israel is that if you can teach peace in Jerusalem, you can teach peace *anywhere!* Another way of

stating this is that if we establish peace in Jerusalem we will have peace everywhere - that we will not have peace until there is peace everywhere. The places of conflict that are most challenging, chaotic, and disruptive are exactly the places where teaching peace is most necessary. That is true in the Middle East and in our personal lives. The responsibility for peace rests with all of us, with each of us. To go to Jerusalem is to be reminded of this truth.

In Jerusalem, on top of Mt. Moriah, is a huge and beautiful, golden dome marking the place where, almost 4,000 years ago, a father was required by God to sacrifice his most beloved son. This test of faith would hardly seem to qualify as a lesson in establishing peace! According to Hebrew scriptures, however, the father obeyed, and just at the moment he was to perform this sacrifice, God issued a reprieve. As a reward for passing the test of faith, the father received God's blessing. Among other things, he received the assurance that his family would become a nation and that all nations would be blessed by their presence and faith. Christians, Jews, and Muslims agree that this was a sacred moment, that this father, Abraham, was the revered patriarch who established this covenant with God. The rock on Mt. Moriah is now regarded as a holy place for each of three great religions, for they all trace their family lineage to Abraham. But there is

disagreement regarding the identity of the most beloved son. Christians and Jews maintain that this son was Isaac, the father of Jacob, who became Israel and gave birth to the children of Israel, the people blessed by God. There is one Muslim tradition which maintains that the beloved son was actually the first-born of Abraham - Ishmael, the son of Hagar and the patriarch of those we know as the Arabic peoples. From this very place on Mt. Moriah, Moslems believe that the Prophet Mohammed ascended on a journey to heaven. This place is sacred to three great religions having common origins in one family. But the differences of opinion, a family dispute, has caused a rift. Over the years, this rift has evolved into a Great Rift resulting in centuries of prejudice, holy wars, and crusades which we currently tend to identify by attaching labels such as "the Palestinian question," or the Middle East crisis."

To consider the story of Abraham's test and ask, "Who did God bless?" is to ask the wrong question. A better question is, "Who serves God?" The answer is, "We are blessed as we serve God." At the time of Abraham, the human perception of God was of a mighty presence to be obeyed regardless of consequences. An interesting aspect of the story is that, ultimately, God did not require the human sacrifice, and in the evolving human consciousness of God, destruction of life, in whatever form, is not considered to be serving God. The importance of the famous sermon Jesus delivered on the mountainside was that it marked a leap forward in human consciousness. He brought a teaching which moved beyond the old perception of God condoning "an eye for an eye," or might makes right." Central to the new perception of God, which Jesus taught, was peace. Who best serves God? Who does God bless? Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will inherit the earth. He said it, and I believe it.

At times, it doesn't seem as if the peacemakers are ever going to prevail,

but the truth is, we are moving toward an expanded awareness of who is in our family. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Old Jerusalem is a huge place of worship for six different varieties of Christians, each allotted floor space within the church facility. Ethiopian Christian, Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Coptic Christian, and Armenian Orthodox are all provided space for worship, with the largest amount of space reserved for the Greek Orthodox Church. The owner of this structure is the Arab Muslim community. At the beginning of each day, a Greek Orthodox doorkeeper knocks on the door of a mosque and is handed keys to the church by a Muslim; at the end of the day, he locks the church and returns the key. This is not an ideal situation, but it seems so symbolic of where we are in our process of establishing peace. Our understanding of God is still locked up, and we continue to insist on our different versions of God, but isn't it a mark of progress that the key is being kept and freely given by one with yet another perception of God? And isn't it another mark of progress that we're using a key rather than a battering ram to enter the sanctuary? I like to think that the Muslim keeper of the key thinks of himself as serving God, that he is being blessed in this service, and that he is doing his part in establishing peace on earth. Jesus did not say, "Blessed are the peacemakers, unless they are Muslim." You and I hold the key to peace - it is that higher consciousness, the Christ consciousness which Jesus demonstrated. It is a consciousness that recognizes no hierarchy among Christians, Jews, Muslims, or any other religion. It is a loving consciousness which affirms oneness rather than separation. Whatever rift or tumultuous life circumstance in which we find ourselves, we can choose to use this key, and our lives will be forever blessed. Shalom!

Vic Jenkins is the minister of Unity Church of the Valley in Vacaville, California.

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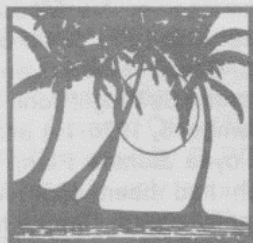
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History of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America: Book II

CHAPTER IV

Period of Economic Inflation-

1970-1982

(continued)

Fifty-second Conclave, 1973

At 9:00 A.M. on Monday, August 13, 1970, Sir Knight Charles E. Bostick, Past Grand Commander of Illinois and President of the 1973 Triennial Corporation, began the opening ceremonies for the 52nd Triennial Conclave by introducing the officers of the Grand Commandery of Illinois. Sir Knight Jacob E. Miller, Right Eminent Grand Commander of Illinois, gave a few words of welcome and then asked Sir Knight Bostick to introduce the Grand Encampment Officers. Sir Knight Miller then introduced Sir Knight George Wilbur Bell, Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. Grand Master Bell asked Sir Knight Paul C. Rodenhauser to announce the names of the distinguished guests to be received, and several of them were invited to speak.

At 11:10 the business session began with a prayer by the Associate Grand Prelate, Beryl S. Kinser, followed by the preliminary report of the Credentials Committee. In his Message the Grand Master noted the death of Most Eminent Past Grand Master and Past Grand Recorder, Sir Knight John Temple Rice, on November 5, 1970. He announced that an Employee Benefit Plan, the concept of which had been approved at the 51st Triennial, was "inaugurated with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. It includes \$10,000 of life insurance for each staff member of the Grand

Recorder's office - also the employees of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation at Rhinebeck, New York - hospitalization and surgical benefits and a retirement fund which gives each employee fully vested rights after five years of employment. A one-year period of employment is required before the pension plan applies? He also announced that two new Subordinate Commanderies were working under dispensations: one in Guatemala City, Guatemala, and one in Nurnberg, Germany. He stated that a thirty-minute "colorsound" film called *The Cavalcade of Templary* had been produced and that two other films had been purchased: *The Declaration of Independence* and *The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere* were available for patriotic and civic projects. *The Cavalcade of Templary* had 350 showings. The Permanent Fund of the Eye Foundation was approaching the \$2,000,000.00 mark. After the Message the Conclave adjourned for lunch. When the first proposal was mentioned in the afternoon session, it was referred to the Parliamentarian, Sir Knight Herbert D. Sledd, Chairman of the Committee on Templar Jurisprudence, who stated "I was naive enough to think that we were going to rest after we left Denver." - obviously referring to the fact that whereas 42 items of legislation had been considered at the 51st Triennial Conclave, 43 were scheduled to be considered for this Triennial (34 of which were defeated)!

Those disapproved were proposed changes to: 1) Section 43 which would require the Grand Commanderies to discontinue the office of Deputy Grand Commander; 2) Section 80 which Sir Knight Sledd stated "neither adds nor

detracts from the existing law."; 3) Sections 41(i), 62(a) through 62(e) basically to change the uniform to a tuxedo; 4) Sections 247 and 248 to make the cap and mantle the uniform and 5) another to change those same sections to specify the "Pennsylvania" uniform as the standard; 6) Sections 12, 19, 25, 26, 27, 32, 43, 104, 104^{1/2}, 141, 235, 242(c), 247(c), 248(c), 249(b), and 261, all of which pertained to the deleting of the office of Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment; 7) Section 4(a) to change the Conclaves from "Triennial" to "Biennial"; 8) Section 1 to change the name to "Grand Encampment Knights Templar International"; 9) Section 235^{1/2} to allow a Grand Commandery by resolution to "elect to the permanent rank of Past Grand Prelate one who has filled by installation and term of service the office of Grand Prelate."; 10) Sections 177(a), 178, 193, 201, 202 and 204 would make it unnecessary for a Sir Knight "to maintain continuous affiliation in the Chapter and Council where both were required,."; 11) addition of a new Section 202^{1/2} which would state that after 25 years of membership and attaining the age of 65, the requirement for maintenance of membership in the Chapter, or Chapter and Council, by any Sir Knight could be waived by the action of his Commandery; and 12) Section 18^{1/2} which would increase the Knights Templar Eye Foundation assessment from \$1.00 to \$3.00, annually.

Those approved were: 1) to replace Section 101 with a new Section 101 which would change to some degree the Religious Activities Committee; 2) a change to Section 206 to cause it to read "When a Knight Templar has been suspended or expelled for unknighly conduct, he may be restored to membership on petition if the ballot is unanimous."; 3) a change to Section 18^{1/2} stating that dual membership assumes assessment in each Commandery and Life Sponsorship

can cover only one assessment; 4) Section 43 of the Constitution was changed to allow any Grand Commandery to, by law, consolidate the offices of Grand Recorder and Grand Treasurer - Sections 51, 52 and 64 were to be changed accordingly; 5) a change to Section 18^{1/2} to include Patrons and Associate Patrons of the Eye Foundation with those excused from paying the \$1.00 annual assessment. A proposal to change Section 101 which was essentially the same as the one approved, was withdrawn.

Only eight Class "A" and 15 Class "B" Teams participated in the Drill Competition.

A "sign of the times" was the increase in the budget from \$1,556,050 three years ago to \$1,785,750. An increase in per capita from \$1.30 to \$1.50 was required to balance the budget.

The report of the Committee on Knights Templar History covered the point that it had been 24 years since Scully's *History* had been prepared and that the historical events since that time were included in *Proceedings* of the Conclaves which were "voluminous" and stated "With this in mind, our Most Eminent Grand Master, Sir Knight George Wilbur Bell, has called for such a history to be prepared and submitted to this Conclave for consideration. This has been done and awaits the action of the Grand Encampment." The report was accepted, but no further mention was made of that work!

The Committee on York Rite Unity reported that the International York Rite Council established in 1969 continued to meet annually, but with little progress being made toward true unity. It is interesting to note that General Order No. 6, dated April 26, 1971, signed by G. Wilbur Bell, Grand Master, not only contained Paragraph (c) Section 65 approved by the 51st Triennial Conclave (which has not been altered as of the date of this document), but also contained the following:

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Deposit due with reservation: \$250 per person. Balance due: October 10, 1998

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Milford Commandery, Connecticut, Installs In Summer Uniforms



Milford Commandery No. 11, Uxbridge, MA, installed its officers wearing the newly approved summer uniform. This was the first appearance in the jurisdiction of the summer uniform. The installation was conducted by Robert J. Allen, Past Grand Commander, assisted by Anthony M. Olivieri, Past Grand Warder, installing

Marshal, and Herbert J. Simpson, Grand Prelate, installing Prelate.

The summer uniform was adopted by the Grand Commandery, MA/RI, in 1995. When Grand Master James M. Ward suggested each Commandery develop a fundraising project for the KTEF, Milford chose the manufacture and sale of the uniform and its accessories as its project. The design of the uniform has the approval of the Grand Master, who personally directed the use of the garrison cap and its cross. During the 1997-98 Voluntary Campaign, Milford contributed more than ten dollars per member, thanks in large part to the success of the uniform sales. All profits are dedicated to the KTEF. For further information on the uniform, write: Milford Commandery No. 11; Elton C. Jones, Recorder; P.O. Box 273; Uxbridge; MA 01569-0273. Please include a long, self-addressed, stamped envelope. (It's a fund-raising project, remember.)

In the picture are, left to right: first row: Robert J. Allen, P.G.C., installing Commander; David M. Nichols, Commander, newly installed; Charles T. Bancroft, D.G.C.; second row: William E. Eltzroth, P.C., G.St.B.; Chester Drake, C.G.; Nathan P. Sophos, Sr., Generalissimo; third row: Robert P. Winterhalter, P.G.C., Captain of the Guard; Anthony M. Olivieri, P.G.W., installing Marshal; and Herbert J. Simpson, G.P., installing Prelate. (Submitted by Sir Knight Robert Winterhalter)

Charity Across Borders

To help those among us who are disabled or cannot help themselves is a virtue practiced by Knights Templar. A very active member of the York Rite Masonic Bodies of Albuquerque New Mexico, Sir Knight Victor J. Perez, grew up in a small town in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, but he never forgot his humble origins after relocating to the United States some years ago. Wanting to aid his fellow man, Sir Knight Perez decided to organize a charity in which he could help the Grand Lodge Cosmos" of the state of Chihuahua distribute durable medical

equipment to the disabled poor in small towns throughout the state of Chihuahua free of charge.

Sir Knight Perez with the blessing of his mother lodge, Temple No. 6, Albuquerque, and Gabriel Zavala of KRZY AM, 1450, and KRZY FM, 105.9, started a radio campaign to collect durable medical equipment for the poor south of the border.



The Spanish and English speaking community responded well to the call: so far wheel chairs, crutches, walkers, an operating table, and a centrifuge have been collected. Sir Knight Perez transported the equipment to Juaréz, Mexico, where Brother Master Masons from throughout the state of Chihuahua received the first load of durable medical equipment and began the long process of delivering to those in need. Seen standing in front of Temple Lodge No. 6, left to right, are: Sir Knight Victor J. Perez, Mr. Gabriel Zavala, and Sir Knight John L. Zubersky, W.M. of Temple Lodge. (Submitted by Sir Knight H. William Hart, photo by Sir Knight Hart)

French Masons Visit Illinois Masonic Medical Center



Illinois Masonic Medical Center (IMMC) recently welcomed Masons of La Banniere Etoilee (Star Spangled Banner) Lodge No. 900, Neuilly, France. This historic trip to Illinois, headed by Claude Charbonniaud, Grand Master of the Grande Lodge Nationale Francaise, celebrated their sister relationship with Chicago's Oriental Lodge No. 33, A.F. & A.M.

The day began with greetings from Bruce C. Campbell, president, IMMC, followed by a hospital tour highlighting the renovated ER, the new radiology MRI suite, and the neonatal intensive care unit. A special luncheon was held in their honor.

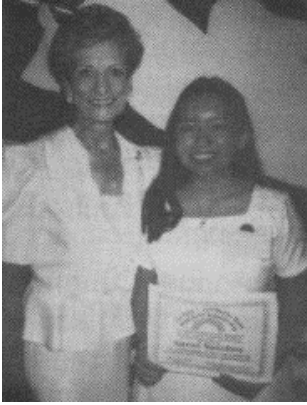
Those commemorating the occasion were (pictured left to right): Emerson Douyon, Jr., Junior Deacon, Oriental; Bernard Cayron, member, La Banniere Etoilee; Claude Charbonniaud; Jozef Dabros, W.M. Oriental; Mrs. Brigitte Charbonniaud; Howard L. Graft, Grand Chancellor, Grand Lodge of Illinois; Robert Rylowicz, trustee, IMMC; Didier Orelia, Secretary, La Banniere Etoilee; Jean-Francois Humbert, assistant Grand Master, GLNF; and Bruce Campbell.

Missouri Bethel, Job's Daughters, Presents Checks to KTEF



Heather Goede, Honored Queen of Bethel No. 43, Fenton, Missouri, presented two checks totaling \$1456.91 to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The Bethel raised this total through several charity projects in Heather's six-month term. These included a lunch with the Easter Bunny, a Nickel Queen contest, and a Mardi Gras dance. Pictured are, left to right: Sir Knight Lou Monken, Missouri State Chairman of the KTEF; Heather Goede; Sir Knight Harold Richardson, Jr., P.G.C. of Missouri. In the center back is Sir Knight Lon Goode, Heather's grandfather, who is the Deputy Grand Commander of Missouri.

Rainbow Scholarships Presented in Texas



The Grand Assembly of Texas, International Order of Rainbow for Girls, presented two scholarships at the recently completed Grand Assembly session held in Lubbock. Sarai Sanchez received the \$2,500 Victor C. And Martha Marie Whitfield Scholarship, and Sharon Henss received the \$500 Past Grand Officers Scholarship. The selections were based on scholastic record, financial need, and Rainbow service.



The Victor C. and Martha Marie Whitfield Scholarship honors the Whitfields for their many years of Rainbow service. Victor Whitfield served as Grand Commander of Texas, 1953-54 and served as Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, 1958. Mrs. Whitfield began her Rainbow service as Supreme Deputy in Texas, 1943.

The Past Grand Officers established their scholarship to honor Mrs. Pearl Mills, Supreme Drill leader and Supreme Inspector in Texas.

Pictured above left: Mrs. Marlene Dibrell, Grand Committee, Scholarship Fund, with Miss Sarai Sanchez, Duncanville No. 339. Pictured above right: Miss Robyn Elliot, President of the Past Grand Officers Association, with Miss Sharon Henss, Fort Worth No. 15.

Denver Assembly No. 1, S.O.O.B., Installs Officers

Denver Assembly No. 1, Social Order of the Beauceant, recently installed its officers. Left to right are: Mrs. Robert Sage, Most Worthy Oracle; Sir Knight Robert Sage, Commander, Denver-Colorado Commandery No. 1; Mrs. Esther Often, Supreme Worthy First Vice President; Sir Knight Mel Thompson; and Mrs. Mel Thompson, Worthy President.



At the time of the Official Visit of the Supreme Worthy President, (Mrs. W. Dean) Gerry Porter; the ladies of Grand Junction Assembly celebrated with a luncheon at noon in her honor, an initiation

Colorado's Grand Junction Assembly No. 88 Honors Supreme Worthy President

ceremony with (Mrs. Jesse) June Weddle as initiate, and a tea afterwards. Then everyone went out to dinner that evening. Those pictured from left to right are: Mrs. Esther Often, Supreme Worthy First Vice President; Mrs. James Sutton, Past Supreme Worthy President; Mrs. W. Dean Porter, Supreme Worthy President; Mrs. Jesse Weddle, new initiate; and Mrs. Lloyd Franks, Worthy President of Grand Junction Assembly No. 88.

DeMolay International Elects National Officers

On June 18, 1998, DeMolay International convened its 78th Annual Meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, at the Westin Crown Center Hotel. The following were elected and installed to serve as elected officers of DeMolay International for 1998-1999: Grand Master Samuel L. Cole, Jr., Farmington Hills, Michigan; Grand Senior Councilor James C. McGee, Florence, Alabama; and Grand Junior Councilor David S. Compton, Seattle, Washington. Re-elected and installed were Grand Secretary William J. Mollere, P.G.M., Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Grand Treasurer Samuel C. Williamson, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The International DeMolay Congress also convened its 31st Annual Congress, June 17-19, 1998, in Kansas City. Elected and installed to serve as the two national youth leaders for 1998-1999 were: International Master Councilor Jeff R. English, Towanda, Kansas, and International Congress Secretary Brad J. Northcutt, Yukon, Oklahoma.

DeMolay International Elects Samuel L. Cole, Jr. 67th Grand Master

Samuel L. Cole, Jr., of Farmington Hills, Michigan, was installed as Grand Master of DeMolay International.

As a young man, Grand Master Cole joined DeMolay in Chicago, Illinois, becoming a member of Woodlawn Chapter. He is a recipient of the Order's Chevalier Degree, Cross of Honor, Guild of the Leather Apron, and Legion of Honor. He helped found Crusader's Chapter in LaGrange, Illinois, and has served as Past District Deputy in Illinois. After relocating to Michigan, he further served the Order of DeMolay as an adult leader becoming the Dad Advisor of Farmington Chapter in Farmington, Michigan. Grand Master Cole has served Michigan DeMolay as their Director of Ritual, Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Great Lakes Ritual Championships in Region IV, and currently serves as DeMolay International's Executive Officer of the State of Michigan, and is a past Region Representative for Region IV. His service to DeMolay on the international level has included being a member of its Board of Directors, a member of the DeMolay Foundation, Inc., Board of Trustees, and membership on numerous DeMolay International committees.

Grand Master Cole was raised a Master Mason in LaGrange Lodge in LaGrange, Illinois; is a life member of Farmington Lodge No. 151 with dual membership in Britannia Lodge No. 601, F. & A.M., in Michigan; and holds membership in Union Chapter No. 55,



Royal Arch Masons in Michigan; Valley of Detroit Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Past President of the Redford-Northwest High Twelve Club No. 14 in Michigan; and is a Past Worthy Patron of LaGrange Chapter No. 201, Order of Eastern Star in Illinois. He is a past member of Michigan Masonic Home Board of Control, served as General Chairman of the 1997 International High Twelve convention in Novi, Michigan, and is recipient of the Gold Honor Award from the York Rite Sovereign College of North America.

Brother Cole is a graduate of Lyons Township Junior College, LaGrange, Illinois, and of General Motors Institute (GMI), Flint, Michigan with a BBA degree. After a long and distinguished career with the General Motors Corporation, he retired in 1991 as director of all layoff benefit plans. He lives in Farmington Hills with his wife Marie; they have three sons; David, Samuel III, and James; and four grandchildren.

DeMolay International Congress Elects Jeff R. English 32nd International Master Councilor

The 31st DeMolay International Congress, the largest fraternity of young men in the world, installed Jeff R. English as its 32nd International Master Councilor.

A current State Master Councilor for the state of Kansas, Jeff is a member of Bestor G. Brown Chapter of DeMolay in Wichita, Kansas, and has served the state as the Central Area Master Councilor (two terms); Area Senior Councilor; Area Junior Councilor, State Deputy Master Councilor, State Senior Councilor, State Junior Councilor, and State Junior Steward. Within his Chapter, Jeff has served as Master Councilor and in other offices.

His DeMolay honors include: the Founder's Membership Award, Blue Honor Key, Past Master Councilor/Meritorious Service Award, Representative DeMolay, and the Chevalier Degree. Jeff has personally managed on the state level, a state philanthropy project, a state focus group session, and organized and planned a Christmas ball that served as a fund-raiser for the Kansas Masonic Home.

Jeff has stated that his goal will be: to take seriously the responsibility of presenting a good image at public appearances. I will look to strengthen the Order of DeMolay and its relationship with other members of the Masonic fraternity. I will always present myself as a positive leader and will focus my term on furthering the purposes of DeMolay.

From Towanda, Kansas, he resides with his parents Lyle and Karen, is a sophomore at Wichita State University where he is pursuing a career in business administration, and is currently employed by the law firm of Turner & Boisseau as a runner.

DeMolay International Congress Elects Brad J. NorthCutt 32nd International Congress Secretary

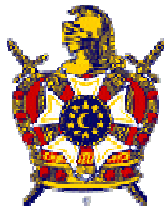
At the same time the 31st Congress installed Brad J. Northcutt as its 32nd International Congress Secretary.

A current State Master Councilor for the state of Oklahoma, Brad is a member of William E. Godfrey Chapter of DeMolay in El Reno, Oklahoma, and has served the state as State Deputy Master Councilor and State Master Councilor. Within his Chapter Brad has served as Master Councilor and in many other offices.

His DeMolay honors include: the Founder's Membership Award, Blue Honor Key, Past Master Councilor/Meritorious Service Award, Representative DeMolay, and Chevalier Degree. Jeff has managed a state membership program, a state DeMolay Day, and state workshops.

Brad states that he would like to see, "more Advisor training and new membership programs" and would like to "create better communication between state officers and the international officers."

From Yukon, Oklahoma, Brad is the son of Jim Northcutt and Laura Banker. He is currently employed by Northcutt & Associates where he is assistant district manager. He plans to pursue an education in political science.



George E. Pickett: Virginia's Premier Gamecock - Part II

by Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett, KYCH, 33°

Everybody appeared to have an opinion on General Pickett's actions at Gettysburg. The greatest of his detractors accused him of abject cowardice, cowering behind the lines in a state of drunkenness, while his command was cut to ribbons. His family, friends, staff, and supporters maintained he had deported himself valiantly and properly by executing his role as division commander.

The controversy has raged ever since. Nevertheless, his command was useless for further immediate combat.

Pickett was ordered to take custody of four thousand Union prisoners during the withdrawal on July 4, 1863, and turn them over to General John Imboden at Staunton, Virginia. Lee wrote a conciliatory note, trying to reassure Pickett he was still important to the Confederacy. George's morale began to improve as soon as the prisoners were disposed of and he was regaining a normal frame of mind.

Longstreet's entire command was in bivouac at Culpepper Court House at the end of July. General Meade had failed to pursue the Rebel army. Many officers were given leave to recruit in their home areas in an attempt to fill the decimated ranks. Lee hoped the respite would enable Pickett to revitalize his division.

George's mind, however, was upon his impending marriage to Sallie Corbell. It was scheduled for September 15 at an Episcopal church in Petersburg.

By September Longstreet had been ordered to reinforce General Braxton Bragg in Chattanooga. He had taken the divisions of generals John Bell Hood and Evander

Mclvor Law as part of his corps. Pickett alone remained to defend Richmond and Petersburg with his riddled division.

The Pickett wedding ceremony was conducted by Reverend Dr. Platt, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Petersburg and witnessed by a throng of distinguished guests. Among them were President Jefferson Davis and his entire cabinet. One of the wedding gifts was a fruit cake baked and presented by Mrs. Robert E. Lee. George's family presented the new couple a pair of Negro slaves, trained as house servants. Pickett already possessed several, including a Negro valet. The happy newlyweds honeymooned at the Pickett estate on Turkey Island. The happy days were destined to be few and far between following the idyllic honeymoon.

George was stationed in Petersburg in command of the Department of North Carolina, following his marriage. His command was constantly diminished by the withdrawal of troops for other military priorities. To add to his woes, Union General Ben Butler at Fort Monroe began a series of raids into the Richmond-Petersburg area, and they were a constant annoyance. During the winter of 1864, one of Butler's more personal depredations was that of reducing Pickett's estate home, Turkey Island, to ashes.

Lee urged Jefferson Davis to approve an offensive against Butler at New Bern, North Carolina, with Pickett in command. Davis ordered it be carried out immediately. Pickett marched toward New Bern at the end of January 1864 with LaSalle three months pregnant. They were living in a five-story dwelling in Petersburg provided by the government.

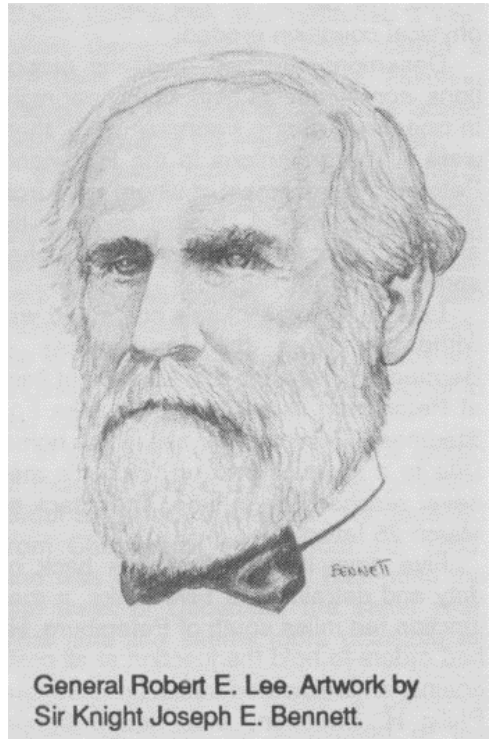
The New Bern offensive began on February 2, 1864, and proved a complete failure. One of Pickett's commanders decided it was a hopeless quest and failed to attack Union forces from the opposite side of town, as planned. George reprimanded the officer, Brigadier General Barton, and recommended a general court martial for his offense. No action was taken, and Barton remained at his post.

Angry and disappointed at the lack of support by higher authority, Pickett took out his frustration on a band of enemy prisoners. It was discovered that twenty-two of them were deserters from local militia units which had been taken into the Confederate Army. The men had deserted to the Union Army and took up arms. Pickett convened a court-martial to try the deserters, who were sentenced to hang. He approved the sentences and ordered the executions forthwith. Between the dates of February 5 and 22, 1864, all of the condemned were hung. Among those executed was one with severe physical deformities and a drummer boy of fourteen years. The executions branded Pickett a war criminal in the eyes of the U.S. Government.

Pickett and his division were assigned next to General A. P. Hill and moved to the bank of the North Anna River, but they were not heavily engaged in a four-day battle against General Meade and the Army of the Potomac. Grant's advance on Richmond was halted.

On May 27 Pickett linked up with his old First Army Corps. Longstreet had been wounded during the Wilderness Campaign three weeks before, and General Richard H. Anderson was in command. Pickett had not been considered to replace Longstreet. His differences with Lee, his extravagant life-style and drinking, were all distasteful to the austere commanding general. Lee is quoted as remarking, "I cannot consent to place in control of others one who cannot control himself."

On June 3, 1864, Pickett and his division were at Cold Harbor and helped



repulse Grant's attacks against the Confederate breastworks. The Union losses were staggering, and as the day ended, the Confederate line held.

By July 13, Grant's army had vanished from Cold Harbor and their destination was unknown until Beauregard, under heavy attack at Petersburg, called for assistance. Pickett and his 4,500-man command were ordered to Bermuda Hundred to contain Butler. George succeeded in regaining the breached fortifications by July 17 and continued to bottle up Butler.

George Pickett, Jr., was born on that same day at the home of LaSalles parents near Richmond.

In mid-October Longstreet returned to duty and was placed in command of all troops north of Appomattox Courthouse. Going into winter quarters, the Confederate troops suffered mightily from a shortage of food, clothing, and adequate shelter.

Pickett was ill most of the time with a reoccurrence of chronic intestinal problems, complicated by severe hemorrhoids

He began to age rapidly as his physical condition eroded.

Desertions reached epidemic proportions, sometimes as high as fifty per night. In one week during February 1865, there were 1,100 desertions in the Richmond Petersburg area, most of whom were from Pickett's command. It was obvious the end was near for the Confederacy when spring arrived in 1865.

Late in March Pickett's command was withdrawn from the fortifications at Bermuda Hundred to join Lee's right flank at Petersburg in an attempt to take Fort Stedman. George was still ill at home. Due to a logistical mix-up, Pickett's men never reached Lee in time. The attack on March 25 failed.

Five days later Pickett was back on duty and detraining at Five Forks, a road junction ten miles south of Petersburg. He had orders to hold the junction at all costs against an anticipated attack from General Philip H. Sheridan, with 13,000 troops. George was in place on March 30, with 19,000 men, in time to meet Sheridan's attack the next morning. Pickett held during the day with heavy casualties on both sides. In the afternoon Union General Gouverneur K. Warren was approaching the area with his V Corps from Petersburg to reinforce Sheridan. The Confederates now faced a Union concentration of 34,000 men. Depressed and convinced his situation was hopeless, Pickett's deployment was leisurely and spiritless.

To make matters worse, Pickett and his top-ranking officers, including General Fitzhugh Lee, attended a shad dinner provided by General Thomas L. Rosser several miles from the scene of action. Nobody had been left in command when George departed. When Sheridan attacked, the senior officer present, Rooney Lee, did not even realize Pickett was absent. It was 4:30 P.M. when a frantic courier located George and told him the left flank was turned by the heavy attack. Riding back to his command, Pickett met hordes of Rebel

soldiers fleeing from the battlefield in utter panic. After a feeble attempt to stem the retreat, Pickett joined the throng himself. His last battle was over, and his combat command was utterly destroyed.

On April 3, 1865, the Confederates abandoned Richmond. As the last of the Rebel troops marched out of the city, a series of explosions signaled the destruction of military stores the Confederates could not carry. The explosions touched off fires which soon spread throughout much of the city. Looting and a wave of rioting began before the advancing Union troops arrived in the open city. Sallie Pickett went calmly about her domestic duties, refusing to accept reports that George had been killed.

Pickett arrived home exhausted and haggard about a week after the surrender at Appomattox. He told LaSalle he had gathered the remnants of his command after Five Points on April 6, only to be pursued and cornered by Yankee infantry and cavalry at Saylor's Creek. He added that his men, about eight hundred, were surrounded and cut to pieces with only Pickett and his staff managing to escape.

Three days later, on April 9, 1865, all who remained of his entire division to sign parole papers at Appomattox were eighty men. He related to Sallie the details of his tearful farewell to his surviving veterans. Pickett may never have known of Lee's remark on April 8, when the commander spotted him moving among a horde of stragglers just before the surrender the following day. General Lee murmured, "I thought that man was no longer in the army."

Pickett had neglected to tell LaSalle that he had received orders immediately following the April 6 fiasco at Five Points relieving him of command and releasing him from further military service. Included in Lee's dismissal order were generals Richard Anderson and Bushrod Johnson. The declaration was a humiliating rebuke to all three officers.

All of George's personal assets were in the form of Confederate bonds, and the

Turkey Island estate was in ashes. He was in desperate financial straits. Nothing remained except the family home in Richmond. George turned that over to his sister Virginia and her husband.

He loaded LaSalle and the baby on a wagon and moved in with his in-laws at their estate at Chuckatuck. One of his first civilian acts was to apply to President Andrew Johnson for a pardon to neutralize the war crimes charges. Sallie announced she was pregnant again, adding to his already formidable responsibilities.

The US Government eventually completed the investigation into alleged war crimes committed by a number of Confederate figures. Lee and Davis were possible targets for charges of treason. Pickett and others were scrutinized for a variety of charges. His actions in hanging the twenty-two deserters at New Bern

"Grant forwarded George's appeal for clemency to President Johnson with his personal endorsement, recommending it be granted. No doubt Grant's friendship during their early military years had a salutary effect on his decision to endorse the request."

brought a recommendation from the Judge Adjutant General, Joseph Holt, that George and General Hoke be tried as war criminals. Late in December 1865, a letter came to light, dated February 17, 1864, in which Pickett personally acknowledged responsibility for the hangings. The evidence was turned over to the US Attorney General for action. Pickett had already fled the country in disguise.

George learned of the results of the investigation in early October and left for Canada. He took a room in the Garreau Hotel in Montreal under the name of "Edwards." A few weeks later LaSalle and George, Jr., joined him to begin their life in exile. The length of their stay is uncertain.

Pickett later stated they remained a year before General Rufus Ingalls issued a summons from General Grant, assuring George that he could return to the States without threat to his freedom or safety.

In later years Sallie authored accounts of their sojourn in Canada regarded as fanciful and exaggerated by many. She recounted being lavishly entertained by affluent members of British society. There were also claims of Pickett falling ill in Canada, forcing her to sell her jewelry to pay expenses and another that she became a Latin teacher to pay medical bills.

In actuality it appeared that the Length of Pickett's stay in Canada was probably about six weeks in duration. He departed from Chuckatuck on October 10, 1865, and was reported back in Richmond the first week of December the same year. That time line seems more plausible for Pickett was in Washington, D.C. in March, 1866, arranging to make a personal appeal to Grant for absolution of the charges hanging over him.

Grant forwarded George's appeal for clemency to President Johnson with his personal endorsement, recommending it be granted. No doubt Grant's friendship during their early military years had a salutary effect on his decision to endorse the request. No immediate action was taken, but the entire matter was disposed of in the presidential "amnesty for the offense of treason," which included Pickett. It was dated December 25, 1868.

Corbell Pickett, Sallie's second child, was born in 1866, and the family moved into a small cottage George had built on the site of the burned-out mansion at Turkey Island. They resided there several years. During the postwar years, there were numerous instances of Pickett extending assistance and charity to former Confederate veterans from his command. He declined an offer from General Grant to serve as US Marshal for Virginia. An offer from the government of Egypt to modernize their army was likewise refused. George did not see himself as a

mercenary. However, it was essential that he select some vocation to earn money to support his family.

Pickett accepted an offer from the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York to act as their general agent in Richmond. He was obliged to sell insurance and supervise other agents in the area. The position also entailed considerable travel. For Pickett, the work was painfully demeaning to one of aristocratic breeding. It was humiliating to have to ask a person to purchase an insurance policy. His income was adequate, but the travel sapped his physical strength and destroyed his spirit.

Nevertheless, he found time to be active in a variety of Confederate veteran organizations and to deliver speeches at patriotic events.

Soon after Pickett entered the insurance business, he moved his family into the Ballard and Exchange Hotel at Richmond.

"Pickett was a member of Dove Lodge No. 51, Richmond, Virginia. He was also a member of a military lodge in his old division, which worked under the name of Old Guard Lodge No. 211. In the York Rite of Freemasonry, Pickett was a member of St. Albans Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and Richmond Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar."

Sometime in March 1870 he learned that Robert E. Lee was stopping briefly at the hotel. Even though he dreaded an encounter with Lee, he was determined to talk with his former commanding general face-to-face. During their brief meeting, former Colonel John Singleton Mosby, then a Richmond attorney, was present. Pickett brought up the subject of Gettysburg to Lee. The former general's demeanor was cold and formal. George soon concluded that the conversation was a rebuff and that nothing had changed.

During the summer of 1875, George

and Sallie were enjoying a vacation at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, when he was called to Norfolk on business. Within two days Pickett was down with a high fever. Sallie had him admitted to the St. Francis de Paul Hospital in Norfolk. His condition worsened steadily in the next few days, but George refused all medication to ease his pain.

He received relatives and friends and prepared for the end. There was a final meeting with LaSalle as it approached. Finally, he turned to Sallie's uncle, a military companion from his war days, and remarked, Well, Colonel, the enemy is too strong for me again. My ammunition is all out." He closed his eyes after that and spoke no more. It was reported that Sallie held his hand two hours after he breathed his last on that sad day. George Edward Pickett joined his ancestors on July 30, 1875.

Pickett was a member of Dove Lodge No. 51, Richmond, Virginia. He was also a member of a military lodge in his old division, which worked under the name of Old Guard Lodge No. 211. In the York Rite of Freemasonry, Pickett was a member of St. Albans Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and Richmond Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar. The Brethren of Dove Lodge performed Masonic memorial services at the funeral of the man they loved and revered.

George Pickett could never know how many thousands of Americans have gazed across that open expanse below Cemetery Ridge at the Gettysburg battlefield and returned vicariously with him to that disastrous day of July 3, 1863. As long as scholars read of the American Civil War, they will debate the pros and cons of Pickett's actions at the pivotal battle.

It was all downhill for the Confederacy from that date forward. Nothing can alter the fact that Pickett was a brave and gifted man, capable of the most exalted accomplishments, but his own troubled psyche conspired to neutralize every great deed the aristocrat from Virginia was able to perform.

His reputation for extravagant and intemperate living and his liberal romantic

bent did little to enhance his image among his peers. However, he was beloved by the men who willingly died for their general on the battlefields of that great war.

Pickett exemplified the glorious tradition of the Gamecock Brigade in many ways. He was a blazing comet, consumed by his own fire.

Among the Brethren of Dove Lodge and the Fraternity at large, George Pickett is regarded as a worthy Brother, around whom the mantle of charity has obscured his faults and foibles.

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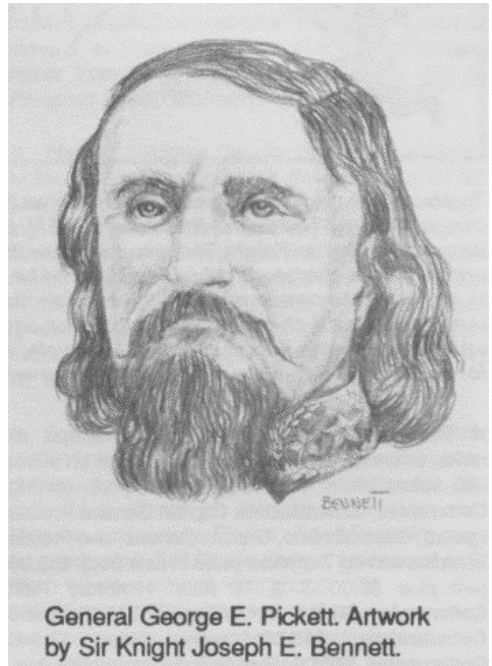
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General George E. Pickett. Artwork by Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett.

General George E. Pickett. Artwork by Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett.

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Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett, KYCH, 33^o and P.D.D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, is a member of Holy Grail Commandery No. 70, Lakewood, Ohio. For correspondence: P.O. Box 2735, Bandera, TX 78003.

KCT and GCT Award Recipients: A 2 1/2 inch diameter, embroidered emblem has been produced for use on mantles and blazers of KCT recipients. Emblem is to be centered on the Cross that adorns the left side of the mantle or ceremonial robe or on the left side (on pocket) of a dress blazer. The same use for the GCT emblem which is bordered with a wreath. The cost of the KCT emblem is \$8.50 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling, and the cost of the GCT emblem is \$10.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling. Contact Jon Patrick Sweet, 7474 Benton Street, Westminster, CO 80003-7001, or phone at (303) 430-8483.





Knight Voices

To place your "Knight Voices" item on the waiting list for publication, type or print it and send to "Knight Voices," The Grand Recorder, 5097N. 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. You must submit a written request and check, if applicable, for each time you want your ad to run. Each request must be separate and at monthly intervals, not several at the same time. All other requests for repeat ads Will either run just once or will be returned to sender.

For sale: Knights Templar shoulder straps, all ranks, embroidered in gold and silver bullion on velvet with velcro backs: Past Commander (re; serving Commander, Generalissimo, Captain General, Prelate (green); Generalissimo, Captain General, and Prelate Emeritus serving 7 or more years in rank (re: \$40.00 pair plus \$5.00 S & H. Also: Honorary Past Commander with H.C. in Old English, \$45.00; Grand Commandery, \$45.00; extra fancy Grand Commandery, \$50.00; Past Grand Commander (purple), \$50.00 (all plus \$5.00 S & H). Also: chapeaux crosses: Sir Knight, \$35.00; Past Commander, \$40.00; Grand Commandery, \$45.00 all plus \$5.00 S & H. **Part of monies go to** Masonic and York Rite charities. Checks to and mail to *Jacques N. Jacobsen, Jr., PC.*; 60 Manor Road; *Staten Island*; NY 10310-2698.

Wanted for the newest Commandery in Arizona: a libation set to include 12 goblets, 12 candle holders, and an ewer (pitcher); 3 hermit robes with cowls, one Pilgrim robe, one Pilgrim warrior robe, one Pilgrim penitent robe, one Prelate stole and biretta (hat). We are a small Commandery without much money, but we are eager. We will negotiate and pay for freight. *W. V. "Scotty" Giffen, E.P.C., Recorder*; 9655 E. Edgewood Avenue; *Mesa*; AZ 85208-3121; (602) 380-8418.

For sale: Knights Templar triangular aprons, black with silver and silver bullion thread for embroidered crossed swords on flap, skull and crossbones on the apron. These are identical to those worn by all Sir Knights in the last century and still worn in some jurisdictions. Brand new: \$75.00 plus \$5.00 U.P.S. **Part of** each sale goes to York Rite charities. *Sal Caradonna, PC., D.ZO.*; 23 *Gail Court*; *Staten Island*; NY 10306-2234; (718) 987-4532.

For sale: 2 Knight Templar swords with scabbards, one with leather case, in very good condition: \$150.00 each. *Wayne Burcum*, 1050 E. *Broadway Avenue*, No. 64; *Apache Junction*; AZ 85219; (602) 982-4856.

For sale: C.P.O. coats, poly-wool, summer weight; sizes: 44 short, 44X long, and 46 short. \$23.00 includes shipping and handling. 10% of all sales will be donated to KTEF. *General Merchandise Company*; 13690 *Broad Street*, S. W.; *Pataskala*; OH 43062, (614) 927-7073.

Wanted: information on Woonsocket Commandery No. 24. I have a sword from that Commandery that I want to do research on. Also, I am always looking to buy antique Masonic items. *Steve Kapp*, 301 IS, P S. C. 76 *Box 8285*; *APO AP 96319-8285*

I wish to communicate with anyone having possession, knowledge, or information about a Knight Templar sword once owned by my father, William Jennings Hillen (W. J. Hillen, William J. Hillen, or Wm. J. Hillen) of Duffield Commandery No. 42 in Harlan, Kentucky. The sword; along with the case, uniform, chapeau, and belt; were stolen from my residence in the Strawberry Plains area of east Tennessee in 1980 and have recently become much more valuable to me as I am a *newly* made Knight. *Rudy Hillen*, HC 61 *Box 297*, *Hu/en, KY* 40845, (606) 664-7839.

Wanted: Knights Templar, other Masonic, and Shrine badges and other Masonic items including entire collections for my personal collection. Will trade. Why not use these items as a source of fund-raising for the KTEF? Fair and honest prices *paid*. *Robert L. Kiefer*, 1057 *Brandywine Drive*, *Medina*, OH 44256, (330) 725-0670 (evenings).

Fate Masonic Lodge No. 802, A.F. & A.M., Fate, Texas, has a supply of 100th anniversary antique bronze coins for sale. Coin is 1.585-in. diameter with reeded edge, 3mm thick or nearly 1/8-in. Face of coin has "Fate Masonic Lodge No. 802, A.F. & A.M." on border, very center has a star, and in star center is a square and compass, and there are wreaths on outside of coin and banners

with 1896-1996." Bottom of coin, below border, has the word centennial." Reverse of coin has square/compass center with working tools around. Price is \$5.00 and \$1.00 postage. Checks or money orders payable to *Joseph Ray Moran, Sec.*; P.O. Box 293; Rockwall; TX 75087.

Do you desire to have a souvenir from that place where the Indians ran wild, Just miles away from where the Alamo was defended? Norton Moses Masonic Lodge No. 336 is proud to announce their 125th anniversary. The Lodge is located in the heart of the old, wild West. A special cup is commemorative of this event. The identification of the cup is played, and a number of cups have been allotted for Knights Templar who collect cups that represent pieces of Texas history. Each cup is an investment of \$6.00, S & H included. Wayne Benedict, W.M.; *Norton Moses Lodge No. 336*; P.O. Box 586; Leander; TX 78645. Allow 4 weeks for delivery.

Clarkrange Masonic Lodge No. 605, F. & AM., Clarkrange, Tennessee, has 100th anniversary commemorative coins for sale. These beautiful coins are gold colored with the Eye of God, Masonic emblem, and working tools on the face, and on the back 100 years from 1898-1998 is displayed with the Lodge name, number, city, and state. Clarkrange Lodge is using these coins to celebrate their centennial and for a fundraiser for the year. Send \$5.00 plus \$1.00 postage for each coin to *Harvey Peters*, 6940 South York Highway, Clarkrange, TN 38553.

The Hickory York Rite Bodies want to buy one official Gettysburg Masonic Memorial Monument with brass plate stating "Friend to Friend, Brotherhood Undivided to complete a historical *Masonic display*. Clayton Rawn, P.O. Box 451, *Hickory*, NC 28603, (828) 322-8016.

For sale: sesquicentennial (1847-1997-150 years) coins for Coweta Masonic Lodge No. 60, F. & A.M., Newnan, Georgia. Cost: bronze, \$6.50 pp.; silver, \$26.50 pp. Coins are of fine quality. *Coweta Masonic Lodge No. 60*, P.O. Box 21, Newnan, GA 30264.

Sprig of Acacia lapel pins: Each handcrafted pin is sterling silver with a 24K gold vermeil. Also available in an antiqued silver finish. Price is only \$10.00 per pin including S & H. 10% of proceeds will benefit the KTEF. These unique pins are available only through S. Kenneth Ban!, 1630 *Orchard Hill Road*, *Cheshire*, CT 06410-3728, (203) 272-7579.

Wanted: a copy of *The Hiram Key* by Chris Knight and Robert Lomas, published by Century, London, England. Written twice; no reply. Derek C. Freer, APOO *Postal 279*, 28000 Colima, Colima, Mexico, or telephone collect (331) 3-71-07.

For sale: marble Lodge cornerstone, 3 feet by 2 feet by 3 inches with square and compass (no "G"). "1863" is carved below the square and compass. \$2,000.00 or best offer. It takes 3-4 men to move it, so I recommend you pick it up personally rather than try to ship it. *Paul Vitaras*, 475 S. Prospect *Street*, Marion, OH 43302-4959.

Wanted: Masonic Chapter pennies by avid collector. I have been building this collection for 25 years, and still need many pieces as I am collecting all varieties. These one day will 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 will buy your collection. If you collect, I will gladly exchange. I will answer all letters. *Maurice Storck, Sr.*; 775 W. Roger Road, No. 214, Tucson; AZ 85705; (520) 888-7585.

For sale: die cast coins as low as \$1.30 each, customized with your camera-ready artwork in a two dimensional casting with antique finish approx. 1/8-inch thick. Great to commemorate your next Masonic anniversary. Please allow 15 working days for production. \$40.00 die charge for second side. Also: wooden nickels and round tuits as low as \$90.40 per 1,000, custom printed to your specifications or camera-ready artwork. Made from sanded, selected hardwood. 3% of your total order will be donated to your favorite Masonic charity. Brother Frank Looser, (800) 765-1728 for more details and ordering information. Satisfaction guaranteed.

For sale. 2-space lot located in the Des Moines, Iowa, Masonic Cemetery: lot 339, block K. C. D. Redfield, P.O. Box 204482, *Austin, TX* 78720-4482, (512) 249-1024.

Wanted: Oklahoma Sir Knight is collecting Lionel trains. Please look in your attic or your *storage closet*. John Alexander, 7617 E. 66th *Street*, Tulsa, OK 74133, (918)252-4981.

Wanted: old toy trains, all ages, all gauges; Aurora "model motoring" race cars, parts, or sets; military items; and Indian arrowheads (one or a collection). Call collect *Tim Rickheim*, (734) 854-3021.

The 4th Reunion of the Charles P. Cecil (00-835) will be held in Charleston, South *Carolina*, October 1-4, 1998. *Tom Bradshaw*, 2145 *Castle Lane*, Charleston, SC 29414, (843) 556-2939.

The Fifth Marine Division will have their annual reunion in Peoria, Illinois, this year. Come and greet your buddies once more. The dates are October 14-17, 1998. Admission is by reservation. *Warren Musch*, *Virginia, IL* or call (217) 452-3785. All MARINES are welcome. Bring your wife, and see what plays in Peoria!

Around The Three Great Lights

The Wisdom of the ancient words,
familiar to the ears,
draws us to the brotherhood
where all of us are peers,
I could not think of better ways
to spend those special nights,
when brothers voice finds brother's
ear
around the Three Great Lights

The Strength of old established truths
and landmarks long defined
unite us all assembled here
and make us of one mind

We find it hard improving on
the customs of our dies,
and brothers eye meets brothers eye
around the Three Great Lights.

The Beauty of true charity
shows that someone cares,
when brothers words of true concern
lighten burdens of despair.
No, there could not be a better way
to experience these delights,
and brother's hand joins brother's
hand
Around the Three Great Lights

C. Berthold
Doric Lodge No 94
Enfield, Connecticut