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Address changes or corrections and all membership activity including deaths should be reported to the Recorder of the local Commandery. Please do not report them to the editor.

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Magazine materials and correspondence to the editor should be sent in electronic form to the managing editor whose contact information is shown above.

Materials and correspondence concerning the Grand Commandery state supplements should be sent to the respective supplement editor.

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Cover Photo of Grand Master Goodwin and Sir Knight Carson Smith. See story on page 15.
This triennium, at the department conferences and visits to our annual Conclaves, we have been stressing the importance of returning to basics, caring for our Sir Knights as true brothers, supporting our Christian faith, being visible in Masonic and community circles, and working as a first class Masonic order. We have also been working hard to move our charities forward during the 66th triennium, and we are pleased to report our successes.

The Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., fifty-nine years after its inception, has broken the one hundred million dollar mark in the permanent fund. This is remarkable considering that we have also spent almost one hundred fifty millions dollars in research, education, and patient care during this same period. Thanks to each and every Sir Knight and our families who have supported the Foundation with contributions and fund raising activities.

The board of trustees has approved creating an Endowed Professorship, The Knights Templar Professor of Ophthalmology Research, at the Mayo Clinic. This professorship will give a great deal of publicity to your Foundation in the world of ophthalmology. We hope that this is the first of many that we are able to create. The board has also agreed to sponsor the American Academy of Ophthalmology’s Pediatric Education Center on its web based ONE Network site. This premier pediatric site, available to ophthalmologists worldwide, will in perpetuity be known as the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., Pediatric Education Center. Again, this is outstanding publicity and recognition for your Foundation in the eye care world.

We are also pleased to report that the Knights Templar Holy Land Pilgrimage continues to be an outstanding success. Our pilgrim ministers just returned from their trip, enthusiastic, excited, rejuvenated, and thankful to you for their experience. We thank all of the committee for their hard work but especially Sir Knight and Reverend Duane Kemerley, HPGC-OH, and Sir Knight David Snyder, PGC-OH, who accompany and guide the ministers through this wonderful learning experience.

The officers of the Grand Encampment are looking forward to visiting with you at your annual Conclaves and department conferences. We hope to see you “on the circuit.”

David Dixon Goodwin, GCT
Grand Master

The future is ours! We must seize the moment!
Every Christian Mason should be a Knight Templar.

may 2014
GRAND ENCAMPMENT
2014 DEPARTMENT CONFERENCES

The 2014 Grand Encampment Department Conferences are open to all Sir Knights. Please make your plans to attend.

SOUTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE
Howard “Ted” Burgess, Right Eminent Department Commander
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee
June 13-14, 2014 – Greenville, South Carolina

NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE
Thomas X. Tsirimokos, Right Eminent Department Commander
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts/Rhode Island, New Hampshire
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont
September 5-6, 2014 – Manchester, New Hampshire

SOUTH CENTRAL DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE
T. Michael Fegan, Right Eminent Department Commander
Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas
September 19-20, 2014 – Topeka, Kansas

MID-ATLANTIC DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE
Jeffrey G. Burcham, Right Eminent Department Commander
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia
October 4, 2014 – Alexandria, Virginia

NORTHWESTERN DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE
Steven L. Guffy, Right Eminent Department Commander
Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming
October 17-18, 2014 – Boise, Idaho

NORTH CENTRAL DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE
Lauren R. Handeland, Right Eminent Department Commander
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin
October 24-25, 2014 – Sioux Falls, South Dakota

SOUTHWESTERN DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE
David J. Kussman, Right Eminent Department Commander
Arizona, California, Hawaii, Mexico, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah
October 31 - November 1, 2014 – Ontario, California
May historians affirm the adage, “We must learn from our history, or we are doomed to repeat it.” We as Christians have heard many times, “We were bought with a price,” as we remember Calvary and the resurrection. As Americans we have heard the same statement many times as we remember Saratoga, Valley Forge, and Yorktown.

Freedom is hardly cheap—it is quite expensive, both to earn as above and to maintain, as we consider Pearl Harbor, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, plus Normandy and Bastogne, along with many other places where our predecessors spilled their blood to maintain what we hold to be dear.

Memorial Day is this month. It is especially a time to remember those sacrifices. Public opinion has now created Memorial Day weekend to be the beginning of summer vacation. Its significance can be lost in the same way All Saints’ Day for Christians has been overshadowed by All Hallows Eve (Halloween) and the “trick or treating” that is so much fun for our children. All Saints’ Day, along with Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost, is one of the holiest days of the year, and it is almost forgotten.

May we never forget the real significance of Memorial Day. Its observance, originally on May 30th, is now moved to the fourth Monday of May to assist in the non-holy (not necessarily the unholy) beginning of summer. On this day, we retell the stories, place memorial wreaths on graves and monuments of remembrance, and say in our several ways, “Thank you, O God, for the freedoms we enjoy as Christians and Americans.” I trust that we learn from our past by remembering the sacrifices that brought us to this point and that we do not have to, at some future time, repeat those sacrifices.
Kenneth D. Buckley  
Oklahoma  
Grand Commander 1989  
Born: September 3, 1925  
Died: March 6, 2014

Finly S. Stanly  
Louisiana  
Grand Commander 1998  
Born: August 13, 1922  
Died: March 6, 2014

Omar E. Hager  
Indiana  
Grand Commander 1971  
Born: January 9, 1912  
Died: January 19, 2014
Occasionally, I see something that just must be reprinted in our magazine because of its intrinsic value and truth. I came across the quote below either in something someone recently sent me or in one of our sister publications. I can’t remember where it came from, so if it was you, let me know, and I will give you credit. Whoever sent it to me, it is too good not to re-print.

In The Farmer’s Almanac for 1823 published at Andover, Mass., the following was printed under the heading, Definition of a Freemason:

“The real Freemason is distinguished from the rest of mankind by the uniform, unrestrained rectitude of his conduct. Other men are honest in fear of punishment which the law might inflict; they are religious in expectation of being rewarded or in dread of the devil in the next world. A Freemason would be just if there were no laws, human or divine, except those written in his heart by the finger of his Creator. In every climate, under every system of religion, he is the same. He kneels before the universal throne of God in gratitude for the blessings he has received and in humble solicitation for his future protection. He venerates the good men of all religions. He disturbs not the religion of others. He restrains his passions, because they cannot be indulged without injuring his neighbor or himself. He gives no offense, because he does not choose to be offended. He contracts no debts which he is certain he cannot discharge, because he is honest upon principle.”

On another subject, if you have something pertaining to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation that you want put in the magazine, please submit it to the Eye Foundation office for their consideration. They will then send me what they want to publish. Likewise, if you have something about the Holy Land Pilgrimage you want put in the magazine, please send it to the Holy Land Pilgrimage committee, and they will send the ones they want published to me. Finally, if you want to send me a photo of people handing certificates to each other lined up in a row and if the Grand Master isn’t one of them, please send it instead to your state editor for his consideration. We don’t generally print these in the main magazine. They are much more interesting to the people in your state.

Have a great summer!

John L. Palmer
Managing Editor
Arthur MacArthur
32nd Grand Master
of the Grand Encampment
(Second in a series on our Grand Masters)

by
George L. Marshall, Jr., PGC, KCT
Chairman, Grand Encampment Knights Templar History Committee

I was intrigued by the fact that looking over the list of Grand Encampment Conclaves cited by Kaulback and Van Doren in *A History of the Knights Templar in America, ??-2009*, the 32nd Grand Master was listed as follows: “Elected Grand Master was Arthur MacArthur, a General in the United States Army, recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and father of General Douglas MacArthur. [sic]” In fact, an Arthur MacArthur was elected as Grand Master, but he was not the Arthur MacArthur named by Kaulback and Van Doren. While General MacArthur was indeed a Freemason, he was never the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment. (Denslow)

The Arthur MacArthur who is the subject of this article is interesting, nonetheless. He was born at Troy, New York, on July 24, 1850, the son of Colonel Charles Lafayette MacArthur and Susan Colgrove MacArthur. He received his early education at St. Paul’s Parish School and the Troy Academy, graduating from the latter. He studied engineering for two years at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute then turned to the study of medicine by reading medicine books in the office of a local doctor. However, he ultimately ended up working at the newspaper *Troy Northern Budget*, where his father was both proprietor and editor. (Lawrence)

He was present to witness the battle between the ironclad ships *Monitor* and *Merrimack* at Hampton Roads, Virginia, in 1862 while visiting his father who was then a Captain and stationed at Fort Monroe, Virginia. This memorable event stayed with him the rest of his life, particularly because the armor plates for the *Monitor* were made at Troy, New York. (Lawrence)

He married Ella Elizabeth Griffin in 1877, and this union produced two children; a son, Charles A. MacArthur, and a daughter, Susan C. MacArthur. Mrs. MacArthur died on October 18, 1907, while undergoing an operation, after thirty years of happily married life. Like her husband, she was well known in society circles and took a deep interest in philanthropic affairs. (Lawrence; *New York Times*)

Sir Knight MacArthur was also extremely patriotic and was a direct descendant of men who had fought in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. He joined the Troy Citizens Corps (a local militia group) where he rose to the rank of Major (Judson) and was later appointed by the governor of New York as Assistant Paymaster General with the rank of Colonel, serving as such during the Spanish-American War,
and went to Tampa, Florida, when the New York troops were mustered out to pay them off. He was also an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Second War with Great Britain, and of the Army and Navy Club of New York City. (Lawrence)

He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Troy, New York, and an active member of the YMCA. During the Hudson-Fulton Celebration of 1909, he was Chairman of the Upper Hudson Commission.

In his life work as a newspaper man, Sir Knight MacArthur followed his father’s example in never publishing anything which might offend the most conservative reader. No scandal ever appeared in his paper, and it was always open to assist the poor and any worthwhile charitable effort. During the holiday season each year, an appeal for food and clothing for the needy was made at his direction in the columns of the *Budget*, and receipts were distributed on New Year’s Eve by the Salvation Army, in which he had faith that his charity would be ably carried out.

Sir Knight MacArthur had a long and distinguished Masonic career of which only a portion will be presented here. He was initiated in Mt. Zion Lodge No. 311 in Troy on 10/28/1872, passed on 11/17/1872, and raised on 11/25/1872. He was elected Worshipful Master in 1883. He had the pleasure of raising his son and was appointed a District Deputy Grand Master in 1883. He was exalted in Apollo Chapter No. 48, Royal Arch Masons, in 1874 and was its High Priest in 1883. He was received and greeted in Bloss Council No. 14, Royal and Select Masons, in 1880 and served as Illustrious Master in 1891. He was knighted in Apollo Commandery No. 15, Knights Templar, in 1880 and served as Eminent Commander in 1887 and 1888. He was also zealous in Scottish Rite Masonry, receiving the Lodge of Perfection and Chapter of Rose Croix degrees in 1884 and the Consistory degrees in 1886. In recognition of his leadership and service, he received the 33rd degree in 1890 and in 1905 was crowned an active member from the state of New York by the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. He also became a life member of Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. (Masonic Standard)

In the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, he was appointed as Grand Sword Bearer at the 27th triennial Conclave at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1901 at Louisville, he was appointed Grand Jr. Warden and in 1904, was advanced to Grand Sr. Warden. In 1910 at Chicago, he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and finally at the 32nd Triennial Conclave on August 14, 1913, held in Denver, he was elected Grand Master. In the fall of 1913, he visited the Canal Zone and instituted the first Commandery ever established in that part of the world. He travelled to many Commanderies and Grand Commanderies and had he lived, would have presided at the 33rd Triennial Conclave held in Los Angeles.

Most Eminent Sir Knight MacArthur was a member of many other Masonic appendant bodies which
space does not permit listing here. His last public appearance as Grand Master was at the Christmas Observance held by his home Commandery on December 25, 1914, two days before his death. The final summons came on December 27, 1914, at his home in Troy, while his daughter was at church. When she returned home, she found her father reclining on a couch in his library and not responding. She called her brother, who in turn summoned physicians, and upon their examination, it was determined that he had died suddenly of “valvular heart disease.” (The Builder Magazine)

As his obituary put it, “Thus passed away a loving father, a true friend, an upright citizen, a fearless editor, a loyal patriot, and a great and noble Mason.” (The Builder Magazine)

SOURCES USED

6. Valente, Al, Secretary Mt. Zion Lodge No. 311, Troy, NY, Private e-mail communication, January 27, 2013.
Right Eminent Sir Knight Marshall, KYGCH(3), KCT, 33°, is a Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Alabama. He is a member of the Editorial Review Board of the Knight Templar magazine and has published several articles in that magazine as well as in the Royal Arch Mason magazine. He can be reached at geomarsh@yahoo.com.

**Grand Encampment Membership Awards**

986 - 988 Clyde H. Schoolfield, Jr. Oklahoma Commandery No. 3 Oklahoma City, OK 02/14/2014 3 Bronze Clusters

989 Ronald C. Hart, Sr. Trinity Commandery No. 44 Norwood, OH 02/18/2014 2nd Bronze Clusters

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**Dates for 2015 Knights Templar Holy Land Pilgrimage:**
Group 1, February 9 - 19, 2015
Group 2, February 23 - March 5, 2015

All forms from each Grand Commandery Committee on the Holy Land or Grand Recorder (nomination form, certification form, and check) are due to Sir Knight Emmett Mills (Grand Encampment Chairman) no later than October 15, 2014.
NEW CONTRIBUTORS TO THE KTEF CLUBS

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Knights Templar Eye Foundation

How to Join the Grand Commander’s or the Grand Master’s Clubs

Any individual may send a check in the amount of $100 or more specified for the purpose of beginning a Grand Commander’s Club membership and made payable to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. This initial contribution will begin your Grand Commander’s Club membership. In addition, members of the Grand Commander’s Club pledge to make annual contributions of $100 or more. Once contributions total $1,000, the individual is enrolled in the Grand Master’s Club. Membership is open to individuals only, and Commandery credit is given for participation. Information is available from: Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., 1033 Long Prairie Road, Suite 5, Flower Mound, TX 75022-4230, Phone (214) 888-0220 Fax (214) 888-0230.
On January 25, 2014, as the snow began to fall, members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the state of New York turned out at the Green-Wood Cemetery to participate in a wreath laying ceremony for the first Grand Commander, Governor DeWitt Clinton, who served from 1814 until his death in 1828. Among the dignitaries present were Sir Knight David Dixon Goodwin, the Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States; Sir Knight Kenneth I. Sussman, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the state of New York; Companion Piers Vaughn, Grand King of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of New York; and Cyril Francis, Grand Scribe of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of New York. After the conclusion of the ceremony, everyone present went to the Pines restaurant in the Holiday Inn just outside the LaGuardia Airport where a wonderful dinner and good time was had by all.
Sir Knight Carson C. Smith, PC, KYCH, KCT, is Past Commander of Raper Commandery No. 1 in Indianapolis, Indiana. He has been the first line signer for one hundred thirty-five petitioners for the Order of the Temple since his own knighting on Monday, November 8, 2004. During this same period, he has been the first line signer for an equivalent number of petitioners for the degrees of the Scottish Rite. When pressed for the secret of the success he has enjoyed in his recruitment efforts, his answer is simple and direct; “I ask.” He has, in fact, developed a presentation for a Lodge of Master Masons entitled “The Three Minute Drill.” It is available upon request at carson.c.smith@gmail.com. See cover photo.

Indiana Knight Recruits 135 Templars.

Sir Knight David Dixon Goodwin, Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States; Companion Piers Vaughn, Grand King of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of New York; Cyril Francis, Grand Scribe of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of New York; and Sir Knight Kenneth I. Sussman, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the state of New York.
Greetings Sir Knights,

I want to thank each of you for your support of the 46th Voluntary Campaign. Your hard work has produced amazing results. One of our goals for this campaign was to increase the number of life sponsors. With your help, we have accomplished our goal. Many Sir Knights who were already life sponsors provided donations to help others become life sponsors. I am extremely proud of my home state of Tennessee, where by June we hope to have all of our Commanderies at 100%.

I have enjoyed hearing from many of you during the Campaign, sharing with me the projects each of your Commanderies has worked on. The individual notes from many Sir Knights have all been a source of encouragement.

Let us consider for a moment what we have accomplished. Since the inception of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, one hundred thirty-seven million dollars have been spent on research, patient care and education. Research grants in excess of seventeen million dollars have been awarded to researchers working in the fields of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Ophthalmic Genetics. I would say that Past Grand Master Walter Allen DeLamater, our first president and founder of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, would be proud of our accomplishments.

I would also like to ask you to visit the Knights Templar Eye Foundation’s home page and watch the video of Dr. Penn and how the Knights Templar Eye Foundation has advanced his research and that of so many others.

Sir Knights, in closing I am reminded that when it comes to the diseases of the eye that our Researchers are working on, it is not if we find a cure but when. I would ask you to add these talented researchers to your prayer list, that God would lead them and that through our efforts, his name might be glorified.

Sir Knights, never forget that you have made a difference. God bless you Sir Knights, thank you for all you do. You make me PROUD!

In His Service,

Terry L. Plemons , KGC
Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir Knight Palmer:

The captions of the photographs of the castle ruins on pages 32 and 35 in the *Knight Templar* magazine of August 2013 say that these castle ruins are along the Rhine in Austria, where King Richard Lionhearted was held captive by Leopold V, Duke of Austria.

Unfortunately there are two snags: 1. The Rhine flows through Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands, but not through Austria. 2. The castle, in which Richard was held captive by Leopold, was Duernstein Castle near Krems, on the Danube in Austria, ca. 50 miles upriver from Vienna.

The castle ruins shown in the magazine may well be along the middle section of the Rhine, (that’s where they all are) but there are too many of them that I could identify them, nor is there any connection to Richard, as will be explained further down.

This topic inspired me to look a little further into the matter, because I never knew any details about this affair. Here is, very much condensed, what I learned:

First we will have to go back to the Holy Land. After the fall of Acre in 1192, Conrad de Montferrat, a cousin of Duke Leopold, had the banners of Henry VI, Holy Roman Emperor; Phillip II, King of France; Richard I, (Lionheart), King of England; and Leopold V, Duke of Austria and commander of the imperial contingent, flown over the city. Richard, however, had Leopold’s banner removed. Soon after, the murder of Conrad de Montferrat was discovered. Leopold was highly insulted about the removal of his banner and left the Holy Land in a steaming rage for Austria.

In 1192, Richard decided to return to England. Adverse conditions dictated that he had to travel through Austria, which was a dukedom in the Holy Roman Empire. In order to avoid the wrathful Leopold, the king traveled disguised as a Templar but was recognized in Erdberg near Vienna a few days before Christmas. He was arrested by order of Leopold and imprisoned in the Castle of Duernstein near Krems. Henry was delighted by this Christmas gift of his vassal. Richard was suspected to have ordered the murder of Conrad de Montferrat, and Henry wanted to put him on trial. In the meantime, both the emperor and the duke were excommunicated by the pope for having laid their hands on a fellow crusader.

In deepest of winter in 1193, Richard was brought to Trifels castle in the Palatine, some 650 miles north west of Vienna, mostly by boat up the Danube, across the Black Forest Range and down the Rhine. There he was to face Henry. In March of 1193, negotiators from England arrived and after much haggling, agreed to pay the ransom of 150,000 silver marks for Richard’s release. This was an enormous amount of money. Leopold’s share alone was enough to build a new city wall around Vienna and two massive city gates. After the payment of the ransom, Richard was allowed to return to England, (never mind the murder, money talks).

I had always thought the arrest and release of Richard for such an enormous ransom was a knavish and treacherous act on the part of the Germans, but it seems that Richard brought this upon himself. He had an uncanny knack of

Continued on page 20.
General Supplement

The space on these two pages is provided by the *Knight Templar* magazine to be used by the Grand Commanderies to communicate with the individual Sir Knights in their jurisdictions on a monthly basis. From time to time and for various reasons, we fail to receive any material from the editor of the state supplement for a given month. When this happens, we take the opportunity to offer you the information below. – The Ed.
Photos of Seville, Spain taken by the editor.
making enemies, and his love for fights and bloodshed caused him in the end to be slain in battle.

Klaus Angermueller, PC,
Hugh de Paynes Commandery No.1. N.J.

Klaus,

You are, of course, exactly correct. I was having a mental lapse when I typed the caption of the photos in the August issue which are indeed photos taken from the Danube rather than the Rhine river, the one on page 32 of the ruins of Duernstein Castle.

The Ed

Dear Sir,

On page 16 of September 2013 issue, I found one Jack N. Barricklo’s letter to the editor concerning “Allah.” Please be advised that “Allah” is not God, but the moon god of Mecca. Some six hundred years after Jesus Christ had risen, Mohammed said that the people were worshipping false gods (must have included our God, too), so he started his own. It is interesting to note that he had only a few followers for the first ten years when he was preaching peace. He and his followers then went in to Medina, slaughtered (beheaded) eight hundred Jews, and took all they had with his nine year old wife beside him (she was daughter of his brother). His band grew and grew with fear instilled in all of them. He said they must submit or be killed. The word Islam means submission. That means there is no middle ground. You may worship only Allah. They don’t seem to remember the first commandment: “Thou shall have no other gods before me.”

Jesus came with the message of peace and love. Mohammed came with constant turmoil and hate. Look at the world today — in every country where there are Muslims, there is fear, hate, uprising, and killing. God never wanted this. They have sworn to kill all Christians and Jews, so they are not very peaceful.

Muslims trace their heritage back to Ishmael. Genesis 16:11-12 tells us that “you shall call his name Ishmael, because the Lord has heard your affliction. He shall be a wild man; His hand shall be against every man, and every man’s hand against him. And he shall dwell in the presence of all his brethren.” Thousands died on both sides during the Crusades.

We in the United States have been fighting them since the time of Thomas Jefferson. In 1784 they seized our ships and killed or sold our sailors into slavery or ransomed them to us. Jefferson chose to fight these Muslim Barbary pirates, and the United States Navy was born. The actions of our Marine Corps led to the line “from the shores of Tripoli” in the beginning of the Marine hymn. Due to the hazards of boarding ships, the uniforms had leather collars to protect from cutlass slashes. This is why the nickname “Leatherneck” was given to the United States Marines. God bless the Marines!

There is only one God, and Jesus is His Son.

Respectfully,

Bill Askins

may 2014
Dear Editor,

I read Sir Knight Lewis’ article with a great deal of interest. I agree with his comments. I have had many of the same thoughts myself in recent months. I am a member of Orange-Charles Towne Lodge and the York and Scottish Rite Bodies in Charleston, South Carolina. My Lodge is a sister Lodge of the one that Sir Tom is a member of. I know Sir Tom. We meet in the same building along with five other lodges and the York Rite.

I have served my Lodge twice as Worshipful Master and as Treasurer for over thirty years. I will serve it again as Worshipful Master in 2014. I didn’t think that I would be spending my 85th year as Master of my Lodge, but it is necessary. I have been one of my Lodges representatives for thirty-four years on the Board of Directors of the Association that owns the building we meet in. I also belong to the Knight Masons and the Royal Order of Scotland.

I still have the zeal for Masonry that I had when I came in almost forty years ago, but lately I almost despise Masonry. I don’t really despise it, just the things that I see and hear as I go about the Masonic functions that I attend. It is not Masonry, or least not what I learned from some of the “Giants of Masonry” that I encountered in my early years.

I see young men take an obligation to fill a chair and apparently have no intention of living up to that obligation. Seemingly, only wanting to fill a chair without doing anything before moving up the next year to a higher chair. I hear long term Masons with elevated degrees and holding high offices “bad-mouthing” their fellow Masons and organizations at every opportunity. I see and hear Masters of Lodges condemning men who are volunteering their time to promote the order by serving in various capacities. I hear Lodge Masters complaining about necessary dues increases to support operating the building and being very ugly toward and criticizing those who are doing their best to keep cost down while providing a clean building for them to meet in. They promised to whisper kind words of advice.

Like Sir Tom I see men join and drop out. Recently, as I left for my Lodge meeting, My wife said, “Have fun.” I replied, “I don’t expect to have fun.” She replied, “Then why do you continue to go?” This got me to thinking. Why indeed? I belong to two other organizations, one the SCV, whose meetings are fun. They get a lot done with camaraderie and no bickering. There is good natured banter. One of my goals this year as Master of my Lodge is to try to make it fun again.

When we lowered our standards and began to take in every body that applied in order to increase our numbers, I believe Masonry started a downward spiral. We also have men that think Masonry should be free or cheap (Inexpensive). If it doesn’t cost anything, it isn’t worth anything. What is Masonry worth to you?

Sincerely,

Sir Knight, Robert H. Knight

We publish letters and articles from a variety of sources and points of view. The opinions expressed in these articles do not necessarily reflect the opinions or policy of the Grand Encampment, the Knight Templar magazine, or the Editorial Review Board.
Masonry has many charms, symbols, and talismans. We wear them with pride. They belong to the fraternity and express to others what we are and what we represent. After all, the keystone of the arch can be no stronger than the fidelity of the craft who support the foundation.

One of those invisible talismans of our ancient order is the Golden Rule. It is a discipline that seems to have gone out of favor in our frenzied day and age. Who can practice it when you read of persons being jeopardized by some drug-addicted criminal? The theme of today is to be as indifferent as possible to any stranger that crosses your path.

Do you think it was much different in the time of Confucius? The Golden Rule was one of the key thoughts then. Or, in the time of Jesus who put the Golden Rule front and center in his teaching. Both of these men stated that the true worth of any person could be measured by the adherence to the Golden Rule. Regardless of our prejudices or jealousies or anxieties, we touch the keystone of behavior in how one person treats another.

Certainly, it would ease a lot of tensions if we could see in the faces of people, not their differences but their common feelings, which all of us share. Everyone hates, loves, worries, and is happy. The question is, what would we like to expect from others? Or, what would others like to expect from us? Mostly it’s consideration, to know that others care about us as we care about them.

In Greek, the word for kindness is “xhestos” and the word for Christ is “Christos!” Is it any wonder that Christians were known as the people of kindness? That was the spirit which changed the world. The Golden Rule is not an easy way out. It is the strong man’s way to face reality. It is the ideal and challenge of every Mason. “So many gods, so many creeds, so many paths that wind and wind; while just the art of being kind is all that this world needs.”

“Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.”

The late Reverend Sir Knight Donald C. Kerr, a member of Beauseant Commandery No. 8, Baltimore, MD, was Pastor-emeritus of the Roland Park Presbyterian Church in Baltimore. He submitted many seasonal articles to the Knight Templar magazine over the years, and this is one that was not previously published. We publish it here in his memory.
I think few would argue that the DeMolay Degree can be one of the most impressive experiences in all of Freemasonry, let alone in DeMolay. Yet, one line of that degree always tugged at me a little. While I don’t have a ritual book in front of me to quote it, the Orator, at the beginning of the ceremony states that the events portrayed in the degree are essentially a condensed version of several trials used to depict the point of the degree. So, the ritual itself acknowledges that the events portrayed are not historically accurate. This led me to wonder - what did exactly happen?

Thanks to the wonders of the Internet, this research isn’t hard to find. It took me a little while to dig through it all and get to the real meat of the story, so I decided to condense the narrative to the most important points and share it with you here.

The day was Friday the 13th, 1307. This day literally lives on to the present as an ill omen. Yes, you can thank Jacques DeMolay for Friday the 13th being bad luck, but I digress. Just a day before, Jacques was in Paris, attending a royal funeral for the sister-in-law of the King of France. Early
in the morning, King Phillip of France dispatched the military to round up any Templars in Paris and arrest them on charges of heresy and blasphemy (fancy words that mean “doing things against the church.”) Why would Phillip do such a thing? It seems that the monarchy of France was a little short on cash — repeatedly. When they found their coffers dry, they would head over to the local Templar Preceptory and borrow some cash. And borrow they did! Phillip was in deep debt to the Templars who he knew were very wealthy. He figured that if he could seize all of the Templar assets and dissolve their organization, he would be out of debt and very wealthy in one fell swoop! So the arrests were made, and Jacques was imprisoned.

The Templars were taken to the University of Paris, and about ten days later, were viciously interrogated in an attempt to get a confession. During this interrogation, Jacques confessed to the King’s torturers that the Templars did indeed commit acts of heresy such as trampling on the cross and denying Christ. Having gotten this confession, the interrogators then forced Jacques to write a letter to all of the Templars that implored them to confess and give themselves up. It seemed the game was over.

There is still one character left in this story however, and that would be Pope Clement V. You see, Phillip couldn’t have all of the Templars arrested without his express permission. Without Clement’s approval, Phillip would have been out of luck. However, Phillip was a devious man who had caused lots of trouble with the Papacy in the past. His latest fight, before the Templar issue, had forced the Pope to move his headquarters from Rome to Southern France, right under the thumb of Phillip. The Pope didn’t have much choice in the Templar matter thanks to all of this, and quickly gave his blessing. Clement wasn’t a complete pawn though, and even after Jacques had confessed to the King’s torturers, he still wanted to hear Jacques story for himself.

In December of 1307, Clement dispatched two high ranking Cardinals to talk to Jacques face to face. When the Cardinals confronted him about the charges and the confession, he quickly recanted, taking the position that he had no choice but to confess after being tortured and that he knew the King’s men wouldn’t take no for an answer. However, he believed that the Cardinals, being men of the cloth, would give him a fairer trial, and so he recanted to them, believing that the Church would trust his word and save him. Upon hearing this, Phillip and Clement began to argue about who should be in charge of trying and convicting the Templars. This squabble lasted until the summer of 1308 when it was decided that the King could preside over a trial of the order, which of course would involve it’s disbanding, with its monies being turned over to the King of France. However, Clement and the Church would retain control of the trials of the Templars themselves, and so in 1309, the Church began hearings for Jacques and other Templars. He again recanted his confession to the Pope and his Cardinals. The Pope then believed that the case was pretty clear and called an ecumenical council (a meeting of several church officials to make a decision on an important matter) in the spring of 1310, to be held at Castle Chinon, in Vienne, France.

At this conference, Cardinals again questioned Jacques about the order and his confessions in 1307. The problem was
that the King didn’t trust the Pope and his officials to get the confessions out of Jacques a second time, so he sent royal officials to the trial. Upon seeing these officials, Jacques again confessed to the crimes. The case was now right back where it was in 1307. To make matters worse, Phillip used the confessions gained in 1307 to burn fifty-four Templars at the stake. With all of the evidence being so convoluted and several Templars having been tried, convicted, and executed, the council was not able to come to a decision until 1312. The council then decided to abolish the Templar order as a part of the Church and to continue imprisoning DeMolay and several other high level Templar officials. So for two more years, Jacques and his companions lay rotting in a French prison.

Under pressure from Phillip, and wanting to finally put the issue to rest, Clement dispatched several Cardinals to meet with DeMolay in 1314 and decide his final fate. The Cardinals met with DeMolay and three of his highest officials, Hugh de Piauad, Geoffroi de Charney, and Geoffroy de Gonneville. After hearing testimony, the Cardinals decided to imprison the four men for the rest of their lives and to spare them execution. Upon hearing this, Jacques (who was now close to seventy years old) gave a stirring speech that again proclaimed his innocence. Joining Jacques in this speech was Geoffroi de Charney, who loudly protested the verdict. After hearing of this public disruption to the trial, Phillip ordered both men to be burned at the stake as “relapsed heretics.” So it was to be that very night that Jacques DeMolay and Geoffroi de Charney were burned at the stake.

There are several legends surrounding Jacques’s death. Some say that he asked that his hands not be tied, so that he could die praying. Another tale says that Jacques cursed both the King and the Pope, and that within a year of his death, he would meet them at the right hand of God to be judged. Interestingly enough, the Pope died a few months later due to
an illness, with the King soon following him to the grave thanks to a hunting accident.

Thus, it came to pass that the Templars were abolished, and Jacques DeMolay would be their last Grand Master. Today, we as DeMolay’s, recreate this scene in the DeMolay Degree. Now that you know the whole story, it’s easy to see where embellishments have been made, and liberties taken to provide a better story. The basic principle, however, remains the same. Jacques died proclaiming his innocence, along with his brother Templars. This my Brothers remains a truly commendable act.

That’s not the whole story though! Documents were discovered at the Vatican, in 2002, that show that Pope Clement absolved DeMolay of wrong doing in 1309 while on trial at Chinon. Even this Papal decree of innocence was not enough to purchase Jacques his freedom and life.

After reading this, I hope that each time you watch the DeMolay Degree you think about this story. You remember that Jacques spent the last seven years of his life defending his name, under brutal conditions, only to be declared innocent, and then guilty again, ending in his demise.

“Hail thee noble Martyr...”

Sir Knight Seth Anthony is a Division Commander of the Grand Commandery and Director of DeMolay for Pennsylvania. He resides at 246 Ammon Avenue, Elizabethtown, PA 17022, and can be contacted at scanthony@pademolay.net.
In Freemasonry, alchemy, the kabbalah, Judaism, Taoism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Christianity, the act of preparation begins with a state of emptiness.

Genesis 1:1, “In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form and void…”

In the Taoist internal alchemy of Tai Chi, Wang Tsung-yueh wrote that Tai Chi, the Supreme Ultimate, comes from Wu Chi, the Formless Void. The Taoist Master Chuang taught that the Taoist disciple must first be purified and then seal the gate of life and death, the trigram in the northeast corner of the Bagua.

The same formula is used in the Buddhist Goma ritual of purification (which has existed for four thousand years in India) in which a square altar, representing the earth, is surmounted by a round stove, representing the heavens, on which all prior good and bad deeds are burned so that the mystic can attain a state of emptiness to receive purification. He has neither the guilt of past wrongs nor the pride of past good works. It is also said that one must come with an “empty cup” to receive instructions; therefore, before we can receive, we must become empty. We must divest ourselves of the “self” to be duly and truly prepared.

Hetoimasia is a Greek word meaning, “Preparation Throne” or “Empty Throne.” Christian art and architecture depicted the Preparation Throne as early as the 4th Century A.D. It was a symbol used by the first Christian Roman Emperor, Constantine, to show that even in his absence, he still retained his authority and for his subjects to be prepared for his return. In Christian art, perhaps even before its use at the First Council of Ephesus in 431 A.D., it symbolized that while Christ had gone to prepare a place for us, he would one day return at the Second Coming, and we must be prepared for Him.

The symbol of the Empty Throne was also used in India and China to represent Buddha. In Buddhism, is an admonition similar to that made to
Moses to make no graven images of God, and like Muslims who make no images of the prophet Mohammed, the empty throne was used as a symbol to avoid depicting a human image. Where the Christian *hetoimasia* depicts the *Volume of Sacred Law*, the Buddhist image depicts the wheel of dharma or the footprint of the Buddha.\(^5\)

The *hetoimasia* is depicted as an empty chair, often square or rectangular, without a back or arms, and with a footstool before it. Upon it rests an open book representing the *Holy Bible* or the *Book of Life*. At times, a cross is shown on the *hetoimasia*. The Preparation Throne is depicted in the center of the room or in the center of the scene in works of art. The people assembled are depicted surrounding the *hetoimasia*.

The Ark of the Covenant; built by Moses, Aholiab, and Bezalel and carried in the midst of the people of Israel; is also said to be an empty throne, particularly the Mercy Seat. It was within the Ark rather than upon it that the Ten Commandments — the *Volume of Sacred Law* — was placed, and it was within the empty space between the Cherubim upon the Mercy Seat that the Shekinah or divine presence descended and the Bath-Kol, the divine voice, spoke to the High Priest.\(^6\) In alchemy or chemistry, the container used to process the experiment must be purged of all pollutants and elements not necessary for the process. In a properly prepared chamber, a process such as sublimation may be used to purify a compound.

For example, George Ripley wrote in his *Compound of Alchemy* in 1591, “Sublimations we make for three causes. The first cause is to make the body spiritual. The second is that the spirit may be corporeal and become fixed with it and consubstantial. The third cause is that from its filthy original, it may be cleansed, and its saltiness sulphurous may be diminished in it which is infectious.”\(^7\)

Having covered the antiquity, the universality, and briefly the spiritual and alchemical application of the necessity of purging, divesting, and preparing in order to receive, it is now interesting to illustrate this concept with some practical applications.

In every Lodge, Chapter, Council, Consistory, and Commandery there are empty seats waiting to be filled, but we must prepare them. There must be a Master ready to call for degree work and a prepared Lodge able to perform it. After each degree, there must be prepared teachers to instruct. After the degrees, there
must be prepared positions, work and instructions, funds, scheduled events, and mentors prepared for the new workman. If we are not prepared, we will miss our opportunity.

We do not wait for Christ’s return before we begin to prepare, for Jesus said,

“And ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding; that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him immediately. Blessed are those servants, whom the lord when he cometh shall find watching: verily I say unto you, that he shall gird himself, and make them sit down to meat, and will come forth and serve them. And if he shall come in the second watch, or come in the third watch, and find them so, blessed are those servants. And this know, that if the goodman of the house had known at what hour the thief would come, he would have watched, and not have suffered his house to be broken through. Be ye therefore ready also: for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not.”

Luke 12:36:40

The same is true as we prepare for candidates in Masonry. Remember that each candidate comes to you prepared. How he is prepared is in the Entered Apprentice lesson. When will a man ask to petition Masonry? We do not know the hour; therefore, we must always be prepared.

If making Master Masons, making good men better, is the goal, then we must purge and divest all things that would pollute the process to obtain that goal. If we prepare all things for the process thereby creating a vacuum, an empty space to be filled, we know that nature abhors a vacuum, and it will be filled.

If we build the temple, the people will bring up the Ark. When we deposit the Ark, the Shekinah will descend.

If we build that spiritual building, new brothers will come to dwell in it. If we build it, they will come.

We must envision the good man who would become a Mason and put in place all those things required before his arrival. Another Taoist saying is, “when the
student is ready, the master will appear.” When the Lodge is ready, the candidate will appear.

As Christ went to prepare a place for us, let us prepare a place for Him. As the man seeking Masonry comes prepared to us, we must prepare for him.

Sir Knight Feld is a member of Huntsville Commandery No. 7 in Huntsville, AL, and is a Past Master of Helion Lodge No. 1 in Huntsville. He can be reached at mfeld2009@gmail.com.

Notes

1. Kings James Version Holy Bible
The importance of Jesus’ ascension allowed his followers to become independent and account for themselves. Jesus laid the path for the disciples to follow; now he commands the disciples to go forth to teach, preach, and baptize in the name of the Lord. So Jesus, with his ascension into heaven, allowed the disciples to be on their own, but the Holy Spirit would be available.

Ascension is the passing of Christ from earth to heaven after the resurrection as revealed in Acts 1:9. After the resurrection, Jesus spent forty days instructing his apostles. Jesus promised that he would ascend into heaven as indicated in Acts 1:3-14. Jesus said, “You will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you, and you will be my witnesses . . . to the ends of the earth” (v. 8). As Jesus prepared to leave them, Jesus offered them the “3P’s.” The three things they would need were; a promise, a purpose, and a preparation. We have those same things in our lives today.

Jesus gave us a promise of the power of the Holy Spirit, as indicated in Acts 1:8. We can expect to receive power when the promised Holy Spirit arrives. The presence will bring comfort (Acts 9:31) to the believers but also power. Today, all across the land, disenfranchised people are clamoring for power. Just look at the news. Jesus’ last words to his followers were that they would get power. You can count on it. You will receive the power if you will only allow yourself to accept the Holy Spirit. The problem with some people is that they do not want to give up their old ways of sin and turn their lives over to the Lord.

We have a purpose in being witnesses for the Lord. When the time comes, it will be power with a specific purpose. When the power of the Holy Spirit arrives, the people will be given power to fulfill God’s plans on the earth. “You will receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you … to be my witnesses in Jerusalem, in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth” (v.8). The power of the Holy Spirit is for the purpose of witnessing to others not restoring the kingdom to Israel. Witnessing begins where you are now, but from there it reaches out to the world. In the case of the disciples, they were in Jerusalem, so they would be reaching to Judea, Samaria, and the ends of the earth.

As the disciples heard these last words from the lips of Jesus, He ascended into heaven. As they “were watching” and “were gazing up toward heaven,” two angels appeared and said, “Don’t just stand there. Do something.” Actually, they said, “Why do you stand looking up toward heaven?” (v.11) Too often the people have not been told what to do, and they have settled for watching and gazing instead of trusting and obeying. These disciples, however, had to be told what to do only once. They knew what they should do next, and they did it.

Jesus offered us the time and means of preparation. “All these were constantly devoting themselves to prayer” (v.14). The Acts of the Apostles begins with prayer. When told not to just stand there but to do something, the apostles obeyed. They prayed. The apostles’ response to instruction, to the promise of the Holy Spirit, to reproof, and to exhor-
Subscription was immediate. They talked to God in prayer. We should be ready for his sudden return (1 Thessalonians 5:2), not by “standing around looking into the sky,” but by working hard to share the gospel so that others will be able to share in God’s great blessings of salvation.

The Reverend Sir Knight Dr. J. B. Morris, is a member of Ascension Commandery No. 25, Tyler, TX, and East Texas Commandery No. 104, Kilgore, TX. He resides at P. O. Box 216, Joinerville, TX 75658, and can be contacted at jbwmorris@aol.com.

Subscriptions to the Knight Templar magazine are available from the Grand Encampment office at a rate of $15.00 per year. Individual issues in quantities of less than 10 can be obtained for $1.50 each from the office of the managing editor if available. Inquire via e-mail to the managing editor for quantities in excess of 10. Some past issues are archived on our web site. http://www.knightstemplar.org.
The dinner for the Supreme Worthy President, Mrs. T. Michael Fegan, at her Official Visit to Las Vegas No. 207 was doubly eventful because of the delicious meal prepared and served by the members of Malta Commandery No. 3, Las Vegas, which included R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Knight Michael E. Reinhardt.

Worthy President, (Mrs. Kevin) Janet McCans, presided over the Official Visit of (Mrs. T. Michael) Debhra Fegan, Supreme Worthy President, to Las Vegas Assembly No. 207. Along with members of the Assembly pictured above were (Mrs. Dean) Edie Reins, Supreme Chaplain, and new sisters; Megan McCans, daughter of a Sir Knight and the Worthy President, and Donna White, sister of a Beauceant member.
Knights at the Bookshelf

By
Sir Knight George L. Marshall, Jr., KCT


This book presents a rather lengthy but nonetheless interesting story of one of the most shameful and sad episodes of Crusading history, the so-called Fourth Crusade, which resulted in the conquest and sack of the great Orthodox Christian metropolis of Constantinople (today’s Istanbul, Turkey) in 1204 by the combined land forces of Latin Western Europe and naval forces of Venice, Italy.

Pope Innocent III, one of the most energetic and pious Popes ever to occupy the See of Rome and a firm supporter of the crusading idea, in August 1199, called for a new crusade to deliver the city of Jerusalem from the Infidel. Wishing to avoid an overland march to the Holy Land, a deputation was sent by Western leaders to Venice to arrange for naval transport and supplies in 1200. After the usual quarrels, bickering, and intrigue, an agreement or treaty was signed in 1201.

The authors relate in detail the ensuing delays, disagreements, and interactions between the Crusaders and the Venetians. The Venetians cunningly enlisted the aid of the Crusaders in settling scores with a rival by attacking and sacking the Christian Adriatic city of Zara. Not only this, but the young pretender to the throne of the Byzantine Empire, Alexius IV Angelus, who was in exile in Europe, accompanied the Crusaders and backed by Venice, persuaded the Crusaders and Venetians to make a “side trip” to Constantinople and remove his rival, for which they would receive handsome rewards and privileges. This led to the first conquest of the capital of the eastern Empire with the result that Alexius, a weak ruler, was soon after imprisoned by a rival and later murdered. The Crusaders then undertook a second conquest with the result that a Latin, Boniface of Montferrat, was installed on the Imperial Throne. Thus, the bulk of the crusading army never reached the Holy land.

The book is well-written, drawing on the works of both Latin and Byzantine contemporary chroniclers who were present at these events. The book includes copious notes at the end as well as an index. The notes and index together make up almost half the book. Although authored by two professional historians, it is not dry pedantries but quite comprehensible by the general reader. One drawback is the lack of plates or figures for illustration, with the exception of two maps. If you want a good readable narrative of this Christian against Christian “crusade,” I highly recommend this book.
This old photo of Columbia Commandery No. 2, taken on the steps of the Ohio State Capitol building was submitted by Sir Knight Chad Gray of DePayens Commandery No. 11, Franklin, Tennessee. Columbia Commandery No. 2 of Washington D.C. had a role in devotional services for the 1865 Triennial Convocation held in Columbus, Ohio. Sir Knight Gray can be contacted at tcgray@hotmail.com.
...they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles...  
Is. 40:31