

ERRATA.

Deplorable and mortifying as it is, mistakes will occur. I note these, hoping there are no others:

- PAGE 4. First line of the "yell," read "DeMolay, 'rah, roo, 'ray!"
33. Portrait of Sir Knight John Bornhauser, not Bornhansen.
56. Portrait of Sir Knight C. J. Comstock, not C. O. Comstock.
61. Twelfth line, read Sir Knight R. F. Bower, not Sir Knight R. F. Bowen.
83. First line above sub-head, read J. R. Dupuy, not J. R. Duprey.
85. Fifth line under sub-head, read J. R. Dupuy, not J. R. Duprey.
102. Portrait of Mrs. Thos. W. Long, of Hopkinsville.
142. Portrait of Mrs. C. B. Tippet, add, born Rebecca Grant.
142. Portrait of Mrs. Will E. Ryan, read, born Hattie E. Wortham.
168. Last line foot-note, E. C. Pearson, not L. D. Pearson (his father).
178. Portrait of Brigadier-General Eli H. Murray, not General, etc.
213. Portrait of W. J. Nettelton, not Nettleton.
224. Fourth paragraph, Sir Knight Richard Deering, not Dearing.
235. Geo. M. Rogers, not Geo. Rogers.
253. Edward H. Stevens, not Edwin.
259. I. J. Turpin, not Turpen.
347. Under picture, first name should be Mrs. L. A. Payne.
Third line, read Miss Sarah Gild, of Clarksville, Tenn.
350. Number of life members 1895-'96 omitted for want of information in time.
351. Last heading to the right, read Prelate, not Private.
352. Chas. C. Vogt, not Chas. G.

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THE MINER'S VASE.

First Prize Won by DeMolay at San Francisco, 1883.

CHRONICLES

OF

DEMOULAY
COMMANDERY
No. 12

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,
Louisville, Ky.

BY H. B. GRANT,

Author of Tactics and Manual, Code of Masonic Trials, Etc.



LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.
1897.



De-Mo-lay; 'rah, 'rah, 'ray!
None can shelve; num-ber twelve;
'Rah, boom, 'ray; De-Mo-lay.

NOTE.—The numbers after names under portraits refer to the roster, at the close of this volume

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PROLEGOMENON.



H. B. GRANT. 6

These chronicles were prepared under the authority of DeMolay Commandery No. 12, as given by the following resolution, adopted in 1885:

"Resolved, That Sir Knight H. B. Grant, one of the charter members of this Commandery, be appointed historian, whose duty shall be to prepare a history of DeMolay Commandery No. 12, bringing it down to date."

An amendment to the by-laws was proposed at the same time, and subsequently adopted, provid-

ing for the election of a historian every five years. No such election took place, but the by-laws were made to read: "At the next annual election of this Commandery, and every five years thereafter, the Commandery shall, by ballot, elect a historian. The historian, as soon as practicable after his appointment, shall prepare a history of the Commandery from the date when the chronicles of his predecessor left off, bringing it down to the last practicable day."

Inasmuch as no election was held at the annual conclaves, the first appointee holds over under general law and usage. But a special election May 5, 1891, resulted in the selection of the writer hereof by unanimous vote. He has, therefore, become scout and skirmisher in earnest.

Whatever stubborn facts he may discover, or when valiant achievements or noble deeds of the "gallant No. 12" shall be observed, they will be led captive before princes and rulers, for their entertainment at an intellectual banquet. He will also offer

some criticisms, in passing, sharply, it may be—but will “nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice.”

Let us devoutly trust that these chronicles may be prepared with sufficient skill to satisfy the psychological appetites of courteous companions, while the “historian” murmurs a prayer that they shall not criticise the caterer too severely.

I've struggled with these annals now for years!
 With anxious hopes and efforts day and night,
 To make a book that, spite of human fears,
 Would prove to be what DeMolay would like.

You'd scarce believe that *men*—Sir Knights, full grown—
 Would fear to face a camera's dread muzzle,
 And simper, “I don't care . . .” like maiden prone
 To say “No,” meaning “Yes,” and puzzle.

My fraters truly wish to see their face
 Appear in “shadow,” and elated feel,
 Yet claim they're “modest”—(that is woman's grace)
 And wait and wish some vandal theirs would steal—

Then put it in this book to beautify,
 Without their knowledge. Then they might look wise,
 Examine it, and, frowning, make reply:
 “I don't know how he got it; I'm surprised!”

This calls to mind some lines in Don Juan—
 See canto eight, stanza one thirty-two;
 I dare not quote them here, but read you can,
 And doubt the “modest” claim—as many do.

Passing Obstacles.



In noticing events in the career of DeMolay Commandery, and some of the causes that led to its formation, many incidents are brought to mind that are freighted with peculiar interest. They—

“Haunt me still, though many a year has fled
 Like some wild memory.”

Sad recollections, also, have been awakened; but, happily, the lapse of time has mellowed them until they

“—Resemble sorrow only,
 As the mist resembles rain.”

In recounting early struggles, the faithful registrar is often compelled to refer to facts that he would fain omit. But when events are so closely interwoven with results that they seem to be a necessary part of the story, he can not ignore them without subjecting himself to the reasonable charge of suppressing truth. In such a case his annals would become suspiciously uncertain, while distrust might vex the reader until the account became depreciated in an accelerative way, and the entire narrative be clouded with distrust; for it is often the fact that there is nothing more insidious than to tell part and conceal part of the truth.

On the other hand, to give all the occurrences might be sensational or severe. Just where to establish the line is difficult to determine. In either case

"I'll be damned if I do;
I'll be damned if I don't."

However, this much may be relied upon, nothing but the truth will appear herein, and that will be taken from written records and personal recollections.

Appellation.



"What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet!"

At the first meeting of the petitioners for a dispensation, *Jacques de Molai* was suggested as the name for the proposed Commandery, in honor of the twenty-second and last Grand Master of the Crusader Knights Templars; but finally the plain English of it, DeMolay—dropping the first name (in English James)—was agreed upon.

That distinguished Crusader was born of noble family in Burgundy (1240); became a Templar (1265); and subsequently famous in the wars with the infidels. He was elected Grand Master (1298) by unanimous vote, during his absence from the Holy Land. While mustering his forces in Cyprus, preparatory to renewing the conflict (1305), he was summoned by Pope Clement V. on pretense of taking measures for uniting the Templars and Hospitalers, which made necessary an immediate return to France. The real facts were that the wealth of the Templars had excited the avarice of Philip IV. (called *Le Bel*, or the handsome), generally known as Philip the Fair.

In 1307 all the Templars in France were suddenly surprised and arrested at night, and their property seized, all upon false charges of heresy, immorality and unnatural crimes. The Pope published a bull abolishing the order (1312). Molai suffered untold cruelties and indignities for five and a half years in prison, and was burned at the stake in Paris (1314). Just before his death he reaffirmed the innocence of the order and summoned Clement and Philip to meet him before the Judgment Seat within a year. Both pope and king died within a twelvemonth.

"And in the spirit of the crucified,
With trembling voice and tearful eyes he cried:
'Receive our souls, O God! Forgive these men
Our cruel tortures and our death. Amen.'"

Thus died the valiant Jacques de Molai.

To Pronounce the Name,

As we hear it now and then, is like torturing afresh the noble martyr.

On this subject—when he could no longer endure with equanimity the affliction of wretched utterances of an honored name—Sir Knight Rob Morris, Poet Laureate of Freemasonry,

"—Sternly pronounced
The rigid interdiction,"

and handed me the following lines for publication in the Masonic Home Journal, of which I was then the editor.

"Oh, who of all that fight and delve,
Can rightly name this Number Twelve?
Some ignorantly claim and say,
You ought to speak it Dem-mo-lay.
Some in a word that rhymes with folly,
Persist in calling it DeMolly;
Others in word that sounds unholy
Inform us that it is DeMoly;
But courteous Knights should always say,
There's only one way—'De Mo-lay.'"

In the French, the name is Molai, the prefix de (pronounced deh) is equivalent to of; as "of the family of Molai." Not being French, few of us can hope to give it the accent of that people—



JNO. R. ADAMS. 386



PHIL. T. ALLIN. 226



THOS. J. ADAMS. 503



JNO. B. ARBEGUST 376



JNO. H. BARRICKMAN. 332



JNO. C. BARTH. 297

nor is it desirable. We may, however, profit by the excellent hints of our frater, and avoid a possible charge of ignorance.

Let us speak it correctly and emulate the valor, piety and constancy of the martyred Grand Master who, through the treachery of Clement and Philip, courageously suffered and died.

Skirmishing.



The demoralizing effects of (an uncivil) war left their blighting impress upon all classes of society, leading to a laxity in morals that threatened to tarnish the good name of our order and revive the old adage, "He tips like a Templar." Under this unavoidable state of affairs, zealous Masons were wont to lament that the tendency of the times was toward extravagance, intemperance and profanity, that threatened to invade the most sacred inclosures of our guarded lodges and asylums.

The formation of a new lodge was effected and a new Commandery was talked about. While I was active in the organization of the former (Louisville Lodge No. 400), being, in fact, the principal actor, I strenuously opposed the latter because of the harmful results already experienced in the alienation of friends, and a generally unfraternal feeling and recalcitration. I was, therefore, persuaded that augmented trouble would follow any attempt to organize a new Commandery, and suggested remedies for the real or imaginary evils that furnished the arguments in favor of such an undertaking.

The prescriptions were tested, but failed—except that a Masonic trial followed, which engendered bitter personal estrangements, such as to force a conviction that little good would grow out of any attempt to coerce a reformation, without unflagging determination and long, persistent effort.

It is thought, and perhaps truly, that the manner in which offenders against moral and Masonic codes are treated, determines the estimate placed upon such trespasses; and that the awards made by any society is the gauge by which it would be judged by the world at large. Some one has said, "Justice is not inhumanity, and mercy is not license." Yet there was no one who cared to sacrifice himself, or lead a crusade and become a martyr.



In those days champagne was rarely absent from the knightly banquets. It was a tempter not easily resisted. Wine and stronger drinks were deemed indispensable and candidates were expected to furnish an abundance of these essentials. When I was about to be seated among "princes and rulers" Companion Wm. Cromey, who was a fellow "captive in chains," informed me that "it was the custom for candidates to send up a basket of champagne the evening they took the order of Red Cross." Of course we conformed to the established usage, and at a cost of \$17.50 each, so I suppose the article was good enough for the Sovereign Master and his royal court. But

"He best deserves a knightly crest
Who slays the evils that infest
His soul within; if victor here,
He soon will find a wider sphere.
The world is cold to him who pleads,
The world bows low to mighty deeds."

Whatever may have been the practice of those early post-bellum days, it is pleasant to record the fact that to-day both Louisville and DeMolay Commanderies have banished the wine cup from their banquet tables. Notwithstanding all that had been said, and objections made to the use of liquors, the records show that in December, 1867, DeMolay Commandery used wine at its banquets that cost \$7 a gallon, and "pilgrimages" are now made with spirits neither stale nor dry!

"Thus men go wrong with an ingenious skill,
Bend the strict rule to their own crooked will."

Thus do we sometimes forget the admonition: "You must be sovereign over yourself, king over your own passions."

Decisive Action.

Early in the year 1867 the question of establishing a second Commandery in Louisville was again urged, and after a time those who were personally concerned were invited by Sir Knight Hawkins and myself to meet in the Masonic Savings Bank, of which the then Grand Secretary (McCorkle) was cashier and I was teller. This bank was situated on the north side of Main street, about 30 or 35 feet west of Fourth. The building was torn down to make room for the foundation of "The Commerce," now "The

Columbia Building." At that meeting the sole discussion was upon the matter that called the Sir Knights together, and perfect unanimity prevailed.

The officers proposed and recommended were:

†Richard G. Hawkins, to be first Commander.

†James A. Beattie, to be first Generalissimo.

*Charles G. Davison, to be first Captain General

William Ryan, to be first Prelate.

A. Henry Gardner, to be first Senior Warden.

Henry B. Grant, to be first Junior Warden.

†William Cromey, to be first Treasurer.

†Jno. M. S. McCorkle, to be first Recorder.

Charles Russman, to be first Standard Bearer.

†*Joseph G. Wilson, to be first Sword Bearer.

†*Samuel Russell, to be first Warder.

Of these eleven Sir Knights, who were chosen to be the first officers, but four survive as members.

Sir Knight Hawkins was book-keeper for his father's firm of Hawkins & Thornton, on Bullitt Street. After the senior Mr. Hawkins' death, R. J. Thornton & Co. succeeded the old firm.

Sir Knight Beattie was a brainy lawyer of high standing.

Sir Knight Davison was president of a city railway company. He and Sir Knight Wm. J. Duncan, afterwards commander of DeMolay, built residences and established the Louisville suburb known as Parkland.

Sir Knight Ryan was general agent of a life insurance company.

Sir Knight Gardner was a wholesale grocer.

Sir Knight Grant was bank teller, now Grand Secretary.

Sir Knight Cromey had a wholesale paper and powder house.

Sir Knight McCorkle was bank cashier and Grand Secretary.

Sir Knight Russman, then and now, a watch-maker.

Sir Knight Wilson, County Attorney.

Sir Knight Russell, lawyer.

The Petition for a Dispensation,

Written by me, was signed and a facsimile copy of it appears on the succeeding pages.

†Now deceased. *Since withdrawn

The following is an exact copy, or picture, of the original petition:

Louisville Ky March 4th 1867

To the R O G. Commander
of the Gr. Commandery of Knights Templar
of the State of Kentucky

The petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth, that they are regular Knights Templar, and have been members of regular Commanderies; that, having the prosperity of the Order at heart, they are willing to exert themselves to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Templar Masonry: that believing Templar Masonry, will in this city receive more attention, & new vigor and for other good reasons, they have agreed to form a new Commandery, to be known as De Molay Commandery No. , that, in consequence of this resolution they pray the Right Eminent Grand Commander for a dispensation to empower them to assemble as a regular Commandery at Louisville, and there to discharge their duties as Knights Templar in a regular and Constitutional manner, according to the usages of the Order, and the rules and regulations of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky and the Grand Encampment of the United States; that they have nominated, and do recommend Sir Richard G. Hawkins to be the first Commander. Sir James A. Beattie to be the first Generalissimo, Sir Chas. G. Davison to be the first Captain General, of said Commandery. And, the prayer of this petition being granted, they promise strict conformity with every regular edict of the Right Eminent Grand Commander, and to the Constitutions laws and regulations

of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the
State of Kentucky. And to the regular edicts of the
Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the M. S.
and the Constitutions rules and regulations therof

A. H. Gardner

William Crann

R. G. Harris

Edwin Clarke

H. B. Goulet

W. E. Robinson

Andrew Baker

G. B. Dargun

J. T. Sullivan

Chas. Ryerson

Frank Dintwa

J. R. Kurbrows

J. F. Miller

James A. Beattie

W. Ryan

Lucius Trapp

E. G. Wilson

Frederick Weber

W. P. Boone

D. Gummert

Thos. Rankin

Shepore Harris

J. Muldon

John B. Davis

Samuel Russell

Reconnoitering in Force.

At a meeting of Louisville Commandery No. 1, March 26, 1867, a paper, of which the following is a copy, was presented and action taken thereon as shown by the records of that body, to wit:

"Sirs and Fraters:—The undersigned members of Louisville Commandery No. 1, having paid all demands against them, respectfully ask permission to withdraw from the same.

"A. H. Gardner, †Wm. Cromey, †John B. Davis, †Sam'l Russell, †R. G. Hawkins, H. B. Grant, †Elisha D. Cook, *W. E. Robinson, *C. G. Davison, †J. G. Milligan, Chas. Russman, †J. B. Kinkead, J. F. Weller, †Jas. A. Beattie, Wm. Ryan, †Louis Tripp, †J. G. Wilson, Fred Webber, †W. P. Boone, *†D. Cummins, *Thos. Rankin, *Theo. Harris, Michael Muldoon."

"Sir J. G. Milligan requested his name to be erased from the list.

"The accounts against the Sir Knights not being in the possession of the Recorder pro tem., the Eminent Commander assumed the responsibility of the amounts owing by each Sir Knight as desired to pay their dues."

Demits were then granted and the record continues:‡

"A petition from a number of Sir Knights naming Sir Knight R. G. Hawkins as Commander, Sir Knight Jas. A. Beattie, Generalissimo, and Sir Knight C. G. Davison as Captain General, for the formation of a new Commandery to be called DeMolay, was presented for the recommendation of this Commandery.

"The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted as follows:

"Yeas—†Kerr, ||Fox, †Howe, †Matthews, †Watts, †Handwerker, †Powers, ||Wilkes, †Vanderespt, Alex Evans, Bourlier, †Neal, ||Mount, †Skidmore, †Parker, †Cowling, and †Munger—17.

"Nays—†Warner, †Anderson, †Hurst, †Milligan, and †Hudson—5."

The Sir Knights recorded as present, but not voting, were †J. F. Sewell, Geo. F. Evans and †Samuel Hillman.

After this, the warmth of real opposition began to be felt. Personal appeals were made to the Grand Commander, R. E.

† Now deceased.

* Withdrawn since.

|| Unknown whether living or not.

‡ See pages 22, 37.

Sir Knight Charles R. Woodruff, that he should refuse to grant a dispensation, but he had the courage to reply that with the recommendation of the Louisville Commandery No. 1 before him, to a petition signed by more than a score of Templars who occupied rare social positions and enjoying the confidence and respect of the community and of the order, he could not find a valid reason for declining to favorably exercise the power committed into his hands by granting the dispensation asked for.



CHAS. R. WOODRUFF, GRAND COMMANDER.

The feeling of opposition became more intensified and in some instances personal, so that four of the original petitioners dropped out, viz.: Sir Knights Rankin, Cummins, Russell and Milligan. How this took place in the case of the latter has been shown, and will be noticed in other cases as they are reached in chronological order. (June, 1868.)

The portrait of Sir Charles given above is copied from one taken of him about the time he signed the charter of DeMolay. It was presented to DeMolay Commandery at Newport and now hangs in the asylum.

CHAPTER I.

Under Dispensation.

On the 13th of April, 1867, Right Eminent Sir Knight Chas. R. Woodruff, Grand Commander, with Sir Knight Wm. C. Munger, Grand Recorder, met the petitioners in the Chapter rooms, then over "the large hall" (now theater) of the Masonic Temple, and set DeMolay Commandery Under Dispensation regularly to work. Richard G. Hawkins and other officers as recommended (page 12) were duly inducted into their respective offices.

A committee was appointed "to act with a similar committee from Louisville Commandery No. 1, to ascertain and report upon what terms DeMolay Commandery U. D. can occupy and use the furniture and property of said Commandery, or purchase an interest therein."

The committee, Sir Knights Jas. A. Beattie, A. H. Gardner and Wm. Ryan, reported (May 6th) that they had not been able to effect any arrangements for the use, etc., of the furniture of Commandery No. 1.

Two weeks later (May 24th) the committee reported that Louisville Commandery declined to make any propositions, and that two propositions made by the committee were also declined. The committee was then discharged from further consideration of the subject, but another committee was appointed in lieu of the unsuccessful scouts, as will be seen further on.

At the first conclave of DeMolay (April 13th) Louisville Commandery's by-laws, with a few changes, were adopted for the time being, and Sir Knights H. B. Grant, Wm. Ryan and Jas. A. Beattie were appointed to draft a new code, which was presented and adopted August 5th.

Petitions from Companions Wm. G. Gray and J. Emory Tippet for the orders were received at the first meeting or "conclave," and the Recorder was authorized to procure the necessary books for his office.

The new Commandery "fell in line" for efficient operations, while some of the officers and private members "deployed as skirmishers" to make reconnoissance in squads of threes and twos,



J. EMORY TIFFETT. 23

or singly, that they might discover and secure properties essential in the work.



A cherry cross, made by one of the members for "Pilgrim" and a larger one having the letters I. N. R. I. upon it served their purposes. Really they had the appearance of having been fashioned by the hands of a skillful workman. The same companion procured a very nice set of relics from a professor in a medical college.



RICHARD G. HAWKINS, FIRST COMMANDER.



A detachment caused a "scene" to be adjusted to a frame and fitted in an ante-room door. Candles were placed behind it and this contrivance moved as an endless curtain over rollers in the frame, subserving the purposes admirably. Rough boards upon "horses" were arranged for a banquet table, while the dishes were

few and simple. The chapter veils were made to do service for partitions between the asylum and other apartments.

Each officer eagerly studied to inform himself that he might be proficient in his part of the work. At that time Grand Recorder Munger was the only Knight Templar in the city who could take the Prelate's place, and Grand Commander Woodruff the only one familiar with the Commander's duties. Therefore if either of these fraters happened to be absent the orders could not be conferred. There seemed to be a tacit admission that they were "an indispensable number"—par excellent—and none other could succeed in these important positions—if any one should have the temerity to undertake it.

At the second meeting of DeMolay, May 6, 1867, a petition was received from Red Cross Knight Henry C. Shivell, a promising young lawyer, now deceased. The petitions of Companions Wm. G. Gray and J. Emory Tippet were "declared cases of emergency," under the by-laws, according to the usage of our mother Commandery, and both companions were elected to receive the orders of knighthood. Louisville Commandery was by formal vote invited to be present at the Red Cross meeting when these postulants should be created Knights of the Order of Red Cross.

Flashing the Maiden Sword.

May 24, 1867, the officers of DeMolay filled the stations (excepting the Warder, not present), and created Companion Wm. G. Gray a Knight of the Order of Red Cross. The officers behaved like veterans, making but one blunder and that not at all serious—a mere instant hesitation, and omitting a few words in the address to Darius. Such an unusual and unexpected occurrence created not a little surprise as well as comment in Templar cir-



cles. After curiosity to see how the new Commandery could get along without "the old stand-bys" had been gratified (or disappointed, or whatever it may have been), visitors were not numerous. Indeed Sir Knight H. S. Burkhart (now of Chicago) became one of the few, if not the only visitor who was willing to stem the tide of popular opposition by thus manifesting any friendship or countenancing the new body of Templars, before the severity of the opposition could have time to moderate, or be alleviated by the great physician, old Father Time himself, whose soothing potions finally mitigated, in a large measure, the irritation and troubles.

At the third meeting, June 3d, two more petitions were presented, namely, those of Companions E. S. Robinson and F. W. Merz. Both were declared to be "cases of emergency," owing to the fast approaching annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, and both companions were elected, as was Red Cross Knight H. C. Shivell.

Companions J. E. Tippet and E. S. Robinson were dubbed Knights of the Red Cross on the same evening and by the regular officers.

June 20th, the order of the Temple was conferred for the first time and by DeMolay's officers, on Red Cross Knights Gray and Tippet. Three visitors from Commandery No. 1 witnessed the impressive ceremonies.

The conclusion was inevitable, that the new Commandery and its officers were competent to fill their several places, and that their work compared favorably with the best. The hope that failure might follow any attempt to undertake the ritualistic part had not been realized and the disappointment did not tend to cement fraternal bonds nor make the young Commandery feel more comfortable, except in the consciousness of personal and collective ability to perform any duty devolving upon them. While the effect was not a little depressing, it also stimulated to increased exertion and greater effort to avoid giving real cause for offense.

June 2st, Red Cross Knight Robinson and Shivell were made Knights Templars in the presence of visitors: Grand Commander Chas. E. Woodruff, Sir Knights Samuel Griffith, John V. Cowling, Sr., Geo. W. Wicks, A. O. Wilkes and E. C. Hegan.

E. C. Hawkins was requested, by motion, to visit the Grand

Commandery for the purpose of procuring a charter, and the Recorder was instructed to forward a return of the Commandery with the dues (\$25) to the Grand body.

Original members	24
Knights Templars created	4
Total	28

The Grand Commandery dues were 75 cents per capita, and \$1 for each order conferred.

When the annual report was made, it was not known to the Commandery that three of the original petitioners for the dispensation had claimed membership with No 1, hence both Com-manderies reported and paid dues on them until June, 1868 (q. v.), when they were dropped by DeMolay.

Under Charter 1867-68.

As the time for the Grand Commandery to convene in George-town drew near, the opposition to granting DeMolay Command-ery U. D. a charter developed and prompted corresponding ac-tivity to secure it, resulting in a charter being authorized June 27.

Grand Commander Chas. R. Woodruff, having been re-elected as the head of Kentucky Templars, installed the officers of De-Molay Commandery No. 12 and set it to work July 1, 1867, as-sisted by Past Grand Commander Wm. C. Munger, the Grand Recorder—Sir Knight Harry C. Burkhart, of No. 1, being the only visitor.

Those inducted into office were:

†Richard G. Hawkins, Commander.

†James A. Beattie, Generalissimo.

*Charles G. Davison, Captain General.

William Ryan, Prelate.

A. Henry Gardner, Senior Warden.

‡Henry B. Grant, Junior Warden.

†William Cromey, Treasurer.

†Jno. M. S. McCorkle, Recorder.

†William G. Gray, Standard Bearer.

*J. Emory Tippet, Sword Bearer.

Charles Russman, Warder.

† Now deceased. * Since demitted ‡ Installed at the next meeting, August 5th.

In the Name and by the Authority of the
Grand Commandery of Kts. Templar
OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

To all True and Courteous Knights, Greeting:

Whereas, it has been duly represented to the undersigned, Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, by a competent number of Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta, residing in the Town of Louisville and its vicinity, County of Jefferson and State aforesaid, praying that they be chartered and authorized to organize and proceed to work as a Commandery, and they having worked under a Dispensation from this Grand Commandery, and their work and proceedings having been reported and confirmed, and it appearing for the good of the Order in general, as well as for the aforesaid Knights, that their prayer should be granted—Therefore

Know Ye, That we, the undersigned Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Kentucky, by and with the consent of said Grand Commandery, do hereby constitute our well beloved Sir R. G. Hawkins to be the first Eminent Commander; Sir James A. Bentie Generalissimo, and Sir Chas. O. Davison Captain General, together with all such other true and courteous Knights as may be permitted to associate with them, to assemble and work as a regularly constituted Commandery of Knights Templar, in the Town of Louisville County of Jefferson and State aforesaid, to be designated and known by the name and style of De Molay Commandery, No. 12 hereby requiring and enjoining all regular Commanderies to respect and acknowledge them as such. And we do hereby vest them with power and authority to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar, and Councils of the appendant Orders, to confer the Illustrious Order of Knight of the Red Cross, the Valiant and Magnanimous Order of Knights Templar, and Knight of Malta, or Order of Sts. John of Jerusalem; to receive members; to elect their officers annually; and to exact from their members such fees as they shall judge necessary for the support of the Commandery; to make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations, as they may deem expedient for their good government, not inconsistent with the constitution, laws, and regulations of the Grand Commandery of the State of Kentucky, or the Constitution, Laws, and Edicts of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, and no otherwise. And we do hereby require and command the Officers and Knights aforesaid, and their successors, to record in their books, along with this charter, their own regulations and by-laws, and their whole acts and proceedings from time to time as they occur, so far as they should be committed to writing. And, also, to correspond with the Grand Commandery whenever occasion may require, and to attend the meetings thereof regularly, by their officers or representatives; and, also, to pay due respect and obedience to all such ordinances and instructions as they may from time to time receive from the Grand Commandery, or from the Right Eminent Grand Commander for the time being. And, lastly, the Officers and Knights aforesaid, in behalf of themselves and successors, do, by accepting hereof, solemnly engage, strictly to conform to all and every of the foregoing requisitions and commands and at all times to recognize the Grand Commandery, and the Grand Commander of Kentucky, as their superiors, and as such to obey them, or either of them, in all things pertaining to the Order of Knights Templar.

Done at Grand Commandery at Georgetown

In Testimony Whereof, We have hereunto affixed our names, and caused the seal of our Grand Commandery to be affixed, attested by the Grand Recorder, this 27th day of June A. D. 1867 A. O. 749.

L. R. Woodruff
 Right Eminent Grand Commander.
John L. Anderson
 Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander.
J. G. Hoskins
 Eminent Grand Generalissimo.
John C. Cluck
 Eminent Grand Captain General.

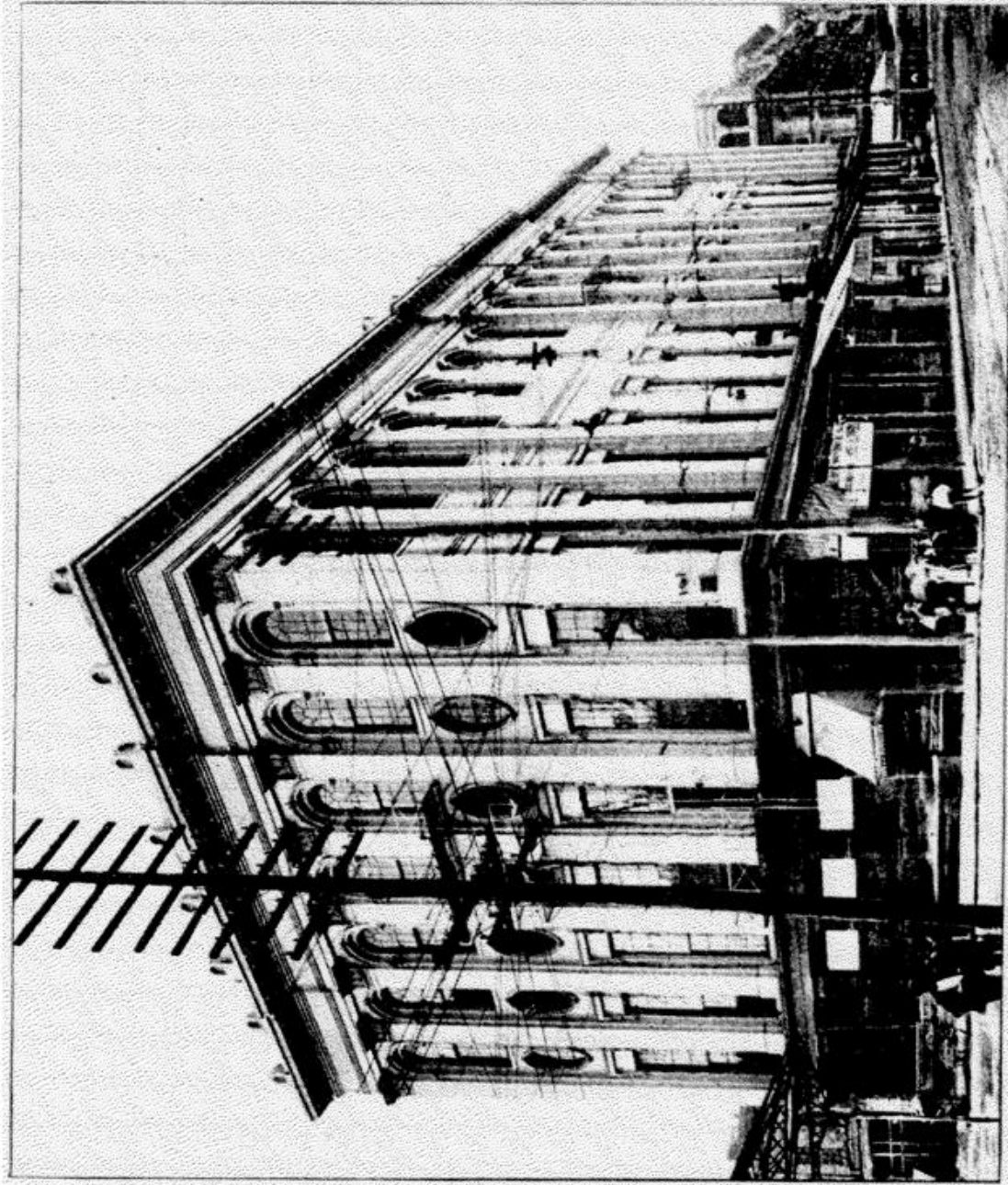
A petition signed by a dentist came in at this conclave. He was elected August 5th, but on October 27th the Commandery ordered the deposit money to be refunded, the ostensible reason being that he had removed from the city without having received the orders. The real reasons were sensational, but can not be given here.

August 5th by-laws, submitted by the committee were adopted.

The committee on place of meeting (appointed July 1st) not being able to win any encouragement as to a joint occupancy of the Commandery rooms, was instructed to ascertain upon what terms the Chapter rooms could be continuously used—"after conference with the Temple Company, and Louisville and King Solomon R. A. Chapters and Louisville Council of R. and S. Masters No. 4."

Topography of the Camp.

That the "lay of the land," or old arrangement of the several rooms in the Masonic Temple, when DeMolay Commandery was instituted can be understood, a little detail description may be of interest to those who frequent it at this day. Of course "The Temple," then as now, was situated on Fourth Avenue (then "Fourth Street"), extending from Jefferson Street south to Green. The suite of rooms on the upper floor at the south or Green Street end of the building were known as "the Commandery Rooms," as they are to-day. The rooms under them, now used as a reception room, lower banquet hall and armory, were not included, but were used as a sort of loft or rubbish room, without a window, having a rough floor of loose planks, and not enclosed at the place now used as a kitchen. That had the appearance of a balcony looking down upon a long flight of stairs reaching from the second floor to within twelve steps of the upper floor. These were under the present long inclosed hall over one of the property rooms of the theater. The "loft" was apparently not designed for anything especially, but was waste room between the floor of the Commandery room and ceiling of the large room below (now occupied by the Grand Secretary as office and library), floor and ceiling being supported by heavy timber trusses. Subsequently oval windows were cut through the Green Street wall and partitions were put in "the loft" so as to conceal the trusses, making four rooms and a hall. A stairway was made to reach



MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Northwest Corner of Fourth Avenue and Green Street. Showing Nineteen Windows of Commandery Rooms, Third and Fourth Floors.

this new suite of rooms from the north side, leading from what is now the kitchen.

These rooms were furnished and occupied by the Grand Consistory, A. A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction, and its subordinates.

The Commandery rooms in those days consisted of:

1. The banquet hall, as at this time. In the east end of the banquet hall were folding doors reaching nearly to the ceiling, behind them an ascension scene represented by a movable figure, life size. While simple, it was superior to the one now used.

2. In the opposite end of the hall was a small dark room supplied with stand, wash-bowl, relics, etc.

3. A hall parallel to the banquet hall, and adjoining it on the south side, extended from the hall at the head of the stairway, or present entrance, to the Fourth Street wall, having two doors opening from it to the banquet hall. One doorway has been converted into a china closet, the other is still used as an entrance to the asylum.

4. Opening into this second hall were three rooms side by side. In size they were the same as the present scene room, which was one of the three, then called the "Green Room," or Jewish Council Chamber, also called the "Hall of the West."

5. Next to the green room was the "Red Room," or Audience Chamber, also called the "Hall of the East."

6. The southeast corner room was the asylum.

The furniture and hangings of the rooms were green, red and black, respectively. There were doors in the sides of the rooms by which to pass from one to another, but the entrances proper were into the second hall just referred to. These were simply very broad and high openings before which hung heavy curtains of colors to correspond with the furniture, etc., of the several rooms.

7. The present sepulchre was then "the armory," containing two or three wardrobes. It was also called "The Commander's Room."

There were two lodge rooms. One is now used as such; the other was where the theater scenery is now stored or raised above the stage.

The theater had a flat floor, and was called the "Large Hall." Its stage was at the north end or Jefferson Street entrance. The doors of admission or entrance to the hall were at the back of the

present stage, at the south end of the hall, being at the top of a broad flight of stairs (now unknown) from Fourth Street, occupying the space now used as a box office for the Auditorium. The large room opposite, or at the corner of Fourth and Green Streets, under the Commandery rooms (and now the Grand Secretary's office) was called the "Small Hall," its door of entrance being at the head of the stairs and opposite to the door of the large hall, now used as an entrance to the stage.

Some changes in the approach to the lodge room have been made recently (1894), but the principal changes from the foregoing, which will be most striking, were made a few years after the internecine war.

The large room on Jefferson Street, formerly occupied by the Grand Secretary, was called the ladies' parlor, elegantly fitted up, having heavy window curtains, large mirrors, etc., and the present box office over the corner of Fourth and Jefferson Streets was one of the dressing rooms, the door leading from it to the theater being the stage entrance. The present "Ladies' Toilet Room" was another dressing room, reached by a door to the stage under the present stairway to the balcony. There was no balcony, hence the stairs leading to it, nor those leading higher from them, were not there, the little hall being free from end to end.

The Jefferson Street entrance was a counterpart of the triple stairways above it. There were no other stairs at that end of the building.

The rooms over the "large hall" (theater), or all of the north end of the Temple, constituted the Chapter rooms, which were abandoned about the time they were rented to a lot of "Red Men," and "Elks" in March, 1896.

This account is given, trusting that it may be an interesting record of the situation of our camp (so to speak) when DeMolay Commandery was brought into existence.

The Rally on the Commandery.



The committee on rooms or place of meeting was unsuccessful in its efforts, and at the conclave in September, 1867, asked for further time. In November it submitted a written report accompanied by a list of property held by Louisville Commandery No. 1 (which is

copied in detail further on) and a letter from the Recorder of No. 1. These were filed to await consideration, while the committee was continued with plenary power.

The report was, substantially, in these words: "Your committee have had a conference with . . . the committee from Louisville Commandery appointed to consummate the arrangement named in the communication, but could arrive at no satisfactory arrangement because the committee conceived that they had no power without a reference back to their Commandery. In consequence it devolved upon your committee to recommend a proposition to be made in behalf of our Commandery for their acceptance or rejection.

"Taking everything into view, the harmony of the Order in Louisville, the fact that the proposed place of meeting is in the Masonic Temple and the low rent, your committee recommend that this Commandery propose to take one-half of their property and fixtures at the price named, deducting one-half the cost of properties of this Commandery . . . one-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal installments, in six, twelve and eighteen months."

The letter from Louisville Commandery was in these words:

"I am directed to inform you that at the last stated meeting of Louisville Commandery No. 1, they agreed to occupy the Commandery with your Commandery, provided you will pay our Commandery \$1,000 for one-half of all the property and fixtures of our Commandery, except the 'Bishop Plate' and the 'Grand Standard' and 'Beauseant.'"

And Sir Knights W. E. Woodruff, Sewell and Munger were appointed to consummate the arrangements.

December 2d, the committee made this report, which was approved:

"Louisville Commandery of Knights Templars No. 1 hereby sells and conveys to DeMolay Commandery K. T., No. 12, the one undivided half of the property set out in the schedule thereof marked "A," hereto attached, for the sum of \$1,000; and said DeMolay Commandery hereby sells and conveys to said Louisville Commandery the one undivided half of the property set out in a schedule thereof marked "B," hereto attached, for the sum of \$29.06, which being deducted . . . leaves a balance of \$970.94 . . . \$242.73 whereof is now cash in hand paid,

. . . and the remainder . . . in three installments of \$242.73 each . . . in six, twelve and eighteen months.

This report was signed by the committees of both Commanderies, and the schedule is given below. It was a severe price, with short intervals for deferred payments, to a new body struggling for life. New and better furniture could, perhaps, have been procured for the amount, but the affection for the old quarters seemed to paralyze the judgment. This is the inventory of the property of Louisville Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars:

(Words in parentheses are inserted by way of explanation.)

2 officers' chairs (still in use)	\$ 25 00
3 doz. black chairs, at \$2 (in use, common wood)	74 00
2 doz. red chairs, at \$2 (in use, common wood)	48 00
2 doz. common chairs (unpainted)	12 00
9 Commandery banners, at \$7	63 00
Treasurer's and Recorder's tables, at \$10 (half round, still in use)	20 00
'Triangular table and cover (triangle repaired, still in use).	10 00
1 doz. plated candlesticks	37 00
2 Bibles (rebound, still in use)	10 00
1 pair square and compasses (still in use)	6 00
1 altar (still in use)	5 00
4 common tables (for guards), at \$1.25 (still in use)	5 00
1 extension table (still in use)	15 00
Carpet in Asylum, 70 yds., at \$1.50	105 00
Carpet in Jewish Council, 70 yds., at \$1.50	105 00
Brussels carpet in Red Cross, 100 yds., at \$2.00	200 00
16 spittoons	5 00
3 cushions	3 00
Gas fixtures in Asylum (still in use, but did not include chandeliers)	40 00
10 Masonic Harps (lost or stolen)	10 00
3 stoves with zinc and pipe	30 00
4 Templar charts (do not remember they were ever used)	4 00
1 pair red window curtains	5 00
1 pair black and red door curtains	10 00
1 strip Brussels carpet, 25 yds., at \$2	50 00
1 carpet in Commandery room	3 00
1 door-mat	1 00

1 napkin	\$ 1 00
2 Masonic Manuals	2 00
12 Templars text books (lost or stolen)	7 60
1 Secretary's desk in Commandery room	10 00
1 wardrobe	10 00
1 Commander's robe	10 00
1 Sovereign Master's robe	10 00
1 Prelate's robe	5 00
3 Commandery swords, at \$8	24 00
1 old wardrobe	10 00
3 Pilgrim's robes (made of coarse linen)	10 00
1 trumpet (still extant)	2 00
1 doz. wooden swords (straight sticks, with handles)	2 00
1 bridge	2 00
6 pictures and frames in banquet room*	20 00
1 Ascen. Scene, and carpenters' work on scene	105 00
3 guard tents, at \$4	12 00
1 water cooler	5 00
1 dresser for ware	20 00
12 yds. table linen	18 00
9 brass candlesticks	4 00
1 plated caster	15 00
4 glass decanters	2 00
1 fish dish	1 50
3 plain water pitchers	3 00
2 saltcellars	1 00
57 large goblets	20 00
40 wine glasses	13 00
9 small glasses	2 00
40 common knives and 41 common forks	12 00
47 teaspoons	2 00
1 large carving knife, fork and steel	3 00
4 demijohns	5 00
Coffin and relics	25 00
2 towels	1 00
1 washbowl and pitcher	2 00
24 soup bowls and 24 cups and saucers per bill.....	25 05
24 cups and saucers, 2 coffee boilers, tinware, etc., not enumerated above	54 00
Sandals and scabbard	4 50

Papering and painting rooms	\$450 00
Add for articles not named (what they were was never known)	168 35
Total	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

Many of these things are still in use, though not so marked.

It may be stated, in passing, that in the spring of 1872 \$1,200 was expended by the two Commanderies for re-carpeting and re-furnishing the rooms, the carpets, etc., being very old and much worn. All of which will be noticed in appropriate places.

The values of the property purchased were higher than had been fixed by a committee of Louisville Commandery that made an inventory of it in February of the previous year (1866). The first inventory, of February, aggregated \$1,065.50. That of September, 1867 (after more than a year's use), \$2,000. These and subsequent additions, refittings, etc., were sold back to No. 1 for \$175 when DeMolay moved out of the Temple, in January, 1897.

The Other Side of the Question.

The account just chronicled was extracted from the records of DeMolay Commandery and personal recollections, verified by some of the surviving charter members. This section will give the question as viewed by Louisville Commandery and written by its committee and Recorder.

In Louisville Commandery's Record Book, April and May, 1867, pages 556-564, the following appears:

April 2d. "Sir Knight A. H. Gardner asked to have a committee appointed for the purpose of conferring with a similar committee from a number of Sir Knights proposing to form a new Commandery when they receive their dispensation, as to the joint occupancy of these rooms."

April 23d. "Motion to allow the committee on joint occupancy of these rooms further time, and ordering the members of this Commandery to be summoned to attend our next regular meeting. Carried."

May 28th. "The members of the Commandery having been summoned in accordance with a motion carried at our last meeting, the roll was called, and all the Sir Knights not present were found to have sufficient excuse for non-attendance. . . .

"The report of the committee on joint occupancy of these rooms being due was read, and the committee discharged.

"Motion of Sir Knight Kerr to take up the report by sections, after some discussion, was withdrawn, and on motion the report was adopted entire."

The report is as follows:

"To the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo, and Captain General of Louisville Commandery No. 1, and Sir Knights:

"The undersigned committee appointed by you to meet a similar committee from DeMolay Commandery U. D., to consider propositions of the latter in regard to terms by which they could jointly use the rooms now occupied by Louisville Commandery No. 1, most respectfully report, that soon after the appointment of your committee the members of both committees held primary consultations, when those of DeMolay seemed to think that your committee were appointed to make instead of receive propositions. We assured them that we had no propositions to make, nor did we conceive under our appointment that we were authorized or empowered to make propositions; but if they had anything to propose we wished them to do so in writing, and we would meet their committee for that purpose.

"The first meeting subsequently took place, when a verbal instead of written proposition was submitted to our consideration. The first was that DeMolay Commandery U. D. wished to occupy your Asylum with all its furniture, tableware, paraphernalia, etc., as it now stands, at a rent of \$60 per annum, DeMolay paying the Temple Company a rent of \$200 per annum, and the Temple Company consenting, as they represented, to reduce the rent of Louisville Commandery \$100 per annum, making the annual rent of both Commanderies \$400, instead of \$300 as now paid by Louisville Commandery, the Temple Company not consenting that this Commandery should receive any rent whatever from DeMolay for the use of her rooms, but only for the use of our furniture, paraphernalia, etc.

"They also made a second proposition to this effect, that DeMolay Commandery would give Louisville Commandery \$500 for a full half interest in all her furniture, decorations, paraphernalia and tableware, except the new banners and the Bishop plate, for which sum they would execute their notes, payable in one, two and three years, with interest; and these are all the proposi-



THOS. H. BAKER. 536



HENRY BOLLA. 134



JOHN BORNHANSEN. 293



PETER G. BERLE 463



JOHN W. BROWNING. 515



GEO. A. BIRCH. 422

tions that have been presented to your committee, and which they now submit to your consideration.

"Your committee have duly weighed and considered the propositions above referred to, and other facts and considerations that have come to their knowledge, and have, they believe, viewed the wishes of DeMolay Commandery in all their bearings so far as they may effect the well being of Louisville Commandery, which to us is of more paramount importance than that of any other Commandery in the world, and your committee are unable to see how this Commandery can be benefited by accepting any or either of the above propositions.

"The reasoning by which we have come to this conclusion would be too lengthy to be incorporated in a report of this character, and involve too much labor to prepare. But your committee are of the opinion that it would be exceeding unwise and against the vital interests of Louisville Commandery to allow the use of or partake in the joint ownership of the property of this Commandery by any other whatsoever.

"A new organization has been gotten up in a hurry, under excitement, and with warm and bitter feelings predominating toward some members of this Commandery, and with a determination detrimental to us as a body, and under spirit and feeling they have cut asunder the ties of brotherhood within our Asylum, and have launched their experiment upon the waters of their own passions, without due thought and consideration, and while the bubble is floating they endeavor to cling to us, that by our protection, care and support we may foster the institution that will eventually be the death knell to our own Commandery, and against our life and being.

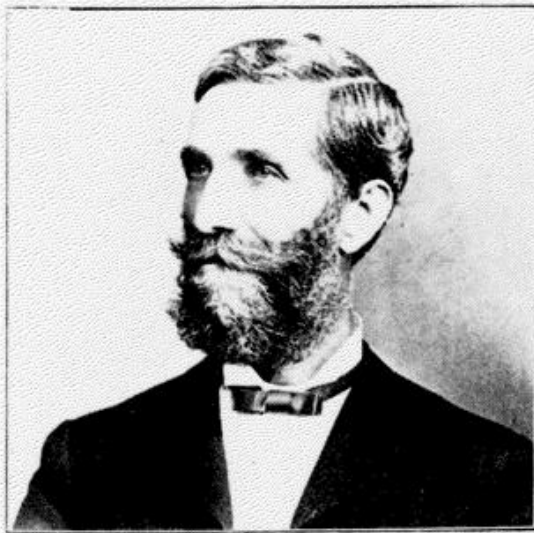
"Having left the parent roof of their own accord, dissatisfied with their comrades, their brethren and this household, they should go in peace, and not seek to return and divide the house and share a portion of the goods from which they have withdrawn, but should, as they determined when they went out, set up their own family altars, within their own Asylum, and worship in peace with a heart full of good will to all mankind; and having these views of the subject-matter, your committee would most respectfully report against Louisville Commandery accepting either of the propositions submitted to them, and presented to your consideration and acceptance.

"Louisville, Ky., May 28, 1867, A. O. 749."

September 24, 1867, Louisville Commandery received a communication from the Masonic Temple Company, saying that the Temple Company had rented the Commandery rooms to DeMolay (jointly with Louisville Commandery, provided consent of the latter could be obtained), at \$200 a year for each body, and asking a committee of conference.

A committee was accordingly appointed, on motion of Sir Knight Burkhart, and the membership summoned to hear the report in October, a month afterwards.

At the time appointed a report was made, representing that the committee "had two meetings to consult and determine this important question, and we have had no opportunity of meeting DeMolay Commandery, and have not had a consultation with any committee from that Commandery. . . . The committee, however, have made a careful investigation . . . and if DeMolay Commandery be permitted to occupy these rooms at all, it should be on the payment of one-half of said sum, to-wit, \$1,000; . . . but your committee are of opinion that a joint occupancy alone should be entertained, and that the sum above specified would be a fair and just payment for the privilege of said occupancy. . . ."



RICHARD E. MILES. 27

September 2, 1867, the petitions of Companions Richard E. Miles, and R. H. Webb (now deceased) were presented and the order of Red Cross conferred on F. W. Merz. Sir Knight C. A. Freller, of Jacques DeMolay Commandery No. 2, New Orleans, La., was a visitor.

October 7th, Companions Miles and Webb were elected to receive the orders, and petitions from

Companions H. P. Bradshaw and Jas. H. McKay were received. They were subsequently elected and "dubbed." Companion Bradshaw, an architect, planned and superintended the building of the Broadway M. E. Church, South, on Broadway, near Floyd

(about to be torn down—1897—to give place to a larger, more beautiful and imposing edifice), and the Hebrew Temple on Broadway and Sixth Street.

Wm. Ryan and H. B. Grant were appointed a committee to act with a similar committee from Louisville Commandery No. 1, if one should be appointed, to erect "in the Jewish Council Chamber a suitable armory for the use of the Sir Knights, . . ." to be paid for by those who used it. Lockers were put up accordingly, but were afterwards moved down to the room under the Green Room. Some of these lockers were again moved to other rooms, and finally some of them were moved to the Masonic Home, for the use of the Masonic Home Drill Corps; others transferred (1897) to the Scottish Rite Cathedral (q. v.) as a china closet.

New Quarters.

November 22, 1867, DeMolay met in the old Commandery rooms for the first time. Upon that occasion six members of Commandery No. 1 were present to witness the ceremonies of the Red Cross Order conferred upon two candidates. Five of the six have taken their last pilgrimage and "crossed the confines of our dominion" of physical life, namely, Sir Knights Chas. C. Spencer, Wm. Kerr, Jno. H. Sewell and Henry C. Courtney. Whether the sixth (Sir Knight Wm. M. Ellison) yet lives I am unable to state.

Thus, after a severe struggle, the young Commandery became settled in its new quarters. It was a struggle that can never be forgotten by those who participated in it, and only the faintest idea will be suggested by the reports and jottings in these chronicles. Happily, the sting is gone and little if anything more than the remembrance is left.

At that time, however, there was danger that a deep-rooted resentment would find prominent lodgment in the hearts of a few. Adverse criticisms were indulged in, but the change from the inconvenience of temporary makeshifts to an equipped Asylum, whose avenues were familiarly home-like to the Sir Knights of DeMolay, on the one hand, and a replenished treasury for "Old No. 1," tended to allay the consciousness of displeasure. Petitions of prominent companions were presented to DeMolay at each of its conclaves, and one petitioner was rejected.

CHAPTER II.

The Battle for Life, January to June, 1868.



In the early part of 1868 Sir Knights James A. Beattie, Jno. M. S. McCorkle and H. B. Grant, having been detailed to prepare a design for a seal, submitted the design, which was adopted, and caused a seal to be made conforming thereto.

January 6th, at the annual conclave the petitions of Wm. J. Duncan and ex-Governor Thos. E. Bramlette were received.

See roster for other petitions, with dates.

The Sir Knights named below were elected to office:

Richard G. Hawkins, Commander.

James A. Beattie, Generalissimo.

Chas. G. Davison, Captain General.

William Ryan, Prelate.

A. Henry Gardner, Senior Warden.

Henry B. Grant, Junior Warden.

William Cromey, Treasurer.

John M. S. McCorkle, Recorder.

James H. McKay, Standard Bearer.

J. Emory Tippet, Sword Bearer.

Charles Russman, Warder.

Harry Hudson, of No. 1, "Captain of the Guard."

From this point lists of officers will not be given. Their names will be found in the roster; only the Commanders will be uniformly mentioned in the chronological order of their elections.

As has been mentioned incidentally, some of the petitioners for DeMolay Commandery's Dispensation dropped out of the ranks, though they demitted from No. 1 (q.v., page 15), had signed the petition (q. v., page 13), were carried on the rolls, and reported to the Grand Commandery until June 1, 1868, because no

intimation of any such purpose had been given to DeMolay or its officers, but goes to show the feeling and opposition that prevailed. On the date mentioned the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, it appears that Sir Samuel Russell, Sir Thomas Rankin and Sir David Cummins, whose names appear in the dispensation heretofore granted for the formation of DeMolay Commandery, do not consider themselves members thereof, but still hold their membership in Louisville Commandery No. 1,

"Resolved, That the Recorder be, and he is hereby, directed to strike off their names from the roll of members of this Commandery."

It then became known that action had been taken by Louisville Commandery the year before (June 25, 1867). That body had made the following record (see its minutes, page 565, and see page 15 of this book):

"The following preamble and resolution were read, and upon vote being taken, carried:

"Whereas, on the 26th day of March, 1867, a petition was presented by sundry Sir Knights for demits, stating that they had paid their dues, etc., and whereas Sir Knights Russell, Rankin and Cummins not having paid their dues, and no provision for the same being made as presumed by this Commandery at the time, therefore

"Resolved, That the demits be not granted to these Sir Knights, and that the action of the Commandery, so far as they are concerned, be declared null and void."

Elisha D. Cooke, one of the members under dispensation, was the first to demit, which he did in April, 1868. He was a gentleman well informed in Masonic law and ritual, but meeting with business reverses died poor.

Notwithstanding the loss of four, just named, the annual return showed a membership of thirty-one, the orders of knight-hood having been conferred on seven.

The singular action of declaring void demits that had been granted to those who united in the petition for the new Commandery and one of whom was an officer of No. 12, struck a blow that was keenly felt, but no protest was made. The indebtedness for securing joint occupancy of the Asylum chambers, though not a great amount, became an incubus of no small importance

to the small and recently established Commandery. It was treated by opponents as one in financial embarrassment, and this view of it became common property for gossip among Royal Arch Masons, and lodge members as well, which militated against the new and struggling body, derisively referred to as "bankrupt." Several promised petitions were known to have been diverted on account of such representations.

The Grand Commandery year closed with grave apprehensions as to the future, owing to the opposition, embittered feelings and some anticipations as to inability to meet the notes given to Louisville Commandery. DeMolay seemed to be without friends beyond its own lines, and the object of covert attacks. Although composed of men few in number, it was in all respects unexceptionable and they stood high in social and business circles.

It became a question whether the pleasure resulting from such an organization was sufficient compensation for the unfraternal feeling that had been engendered.

Members per return of June, 1867.....	28	
Knights Templars created	7	
	—	35
Dropped as before explained	3	
Demitted	1	
	—	4
		—
Total membership, June, 1868		31

Surrender in Contemplation.

June to December, 1868.



At the first conclave subsequent to the annual meeting of the Grand Commandery, the Recorder was directed "to notify the members to appear at the next stated meeting on important business"—which meant, to consider the advisability of surrendering the charter.

Dr. Jno. Bull (now deceased), a prominent patent medicine man, was dubbed a Knight of the Red Cross and the convivialities of that occasion seemed to inspire a moiety of hope.

August 3d, †Sir Knight Louis Tripp, one of the first music

dealers of Louisville, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That any member of this Commandery may become a life member thereof by the payment to the Recorder of \$50, one-half previous to the stated meeting in September next, and the remainder previous to the stated meeting in January next, and by being unanimously elected as such, upon one month's previous notice given according to the by-laws."

Ultimately this was modified so that members who paid \$50 at any time might become life members, on notice, etc., as before.

Under the provisions of the amended resolution Sir Knights †William Cromey, †John Bull, †William P. Boone and Jacob F. Weller became life members, but one of whom survives.

Sir Knight A. H. Gardner presented the following and it was concurred in:

"Resolved, That this Commandery issue and sell scrip to any Knight Templar, in sums not less than \$5 and not exceeding \$25, signed by the Eminent Commander, attested by the Recorder and under the seal of the Commandery, payable at the office of the Commandery; and said scrip shall be received for dues, orders of knighthood and life memberships. The scrip so issued shall not exceed \$750 in the aggregate."

Scrip was taken and paid for as follows:

Jas. A. Beattie, lawyer	\$ 10 00
H. P. Bradshaw, architect	25 00
Thos. E. Bramlette, lawyer, ex-Gov. of Ky	25 00
Chas. G. Davison, president City R. R. Co	25 00
Wm. J. Duncan, bank officer	10 00
A. H. Gardner, wholesale grocer	50 00
H. B. Grant, bank teller	20 00
R. G. Hawkins, book-keeper	10 00
F. W. Merz, architectural iron works	25 00
Richard E. Miles, saddlery and harness	25 00
Michael Muldoon, marble monuments	25 00
Wm. E. Robinson, commission merchant	10 00
Wm. Ryan, general agent life insurance	10 00
E. S. Robinson	10 00
Jos. G. Wilson, lawyer	10 00

† Now deceased.

Roland H. Webb, flour inspector	\$ 25 00
Total taken	<u>\$315 00</u>
Add life memberships, before mentioned	200 00
	<u>\$515 00</u>

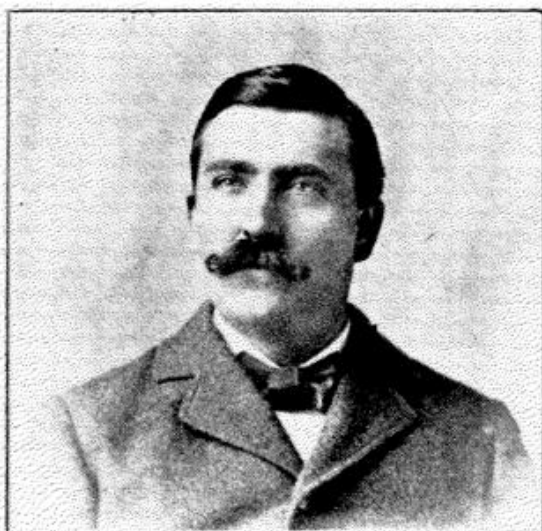
This inspired confidence and put ducats into the treasury, spiking the "bankruptcy" guns.

The three stoves purchased from Commandery No. 1 (page 29) were not suitable for use, being much worn, and a new stove was purchased jointly. In April following, a committee was raised to secure re-carpeting and repairs of the Commandery rooms, substituting doors for the curtains leading into the Asylum and Council rooms, but nothing was done towards the needed improvements.

On the 7th of December, 1868, two of the three notes due Louisville Commandery were paid, the last one not having matured.

The same evening Sir Knights Ryan and Miles were appointed to ascertain whether the Temple Company would put in doors leading from the hall adjoining the banquet hall to the Asylum and Council rooms, in lieu of the curtains. Also if it would paper the "Green Room." The committee was to act with a similar committee from Commandery No. 1 in procuring a stove. The latter having been purchased at a cost of \$18, the fact was reported at the next conclave. Such action threw a searchlight upon the "inventory" (q. v., page 29).

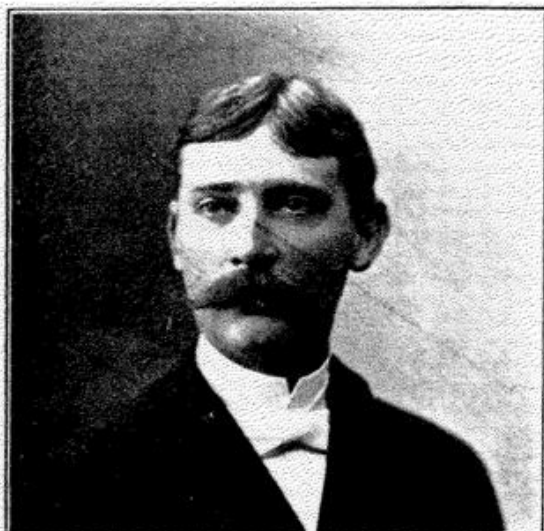
The calendar year closed with brighter hopes and cheerful prospects. A load of debt had been removed and sufficient time would elapse in which to provide for the comparatively small balance yet to mature.



S. J. BURFORD. 471



JAS. F. BROWINSKI. 276



FRANK J. BRUCKER. 509



LUCIAN D. CARR. 322



SAMUEL C. CLARK. 368



JAS. R. CLARK. 319 .

CHAPTER III.

"Nothing Succeeds Like Success."



On January 4, 1869, the by-laws were amended, changing the time for stated conclaves from the first Monday to the second Tuesday of each month, as it remains to this day. Compensation for the "Captain of the Guard" (sentinel) was fixed at \$100 per annum. Of course his duties were identical with those of a lodge Tyler, to guard the door and take care of the rooms.

The Commander and other officers were re-elected (see roster).

DeMolay Commandery began to be of some consequence. It was in a position to pay the last note when due, leaving a surplus in the treasury, and the number of visitors noticeably increased. Thus it will ever be, "nothing succeeds like success."

In March one petition was presented, and in April five more were received. In May another came in, so that the annual return for June, 1869, showed:

Members per last return	31	
Knights Templars created	9	
Knights of the Red Cross	1	
	—	41
Demitted	1	
Suspended, etc., by lodge	2	
	—	3
Total membership June, 1869		38

May 11th, Louisville Commandery, deeming the old table linen (invoiced, page 30, at \$18) unsuitable, purchased a tablecloth for \$7.50 and asked DeMolay to pay half of the amount, which was done.

An invitation from Webb Commandery No. 2 to participate in the reception of the Grand Commandery at Lexington was received and accepted. A courteous invitation from New Al-

bany, Indiana, brethren for DeMolay to attend a picnic near that city, at the Fair Grounds, was also received and accepted. A committee to consult with Louisville Commandery and make the necessary arrangements was appointed.

Both Commanderies attended the New Albany picnic, June 24th, with banners flying, at an expense to DeMolay of \$12.75, presenting a striking contrast with the prodigality of later years.

The First Death.



June 28, 1869, the Commandery was called to attend the funeral of Frater Geo. E. Webster, who died the day before, in consequence of injuries received from being thrown from his horse.

How well the sad occurrence is recalled. A promising young man, prominent and popular, was cut down in the summer of his natural life. He was organist at St. Paul's Church, where the Templar ceremonies were performed, and from which place the body was borne to its "narrow house" by Falls City Lodge No. 376, under escort of the Commandery.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, our Father, the Grand Master over all, has been pleased to remove from the scene of his earthly pilgrimage our beloved Sir Knight, George E. Webster, acting Junior Warden of this Commandery, therefore

"Resolved, That we heartily recognize the true worth and unassuming merit of our friend and brother in all our relations with him. That in him were manifested all the virtues of true manhood and chivalric knighthood.

"Resolved, That his sudden and unexpected death has filled the members of this Commandery with the profoundest sorrow and regret.

"Resolved, That this calamity is a serious loss to Masonry in Louisville, and especially an almost irreparable loss to our Commandery, depriving us as it does of the services of a faithful and able officer, whose place we feel can not be readily supplied. But—

" Here, above our brother, weeping,
Through our tears we seize this hope—
He in Jesus sweetly sleeping,
Shall awake to glory up!

He has borne his cross in sorrow,
Weary pilgrim, all forlorn;
When the sun shines bright to-morrow,
'Twill reveal his sparkling crown."

"Resolved, That to our deceased brother's bereaved family, whose loss in this dispensation is incomparably greater than that of others, we offer our sincere and heartfelt condolences.

"Resolved, That a page in our record book be set apart '*In Memoriam*' of the deceased Sir Knight."

More petitions were presented, among them the brothers John H. Siebolt and Amos Siebolt, both of whom have passed away since then, as has the Recorder (McCorkle) who made the record during the period under review.



THE MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS HOME, AS IT WAS.

October 5th the Commandery was convened to make arrangements that it might participate in laying the corner stone of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home and Infirmary of Kentucky. The Commandery marched as an escort to the Grand Lodge from the Temple, out Third Street to about where Bloom Street now is, and changed direction to the left, entering an old corn field, where the corner stone was laid. It was far removed from any buildings, and seemed to be almost out of sight of the city. There were few, very few, residences south of Breckinridge Street at that time and the column moved into the fields of the country. How changed it all is now! Even

the building that was erected as "Our Home" and shown in the cut is different.

During the ceremonies performed by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in annual communication, a violent snow storm, accompanied by chilling winds, made the scene most impressive and ever to be remembered.

Brother Elisha S. Fitch, †Grand Master, presided at the ceremonies and delivered his address during the blizzard, suggesting, in his inimitable eloquence and pathos, that the pitiless storm was a symbol of the suffering of the widows and the fatherless who would find a shelter in the home to be erected on that spot. It is to-day the crowning glory of Kentucky Masonry, and yet ("praise the Lord") Kentucky is not satisfied with her own philanthropy that has challenged the admiration and emulation of the Masonic world, for she is taking steps to celebrate the centennial of the Grand Lodge, by securing a fund with which to erect another home to be occupied by poor, distressed and aged brethren.

Agitation of the subject of procuring new furniture in lieu of that which was held in joint ownership by the two Commanderies (see list, page 29) and repairing the rooms was kept up. Joint committees from Nos. 1 and 12 had the matter under consideration at different times and the Temple Company was importuned to aid in the work of needed repairs or improvements. Among these committees was one appointed in December to make arrangements for entertaining the Grand Commandery and \$300 was appropriated for this purpose by DeMolay. Another committee was instructed to have the Ascension Scene put in order, being the same that was invoiced at \$105 when the arrangements for joint occupancy of the rooms were made.



First Arrangements for a Drill.

Louisville Commandery was then "invited to unite with DeMolay in a weekly drill," but little results were achieved. So little that I can not recall anything decisive or practical, and the spasmodic efforts subsided.

† Recently deceased.

CHAPTER IV.

The Second Administration, 1870.



JAS. A. BEATTIE. 2

January 11, 1870, Sir Knight James Alexander Beattie was elected Commander. (See roster for other officers.)

Consent was given for the Commandery in Clarksville, Tenn., to receive and act upon petitions of Royal Arch Masons residing in Christian and Logan counties, of the Kentucky jurisdiction. Similar action had been taken on previous occasions.

Railroading Candidates.

In May this motion prevailed: "So much of the by-laws as require said petition (being that of Companion Joe T. Davidson) to

lie over until the next stated conclave be suspended for the evening." The candidate and two others were then dubbed and created Knights of the Red Cross. In another case a committee, having had a petition under consideration for a month, was discharged because it failed to report, and the petition was referred to another committee, which made a report at once, as it was expected to do, and the candidate being balloted for was elected. These were esteemed "cases of emergency," when no emergency in fact existed; but it was a usage of long standing which is now among the things of the past.

May 18th, at a called conclave, four more "emergency" cases were acted on, and the hurried people were railroaded through. Yet we hear some of our venerable fraters groan when a candidate is particularly solicitous to receive the degrees without delay and say: "It wasn't so in old times. Then candidates had to wait till the Commandery was ready. Now the Commandery must conform to the whims of candidates." Or words of like meaning. We do so like to forget our little irregularities, while we fail not to remember our good deeds and give them the lovely tints of the rose.

May 26th, Rev. R. G. Gardiner, K. T., and nine associates asked for and received unanimous consent to establish a Commandery in Hardinsburg, but the proposed body of the "valiant and magnanimous" never materialized.

Sir Knight Gardiner was the soul of Masonry in Breckinridge County, and for several years was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky. When he died (1866) Masonry in Hardinsburg and vicinity seemed to sink into a comatose state. He was chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, U. S. A., during the "late unpleasantness," in which regiment I was an officer. By both officers and enlisted men he was held in high esteem, and the former agreed that he should be the officiating clergyman at their nuptials if they should survive to enter the "holy estate." The writer of these chronicles "remembered the vow that he had vowed" and faithfully fulfilled it February 26, 1863, not only for the sake of the promise but because Frater Gardiner had remained as a faithful watcher when, if the prognostications of three army surgeons in the field had been verified, some other historian would chronicle the birth and life of No. 12. It may have been, in some degree, attributable to his attention

that the first historian of DeMolay is among his fraters on this side of the dark river, and I gratefully pay a just tribute to the memory of a good man.

In June the official return of DeMolay showed that thirteen companions had been created Knights of the Temple; 1 had been admitted; 2 died. Net gain, 12. Total membership, 50.

The Second Death.

The death of Frater Geo. E. Webster has heretofore been recorded. The next to be stricken from the roll was Sir Knight H. C. Shivell, who, if memory is not at fault, died in his old home at Shelbyville, Ky., where he was buried April 26, 1870.

He was a lawyer and bid fair to stand pre-eminent in his profession, but while he was energetic and personally popular he seemed to lose his good prospects and soon afterwards his life went out.

Grand Commandery in Louisville.

June 9th the Grand Commandery met in Louisville, and the Sir Knights were entertained at a banquet and ball, at the Louisville Hotel, by Commanderies Nos. 1 and 12, the latter paying \$240.24 out of its treasury. The additional expenses were satisfied by individual subscriptions. So well was everything managed that formal thanks were voted to those having the matter in charge, but who they were is not clear to my mind, nor in the records.

Lodge of Sorrow.

The Commandery acted as escort to the Grand Consistory, A. A. S. R., Thirty-second Degree, Southern Jurisdiction, at a Lodge of Sorrow held in the Fourth and Walnut Streets Baptist Church, and accepted an invitation and participated in the dedication of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home during the month of October.

Petitions from a goodly number of Royal Arch Masons were received, and that of a saloonkeeper was rejected. Some of the accepted were prominent in commercial and social circles, but have, alas! departed to join the unnumbered hosts. Their names will be found in the roster.

The Old Furniture Again.

The matter of making the Commandery rooms and their appointments more in keeping with the requirements of the Order of the Temple seemed to be an ever-present question, because the subject was never absent from the senses. Another committee was appointed to replace some of the old property belonging to the two Commanderies, a half interest in which had been purchased when DeMolay occupied the rooms, as hereinbefore noted. The robes and paraphernalia appeared to be especially aimed at just at this time, and a crown and scepter were bought, \$15 being paid for them.



J. P. SIMMONS. 442

CHAPTER V.

Festivities, Death, Book Fiends and Presents.

January 10, 1871, Sir Knight James A. Beattie was re-elected Commander. For other officers see roster.

In April the reported balance in the treasury amounted to \$572.88, so that all fear of "the wolf at the door," or future financial trouble and "bankruptcy," were at an end.

Arrangement was made to attend the Grand Encampment in Baltimore, Md., September 19th, and, for the second time, the question of drill was agitated. A committee being appointed to procure a suitable room for drilling secured the "Small Hall" (now Grand Secretary's office) of the Temple. A number of the Commandery attended this Triennial Conclave with badges furnished by No. 12, and the thanks of the body were subsequently extended to the Baltimore Sir Knights for "the knightly and courteous reception tendered them while in that city."

Nashville Commandery No. 1 sent courteous invitation to attend its observance of Ascension Day, whereupon DeMolay accepted it and authorized a committee to confer with Louisville Commandery, proposing to pay half of the expense in taking a band of music to Nashville with the detachments that should go.

Death of R. G. Hawkins.

Richard G. Hawkins, the first Commander of DeMolay Commandery, died May 16, 1871, after a protracted illness, aged thirty-three, and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery by Falls City Lodge No. 376 and this Commandery, the usual church services having been performed in St. Paul's P. E. Church. Fifty-seven Sir Knights were recorded as being present, while others whose names do not appear were also in the column.

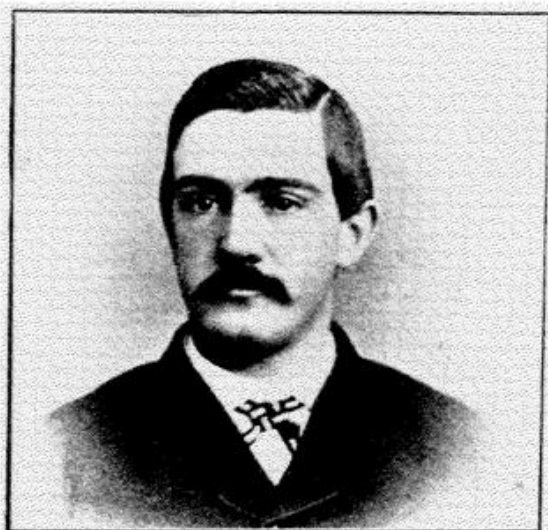
Sir Knight Hawkins was English by birth, and came with his parents to America in his boyhood. He was agreeable in manners, personally popular, ambitious and zealous; a smooth worker in lodge, chapter and commandery. At the time of his

death he was Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky. He was a member of King Solomon R. A. C. No. 18 (now No. 5), a member of Chosen Friends Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Ammon Encampment of the same order, as well as a thirty-second degree member of the A. A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction. All of these bodies were represented in his extraordinarily large funeral procession.

Just prior to his death the Commandery had purchased a sword and belt, which were presented to Sir Knight Hawkins in the name of the Commandery. He was honored in many ways, having served for several years as Master of his lodge and High Priest of his chapter; also one year (1868-68) as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky.

Frater Hawkins was jovial and his ambition had much to do with the formation of DeMolay Commandery. He told an amusing incident to a few friends one evening. "It was understood," said he, "that I was to be a candidate for High Priest and when the ballot came round I voted for myself. The ballot being announced as 'unanimous,' there was no escape but to acknowledge the corn and set up the ice cream for the boys."

Charles M. Swager.



CHARLES M. SWAGER. 54

Sir Knight Charles M. Swager died February 2, 1871, in Paris, France, from the effects of an accidental shot during the troublesome times in that country, at the age of twenty-nine. His body having been brought home was deposited in Cave Hill March 24, 1872, with the solemn ceremonies of knightly burial performed in Calvary Episcopal Church and at the grave. Forty-six

uniformed Knights were in attendance. The writer was not so well acquainted with Sir Knight Swager, who was spoken of as a zeal-

ous and upright Mason. His sister, Mrs. Thos. H. Sherley, wife of Past Grand Commander Sherley, is prominent in Louisville society, and kindly furnished his portrait for these annals.

The Commandery ordered that a page of the records be set apart for Frater Hawkins and Frater Swager, but, unfortunately, no such memorial page appears.

Book Fiends.

The twelve Templar text books, on the list of purchases from Louisville Commandery, disappeared, so that in April, 1871, a dozen more were wanted "immediately" for the use of DeMolay, and were purchased, one-half of the cost being paid by each Commandery. In 1874 three more manuals were procured "for the use of this Commandery," but all are gone!

"How hard, when those who do not wish to lose their books,
Are snared by anglers—folks that fish with literary hooks."

June 13th, Sir Knight Starr Edwards, of Morton Commandery No. 4, New York, presented DeMolay, through Recorder McCorkle, a beautiful photograph of the banner of his Commandery. Thanks were tendered and a frame for the picture was provided for. The occasion for all this was a visit to DeMolay made by Frater Edwards, who spoke in flattering terms of the knightly attention shown him.

One hundred dollars were appropriated for a life membership in the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home. Additional subscriptions were made from time to time, as will be noticed, until the total reached seventeen.

The "Ladies Aid Society," organized to assist in collecting funds in the interest of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, gave entertainments as occasion offered, and thus secured over \$12,000 for the object in view. Mrs. Susan Preston Hepburn was at its head and Mrs. Thos. L. Jefferson, Sr., wife of our lamented frater, for many years Master of Finance, was its treasurer. Mrs. Laten B. Porch, wife of another member of DeMolay (now deceased) was its secretary. Mrs. Wm. Cromey (recently deceased), wife of our first treasurer (also gone from us), Mrs. H. B. Grant, Mrs. Wm. Ryan, Mrs. Richard E. Miles and others, wives of DeMolay's members were active workers in this good cause. Their names can not be recalled at this date.



CERTIFICATE OF LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN THE MASONIC HOME.

On the 7th of December, 1871, by special written invitation of this society, DeMolay attended its fair "in full dress uniform," creating quite a flutter of interest, and contributing substantially to its success.

January 1, 1872, a telegram from Frankfort, Ky., inviting DeMolay to unite with Frankfort Commandery No. 4, in the burial of Sir Knight Phillip Swigert, Past Grand Master and Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, was received and accepted, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions "expressing the sympathy . . . in the recent death of so eminent and distinguished a frater," but no notice of the report, if any was made, appears in the records.

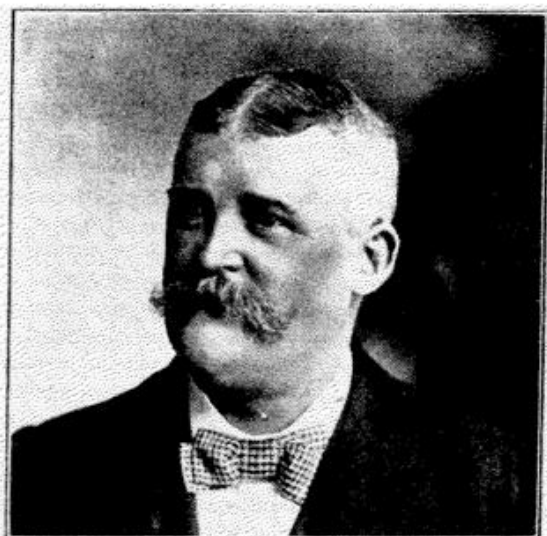
The annual return for 1871 showed a healthy increasing membership. Twelve were created Templars, one demitted, and two died, leaving a total of fifty-nine belonging.



MISS GERTRUDE VOGT.



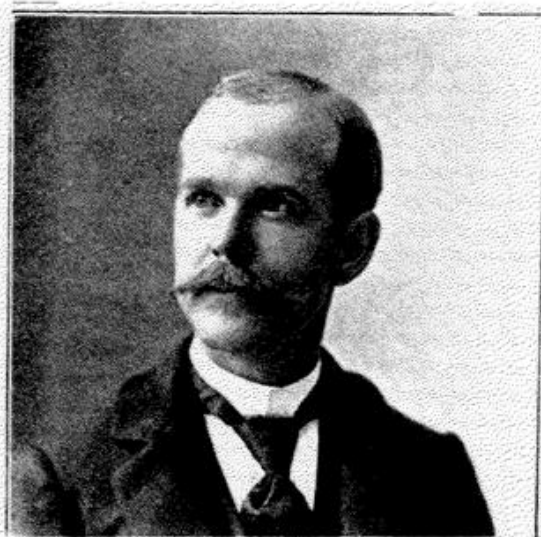
MISS MARY VOGT.



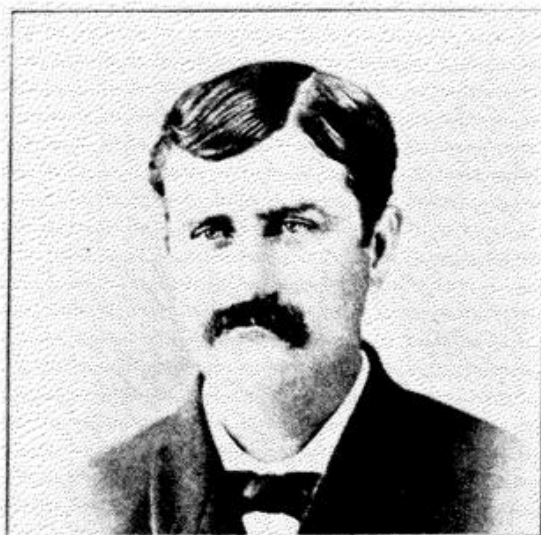
A. A. CHICKERING. 187



REV. H. R. COLEMAN. 219



C. O. COMSTOCK. 542



JERRY CORKERY 426



B. N. CRAMER. 546



W. W. CRAWFORD. 440

CHAPTER VI.

Events of 1872.—More Activity.



WILLIAM RYAN. 4.

January 9, 1872, Sir Knight William Ryan was elected Commander and Sir Knight Robt. C. Matthews (now deceased), of No. 1, was placed at the outer door as "Captain of the Guard," Sir Knight Harry Hudson (also deceased), of the same Commandery, having served in the latter capacity from the first conclave of DeMolay.

Why the officer, whose duties are essentially those of a sentinel, and never commands a single guard, "or any other man," should be called "Captain of the Guard," is one of the mysteries of our modern semi-military order of chivalry—inscrutable and past finding out.

Sir Knight Jos. T. Davidson, who is, perhaps, one of the only two members of DeMolay Commandery that was ever elected and served for any considerable time as "Captain of the Guard," was appointed to collect dues from those who had dropped to the rear among financial stragglers and were in danger of falling from grace of good fellowship. His commission was not to exceed five per centum. Whether the implied threat of being visited by a sheriff, or from compunctions of awakened consciences, or from other causes, I know not, but the fact remains that on the same evening nearly \$300 were received. How effective a little determination is! How much we need it, yet how deficient we all are.

In February, Sir Knight A. H. Gardner, promoted from Sen-

ior Warden to Prelate, presented his Senior Warden's shoulder-straps, with a Prelate's robe and jewel, to the Commandery; the Sir Knight promoted from Generalissimo to Commander gave his shoulder straps to his successor.

Wise heads may be puzzled to know when and where Senior Wardens find authority for wearing shoulder-straps, and it is to be regretted that information tending to enlighten them on so momentous a subject will hardly be found in the constitution and statutes of the Grand Encampment, though it may be discovered in some Templar costumer's catalogue, or in the idea that they are lieutenants and command when the three principal officers ought to do so. Isn't it a little laughable that a little Commandery dignifies its "Commander" and "Captain General" by placing them so far above the common herd that neither of them can take command of the body of which they are military chiefs, but they must strut at the head of the column?

Another committee was appointed to interview the Temple Company and use its aggregate persuasive eloquence to induce that august corporation "to repair the rooms . . . so as to make them more comfortable and commodious . . ."—but its heart and soul were beyond reach—if corporations have ever been guilty of possessing such a humanizing appendage or ethereal something called a soul.

Nothing whatever seemed to move the Temple Company and nothing was done. This may have been because faulty architecture made such an undertaking somewhat expensive, but we shall find that tenants withdrew their contributions to the Temple Company's wealth when "forbearance ceased to be a virtue."

March 12th, the shoulder-strap brigade was furnished with insignia of beauty and rank at the expense of the common fund.

April 9th, fifteen petitions were received, and all of the petitioners, under the "emergency" usage, together with one whose petition had been received at a previous conclave, were elected to receive the orders. That is a convenient, India-rubber sort of a law, that can be set aside or stretched *ad libitum*—to suit any combination of cases, great or small. This large class were created Knights of the Red Cross.

April 15th, thirty-four members of Louisville Commandery are recorded as having been present. Truly "nothing succeeds like success." It may be said, in passing, that the fees of one of

the immortal fifteen were surreptitiously charged to expense account, but the fact leaked out several years afterwards.

At the investiture of knightly honors on so many, a kingly banquet was given in the "Small Hall," now the Grand Secretary's office in Masonic Temple. The whole affair was decidedly sensational and a new departure in Louisville Templar procedure, both as to the number in "the class," which broke the record, and the magnitude of the demonstration. The post-prandial speeches were good and all went merry. The wine bill alone amounted to \$104, and seven states were represented by visiting Sir Knights.

The Scottish Rite.



ALBERT PIKE IN 1859.

May 6th, the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, A. A. S. R., Southern Masonic Jurisdiction, convened in Louisville and DeMolay tendered escort to that distinguished body of high exclusives. It was a knightly act and fully appreciated by the illustrious brethren of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, as will be made apparent in the letter written by Frater Albert Pike, Thirty-third Degree Sovereign Grand Commander, addressed to the Recorder of DeMolay.

"I esteem it (said Brother Pike) to be a singularly good omen for the future of Freemasonry, that both the Commanderies . . . have, with rare and graceful courtesy, tendered, unsolicited, their services as escort. . . .

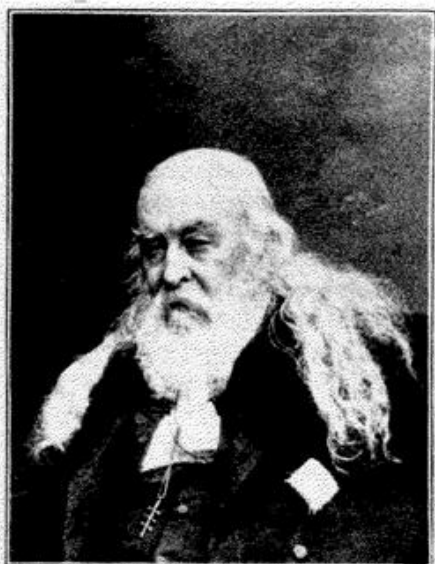
"For although their ceremonial of investiture is different and their government not the same, the Knights of Kadosh are Knights of the Holy House of the Temple, of which branch of the Poor Fellow Soldiers of the Temple of Solomon the Princes of the Royal Secret and the Inspectors General are but the chiefs. As a Templar Degree, that of Knight of Kadosh has in other countries been forbidden to be worked. Most of our Kadosh of American birth are also Templars of your branch of

the order, and sincerely desirous to maintain the most intimate relations of amity and brotherhood with the Knights Templars, all of whom are, as Master Masons, their brethren, and, as Masons of the Royal Arch, their companions. . . .

"Be pleased, very dear brother, to convey to your Commandery, on behalf of the Supreme Council, its earnest thanks, and its glad acceptance of the brotherly service so courteously and kindly tendered.

"And be pleased to assure the Commandery that, highly as the Supreme Council will value these generous offers as proof of the estimation in which the Knights Templars of Louisville hold it and its members, it will value them far more for the fraternal feeling which has prompted them, and the welcome assurance they give that, in the State of Kentucky, hereafter, the Knights Templars and Kadosh, neither jealous of each other, nor rivals, will walk hand in hand in the peaceful ways of Freemasonry, pursuing their common purpose of extirpating the worst evils that afflict humanity, injustice, untruth, uncharitableness and intolerance.

"I have the honor to be, as Templar and Kadosh, and in the bonds of Masonic and Knightly brotherhood, faithfully and affectionately yours. . . ."



ALBERT PIKE IN 1889.

The list of human frailties and human evils are so forcibly, yet kindly, presented to the mind and heart by this letter, that self-examination is suggested and self-reproof is inevitable.

Members of the Supreme Council were guests of the Templars at a banquet which brought from the Sovereign Grand Commander another communication, under date of May 27, 1872. He said:

" . . . The Supreme Council lately in session in your hospitable city has charged me to communicate . . . its grateful acknowledgment for the excellent courtesy and brotherly kindness displayed by your bodies in acting as escort of the Supreme Coun-

cil upon the occasion of its holding a Lodge of Sorrow during its late session, as well as for the elegant banquet given its members and those in attendance upon its session, and for your many other courteous acts of kindness and hospitality and generous welcome.

"I perform this duty with infinite pleasure, and beg you to accept assurances of the fervent desire of the Supreme Council and of all of its members, for the increase and prosperity of your Commanderies and the advancement of your order, and for your own individual happiness and good fortune."

May 9th, the Commandery was called (during the session of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree) "for the purpose of enabling Sir R. F. Bowen, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Iowa, to exemplify the work by conferring the orders of Knight Templar and Knight of Malta. . . ."

The eminent visitor was received with honors, and Sir Knights H. Meyers, Commander of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Chicago; G. W. Merrill, of Damascus Commandery No. 1, Minnesota; Pitkin C. Wright, Grand Commander of Iowa, and — Knott, of Alabama, were also appropriately received and introduced. Sir Knight Bowen conferred the orders of the Temple and the Malta on Red Cross Knight George Birch.

The annual return showed that 22 had been created Knights Templars, 1 demitted, 1 suspended by his lodge, the total membership, 79, being a gain of 20.



THE MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS HOME, AS IT IS.

The Masonic Widows and Orphans Home and Infirmary was established for the purposes suggested by its name, and, as has already been noticed herein, DeMolay took a willing part in the

laying of its corner stone, when the Sir Knights were drenched and chilled by the severity of a storm. From that time forward, DeMolay has ever shown itself to be a firm friend of the institution, freely contributing to its support in money and services.

St. John the Baptist's Day has uniformly been celebrated in the interests of that home and DeMolay never suffered an opportunity to pass unimproved that promised aid for that noble Masonic charity. It has uniformly participated in these celebrations, and if my memory is not at fault, generally (perhaps always) extending courtesies at its "headquarters" that would tend to make the occasion more enjoyable.

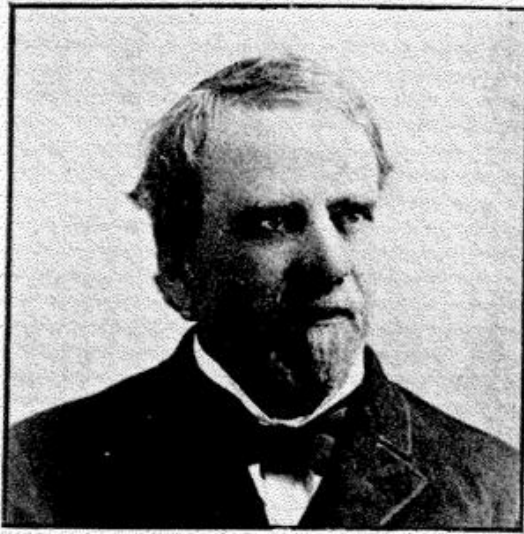
June 11, 1872, the Commandery voted to attend the picnic at Central Park, for the benefit of the home, and convened in special conclave on the 22d to make further arrangements for it.

Central Park at that time, and until recent years, was the largest and one of the very few parks of the city. It belonged to the duPonts, and is situated on the west side of Fourth Avenue, between Park and Magnolia Avenues. The latter was not then a made street nor were there any houses south of it. The park extended west to Sixth Street. Opposite to it on Sixth Street was "Floral Park," a small but very pretty resort.

In December, money was appropriated with which to purchase Christmas presents for the children at the home. Members donated books and dolls by the dozens for the same purpose.

Especial notice was taken of the favorable action and liberality of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in giving to the home \$78,500 in bonds and agreeing to give \$3,720 annually, as well as of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky's giving \$7,000 and the Grand Council, R. S. M., \$100, as donations to the home. The Commandery's warmth of appreciation of these acts was expressed by a rising vote and "ordered to be noted on the record."

In addition to the \$100 donated by DeMolay, the Commandery (1875) evidenced the genuineness of its practical friendship in a unanimous vote directing \$500 to be paid to the home for life memberships. This was reconsidered and the subscription increased to \$600. By like hearty unanimity, various sums have, not infrequently, been donated to the home, some as gifts, Christmas presents for the children, that the inmates might have an elegant Thanksgiving dinner, for St. John's Day expenses celebrated in its interests, for life memberships, etc. (See page 54.)



J. F. WELLER. 15

The Commandery holds \$1,700 in life memberships and since the establishment of the printing office has had all its printing, which that office could do, done in that department of the Home's industries. Five hundred dollars in life memberships were given to DeMolay by Sir Jacob F. Weller, one of the charter members.

Furniture was donated to the Home in January, 1873, and the next year \$25

was contributed towards buying a horse and vehicle for the same. To undertake to enumerate all it has done, and gladly done, for the Home would be a hopeless task.

July, 1872, the Commandery attended the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, held in Frankfort, and from that time has been largely represented as a Commandery at every annual gathering, achieving an enviable renown for the excellence of its entertainments and receptions, as well as for skill in its military maneuvers.



At the capital city this year the Commandery was the recipient of special favors, which were noticed in the records thus:

"That the thanks of this Commandery be returned by the Recorder, under the seal of the Commandery, for the courtesies and hospitality extended to its members whilst on the recent visit to the Grand Commandery at its session on the 10th instant, in Frankfort, viz.:

"To Miss Sallie Swigert for a beautiful bouquet.

"To Mrs. Philip Swigert for an elegant bouquet and for entertaining at her house members of the Commandery and their ladies.

"To T. N. Lindsay, R. P. Pepper and John Watson for entertaining at their homes members of the Commandery and their ladies.

"To Adjutant-General Webster for providing quarters, etc., for the band which accompanied the Commandery.

"To Frankfort Commandery No. 4 for the courtesy and hospitality extended to this Commandery.

"To Sir Leon L. Moore for courtesies and hospitalities."

The Commandery seems to have been "in high feather," not only for attentions received, but for its courteous regard for its fraters from the Falls City, not members, as well as the Sir Knights and ladies from abroad.

Louisville Commandery No. 1 sent a communication thanking "the officers and members of DeMolay Commandery for the uniform kindness and knightly courtesy extended to them during their recent attendance on the Grand Commandery at Frankfort."

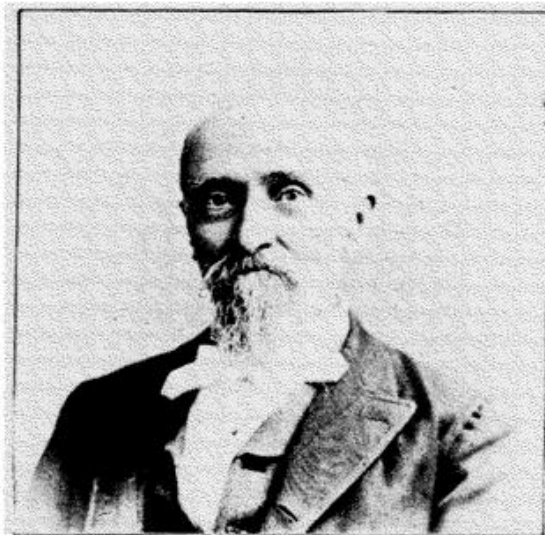
Such frank and kindly expressions honored both the senders and the ones to whom they were sent. "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The escalop shell, which was used by *Pilgrim* for many years, was sent to DeMolay by Sir Knight Frederick Webber, Thirty-third Degree, one of the charter members, now Secretary General of the Supreme body of the A. A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction. He vouched for its being a genuine Holy Land shell and in his note transmitting it, said:

"These were worn by the pilgrims on their return from the Holy Land, either as pilgrims or crusaders, as a sign that they had been to war or on a pilgrimage to the tomb of our Savior."

A stand and crozier for the Prelate, and a robe for Pilgrim-penitent were to be procured; arrangements were made to put down a new carpet (costing \$210.28) for the Asylum, and other properties and needed repairs were provided for, including robes for the Red Cross Council to be obtained this year.

Offers of other rooms on Fourth Street came, but the Temple Company agreed to repair and enlarge the rooms, so that the Commanderies concluded to remain in the Temple.



FREDERICK WEBBER. 17

An order for a register for members was made, in October, while swords, fatigue caps, etc., for visitors were thought to be essential.

The "Captain of the Guard" was suspended from office and Sir Knight J. T. Davidson was appointed to that position pro-tempore.



GEORGE F. EVANS, OF NO. 1.

In October, the Commandery tendered its thanks "to Sir Knight George F. Evans, of Louisville Commandery No. 1, for the great energy and untiring industry and elegant taste in aiding in fitting up the Commandery rooms."

In November, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Whereas, Sir Knight George F. Evans has most faithfully performed his duty in superintending the improvements in our Commandery rooms, and whereas the improvements made are highly satisfactory to this Commandery, therefore be it

"Resolved, That Sir George F. Evans, as a testimonial from this Commandery, be declared an honorary member thereof."

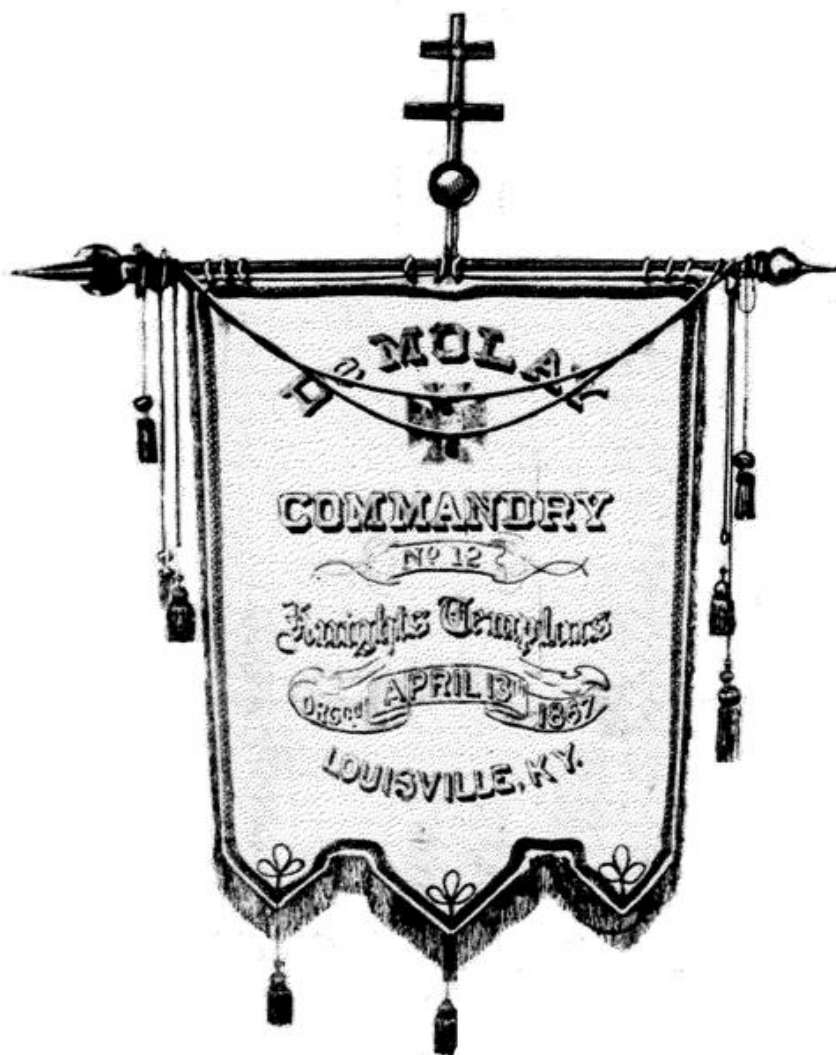
"Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more."

At the annual election in January, the Commandery ordered that a Grand Warder's jewel be procured and presented to Sir Knight Evans, he having been elected Grand Warder in 1869. He wears it with commendable satisfaction even unto this day.

During this year a banquet was given to the ladies, in the "Large Hall," now theater, of the Masonic Temple. The floor was then flat and movable chairs supplied the necessary seats for this concert hall. Five tables extending the entire length of the hall were filled and the banquet lasted over three hours. This was the first entertainment of like character and was pronounced a great success.

Souvenirs.

Among the souvenirs (that in after years became abundant), is a banner made, decorated and presented to DeMolay (June,



1872), by the Misses Harris, of Portland, Ky., now a part of the city of Louisville. The error in spelling on the banner was the painter's blunder.

See page 64 and index for illustrations of many of the souvenirs and prizes of which the Commandery is the happy possessor.

CHAPTER VII.

Doings in 1873.



A. H. GARDNER. 5

January 14, 1873, Sir Knight A. Henry Gardner was elected Commander. (See roster for other officers.)

Six "suits of regalia," purchased by Louisville and DeMolay Commanderies, were "set apart for the use of visitors from abroad attending the Commandery, and for no other purpose."

February 11th, five petitions for the orders were received and one reported on.

The latter petitioner was rejected, but subsequently the companion became both member and Commander.

February 27th, the Commandery was called to attend the funeral of Frater Edward S. Robinson (died February 21st), who was buried by Falls City Lodge No. 376, of which he was a member. The records fail to give any information concerning Frater Robinson, and my recollection of him is not clear, except that he was a pleasant gentleman and not physically strong.

It seems to be not inappropriate at this point to suggest the importance of having full minutes in such cases, and others. Records are not for temporary uses merely, but ought to be so kept that they may serve as a perpetual history of events in all their important particulars, so that "future generations" can understand them, and then be preserved with religious care. Those who are perfectly familiar with current events will pass away, but while they live, they owe to future generations the preservation of records and literature of their own times.

April 8th, a committee was appointed to make arrangements

that the Commandery might participate in the celebration of St. John's Day for the benefit of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, and drilling commenced soon afterwards.

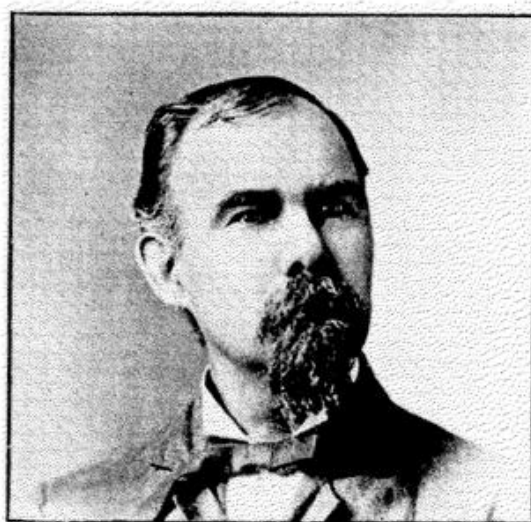
At the next conclave DeMolay subscribed for two more life memberships in the home at \$100 each.

May 11th, eleven petitions for orders came in, and in June the ladies were invited to become guests of the Commandery at a banquet and convivialities in the "Small Hall" of the Temple. An elegant affair it was, truly, and one that everybody who attended enjoyed, after the order of Red Cross had been conferred on a large class.

The Commandery attended the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery in Newport this year, making a return which showed that 23 had been dubbed, 1 admitted, 3 demitted, 1 died and 1 was suspended by his chapter.



W. LA RUE THOMAS. 92



HENRY G. SANDIFER. 91

Two of those who demitted were Sir Knights Henry G. Sandifer and Warren LaRue Thomas, who helped to form Ryan Commandery and afterwards became Grand Commanders. The latter (Thomas) is now (1897) Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Malignant Yellow Fever.

The scourge of yellow fever can not live, it is said, in a temperature of 212 degrees nor below 32 degrees Fahrenheit, but such

opinions are apparently refuted by the history of the disease. By some it is believed to come in the air and generally to develop in from two to nine days. Dr. Bell (now deceased), a prominent physician of Louisville, and others of his profession declared positively that yellow fever originated spontaneously, and from that raged as an epidemic. Whatever may be the cause, there can be little doubt that it is aggravated by lack of cleanliness. After the fever left the patient, Dr. Bell gave stimulants, using nourishments continuously.

These remarks were suggested by an appropriation of \$50 made by DeMolay Commandery, in common with other Masonic bodies, for the benefit of Memphis sufferers from the fearful epidemic during the current year.

A few years later (1878) the mortality in Memphis and other places south of Louisville was fearful beyond description, though Louisville escaped with only a few cases in obscure localities, augmented by a general fear of more serious visitations by "Yellow Jack."

November 11th, a new code of by-laws was adopted—or rather amendments were made to the original code—and in the amended form was printed.

About the same time the charter mysteriously disappeared and a detail was made to search for it, and if found to deliver it to the Recorder, who was instructed to have it framed and hung up in the Asylum.

The lost was found and the frame that now protects the charter was procured at a cost of \$6.50.

Drill in New Orleans and "The Wah."



A detachment of DeMolay Commandery attended the Grand Encampment in New Orleans. These Sir Knights with others from Kentucky as "The Kentucky Battalion" formed a drill team under Sir Knight Billingsley (now deceased) of No. 1, paraded under the name of Louisville Commandery No. 1, and were esteemed second in point of proficiency, and very nearly first, as I was informed by one who was present. St. Louis carried off the prize in the shape of a silver service.

The system of drill used was Hardee's, being familiar to citi-

zens as well as "old soldiers," who recently emerged from a fratricidal war, but were now "friends and brothers all." A number of these old soldiers were in the impromptu team, and those of DeMolay had been drilling to prepare for the Grand Encampment gathering and St. John's Day celebration, so that its members were in pretty fair condition, and excellent fraternal feeling prevailed among the "Kentucky delegation," and all the Sir Knights.

General Dumas, in the "Lady of Lyons," said: "It is astonishing how much I like a man after I've fought with him." I shall yield to the temptation to "point a moral" from that text.

If non-combatant-stay-at-home-out-of-the-danger fellows had kept "hands off" from the "reconstruction" business after the war, and left the settlement of *post-bellum* affairs to those who participated in the sanguinary realities of many a hard contest, forgetfulness of old enmities would sooner have terminated in sincere friendships and *Pro Deo et Patria* would have more speedily regained its home in the heads and hearts of a happy, united people. As usual, however, meddlers, fanatics and politicians kept the old wounds open. Agitators, who were in short pants or short skirts at the time of which I now speak—if, indeed, they were born before the war closed—will not let "the wah" and its evils die, but drag the old soldiers into combinations that keep the dead past alive. The bitterest of all sectionalists are those who did not face an armed enemy for love of state or country, who never smelled hostile powder nor wore the blue or the gray.

What nonsense does the fool of "honah" prate,
Who like a knave canst talk at such a rate!

I was a soldier in that war for over three years and have, long since, buried the hatchet. My former foes are among my best friends, who can talk of the scenes through which we passed during those trying times without a scintilla of unfriendliness; but when fledglings chat with sarcastic tartness and partisan crimination I confess that a feeling of antagonism is aroused, while I pray that the fool-killer would attend more strictly to business.

CHAPTER VIII.

Events of 1874.

January 13, 1874, Sir Knight Richard B. Caldwell was elected Commander.

February 5th, Frater Wm. C. Munger, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, who had assisted in the organ-



RICHARD B. CALDWELL. 34

ization of DeMolay, died and Frater Lorenzo D. Crominger, familiarly known as "Old Crow," was appointed to fill the vacancy. Both of these fraters were made Templars in Covington Commandery No. 7, were formerly partners in business and resembled each other somewhat in their physical make-up, as well as in their jovial dispositions.

March 13th, Frater Charles J. Brass died at Cleveland, Ohio, and at the request of DeMolay Commandery was buried with knightly honors by Oriental Commandery No. 12, of that city. March 16th Oriental Commandery declined to render any bill for expenses incurred. Recorder McCorkle was instructed to tender the thanks of DeMolay Commandery for the knightly service and generous act.

The first memorial page that actually appears in the record book is set apart and inscribed to the memory of our departed Frater Brass.

He became a member by petition with demit from Newport (Ky.) Commandery No. 13, December 9, 1873.

March 10th, New Albany (Ind.) Commandery invited DeMolay to visit New Albany Commandery on the 14th and be present at the conferring of the order of Knight of the Red Cross. The invitation was accepted and a delightful interchange of courtesies took place between these neighboring Commanderies.

Celebration of St. John's Day This Year

in the interest of the Masonic Home caused the appointment of a committee to give the usual aid. The Commandery agreed to join in the public parade introducing the day's festivities. These entertainments varied each year, but in a general way consisted of tables for refreshments, games and a great variety of amusements, military or Templar drills, balloon ascensions, ball games, fireworks, amusements for children, etc., the grounds being decorated, sometimes very beautifully.

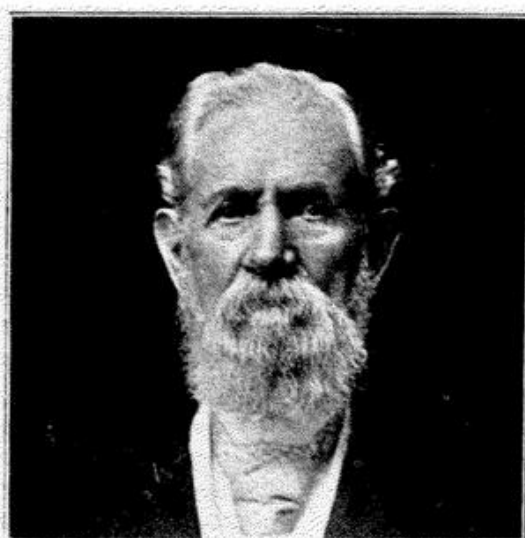
May 5th, Raper Commandery No. 1, of Indianapolis, Ind., with whom, in after years, DeMolay (figuratively) broke lances in friendly contests on the drill field, sent an invitation for DeMolay to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of Raper's organization as a Commandery. The invitation being accepted, a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

In June another Red Cross banquet was attended by ladies, and the enjoyment had a happy effect on all who participated in it.

DeMolay attended the Grand Commandery, held in Cynthiana, and at the Commandery meeting when it came home thanks



EDWIN A. COYLE. 340



JNO. M. DAVENPORT. 103



ROBT. E. DAVENPORT. 414



CHAS. P. DEHLER. 330



GEO. O. DOLL. 198



C. HENRY DORN. 246

were tendered to the Sir Knights of Cynthiana for courtesies shown.

The annual return showed that 15 Templars had been created, 8 were admitted during the year, 2 demitted, 1 died. Total membership 119. Thus, in spite of early struggles, a steady increase appeared from the very first.

In July Frater G. W. Northup, who received the orders a month before, was elected drill master and preparations were commenced to attend the "General Grand Encampment" at New Orleans (noticed before), and Grand Commander James A. Beattie (elected in Cynthiana) accepted DeMolay's tender of escort to that Grand body.

Another life membership in the home (\$100) was, by unanimous vote, ordered to be paid for and in the following January (1875) five more life memberships were subscribed for with the usual unanimity, at the stated conclave in December.

It is interesting to note that in the minutes of the Commandery's conclaves the record tells how often measures were suggested, coupled with the provision that the committee appointed to attend to it act in conjunction with a similar committee to be appointed by Louisville Commandery No. 1. Among these was a proposition to purchase a lot in Cave Hill Cemetery for the burial of members of both Commanderies. The idea never materialized, however—more's the pity.

Fraters Samuel Hillman and Robert C. Matthews, both of Louisville Commandery No. 1, and both now deceased, were alternately "guard" or sentinel. To one who is in possession of the facts, the recorded notice of these changes is amusing and furnished food for many a joke. The causes would furnish material for a few pages of interesting reading, but as it might seem personal I must refrain from giving the details here, but refer the curious to some of the "old boys."

An amendment to the by-laws was seriously considered which provided that "in cases of emergency, business may be transacted at a called meeting, and petitions may be presented and acted on at once." This was finally modified so that petitions must be presented at a stated conclave. The rest of the proposed amendment was adopted in nearly the identical words quoted.

CHAPTER IX.

Events of 1875.



WM. J. DUNCAN. 31

January 12, 1875, Wm. J. Duncan was elected Commander.

At that time a letter from Frater Jno. M. S. McCorkle was read. It stated that he had been Recorder from the organization of the Commandery, but that his physical condition had prevented his being personally present at conclaves, yet he had kept up the records through kindly aid of his brethren. He

asked that some one else be chosen to fill the office inasmuch as he was no longer able to attend to the duties. He closed with these words:

"Our Commandery is now established, I believe, on a firm foundation. I have labored in its darkest days and I rejoice in its prosperity, which I sincerely hope will be continued. In taking leave of the Commandery, as its Recorder, permit me to return thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness which I have always received from its officers and members."

Remarks characterized by deep feeling were made and strong sympathy was expressed for our venerable frater.

Formal notice being then given, as required by our laws, Sir Knight John M. S. McCorkle was made a life member by unanimous vote taken at the succeeding meeting.

The Commandery having been baptized, as it were, in "a sea of trouble," came up through great tribulation, and made steady advances toward the van as to numbers, and its "well earned fame hath spread both far and wide."

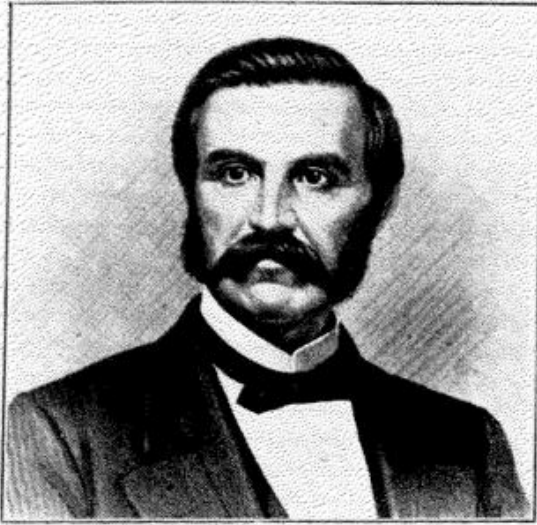
The Relentless Reaper.

Another sorrow was, nevertheless, in store for it. Frater Thomas E. Bramlette, a prominent citizen of Kentucky and of the city of Louisville, a life member of the Commandery, died January 12, 1875. He was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery by DeMolay Commandery and Louisville Lodge No. 400. The funeral services took place at the Fourth and Walnut Streets Baptist Church.

Frater Bramlette had been colonel of a Kentucky Regiment in the United States' service, and became Governor of Kentucky during the internecine strife. He was firmly consistent in his adherence to the cause of his country, which he zealously espoused and risked his life to support, but vigorously opposed certain obnoxious, if not absolutely wicked, measures adopted by the general commanding the "Military District of Kentucky" (on whose staff I was then serving), and unlawful and outrageous conduct on the part of several Federal officers in the western part of the state. Being an officer in the United States army of volunteers and acting under orders, I had investigated some of the flagrant proceedings which Gov. Bramlette so strenuously opposed and which he referred to in his message to the legislature. His report was based upon the investigation of three Kentucky officers of the army, who visited that section of the state at the same time I made an official inspection of the troops and other matters military in that section. I am prepared to vouch for the truthfulness of their report and the horrors depicted therein may be relied upon as truth. A perusal of it in the Governor's message will convey some idea of those "times that tried men's souls."

"To the past go more dead faces
Every year,—
As the loved leave vacant places
Every year;
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
In the evening's dusk they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us,
Every year."—*Albert Pike.*

William P. Boone.



WILLIAM P. BOONE. 15

Closely following upon the death just chronicled came that of Frater Wm. P. Boone, another life member, who died January 24, 1875, aged 61 years. His body was borne from St. Paul's P. E. Church (now the Scottish Rite Cathedral) and deposited in beautiful Cave Hill with the honors of Masonry by DeMolay Commandery and Louisville Lodge No. 400.

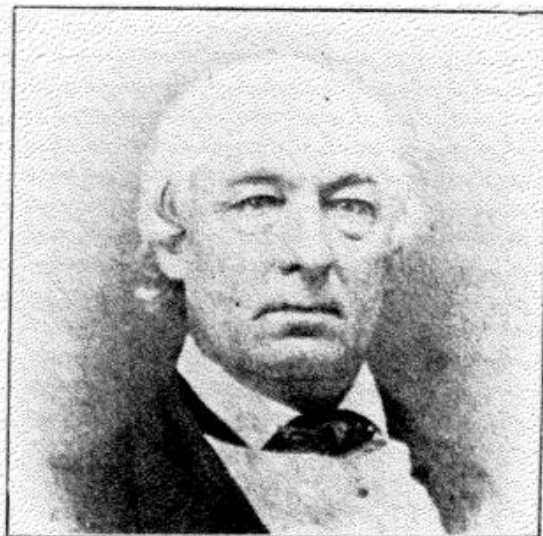
Frater Boone was a lawyer of prominence and a colonel of United States Volunteers from Kentucky during the war between the states. He was a gentleman of the old school, genial and kind, true, respected and beloved.

For him "Boone Park," on Nineteenth Street, was named, being the site of his residence, and which was purchased by the city long after his death. I could not speak too highly of this most excellent frater.

Jno. M. S. McCorkle.

Frater Jno. M. S. McCorkle, to whom special reference was made in the opening of this chapter, died in Louisville, March 5, 1875, of dropsy of the heart. His body was laid in the vault by the Commandery and Louisville Lodge No. 400.

Brother McCorkle was born March 14, 1799, in Philadelphia, where he was educated. He was made a Mason in Greensburg (Ky.)



JNO. M. S. M'CORKLE. 8

Lodge (1825), elected Grand Master in 1851 and Grand Secretary in 1858, which latter office he filled continuously, except one term, until death created a vacancy.

As a man he was courteous to a marked degree; as a writer, clear and forcible. He entertained strong prejudices and held with tenacity to his opinions.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky (October, 1875), and during a severe snow storm, his body was buried in the lot known as the "Masonic Burial Lot" in Cave Hill Cemetery, situated on Acacia Avenue. Towards the purchase of this lot he had contributed \$300. The Grand Lodge was escorted by the Grand Commandery of Kentucky by order of Right Eminent Sir Knight Hiram Bassett, Grand Commander, who afterwards filled the office of Grand Secretary (1867-1877), which had been so long and so ably filled by Frater McCorkle.

Brother McCorkle was Secretary of Louisville Lodge No. 400 for many years, Secretary of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home and first Recorder of DeMolay Commandery (see page 75).

John Bull.

The fourth death during the year, and every one a man of prominence, was that of Sir Knight John Bull, who died April 26th. He was buried from Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was a member. The funeral sermon was preached by Dr. R. H. Rivers (now deceased). DeMolay Commandery and Louisville Lodge No. 400 rehearsed their respective burial services at church and grave, according to Masonic usage.

Dr. Bull was a prominent and wealthy manufacturer of patent medicines, and the large block on the southeast corner of Market and Fifth Streets that bears his name was built by his executor with money of his estate for the benefit of his heirs.

A. Dutiel.

May 19th, Frater A. Dutiel, a member of Louisville Lodge and DeMolay Commandery, died and was buried with Masonic honors by those bodies.

Frater Dutiel was an active business man, well and favorably known in the city, but one who took little personal part in public affairs. Rest to his ashes.

Frater Henry Bolla paid the required fee (\$50) and was elected to life membership in January.

March 9th the following resolution was adopted:

"That Sirs A. H. Gardner, Fred Webber, Thos. R. Sinton and William Ryan be declared life members for meritorious services."

Sir Knight Geo. W. Northup was appointed drill master and retained that position almost continuously until after the contest in San Francisco, which will be noticed at length further on.

In June the Commandery attended the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery in Paducah, and "kept open house." A committee to receive the Sir Knights passing through the city was appointed, but made no report.

As usual, it participated in the celebration of St. John's Day for the benefit of the Masonic Home, having donated \$100 on the 8th of same month towards rebuilding that institution. "The Home" at first constructed the north wing only. This was occupied until the inmates became numerous, and it seemed to be strongly probable that more room would be required at an early day. Contracts were made and the entire building was under roof, as seen in the illustration (page 45), but was not occupied. On June 2d, a violent wind storm swept over that part of the city in which the home was built and leveled the central or principal portion of the structure, between the towers, to the ground. Not a life was lost, nor a limb broken. Nay, not so much as a bruise was sustained by any inmate of that great charity! In rebuilding, the towers were taken down and the symmetry and beauty of the building greatly impaired. (See picture, page 61.)

June 17th, a Lodge of Sorrow was held, commemorative of the lives and virtues of Illustrious Brother John C. Breckinridge, Thirty-third Degree, ex-Vice-President, etc.; Illustrious Brother John M. S. McCorkle, Thirty-third Degree, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary, and others, whose names can not now be recalled, DeMolay Commandery being the escort of the illustrious brethren of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction, who had charge of the services.

Although Brother Breckinridge was not a member of DeMolay, that Commandery acted as escort at his funeral.

In May Frater Geo. T. Hodges became "Captain of the Guard" and the former interchangeable "Captains" retired finally.

The Commandery was now above want. It became a power in chivalric circles, and continued to grow in numbers and financial strength. While it had received many petitions and created a goodly number of Templars, it had been liberal with its means. The treasurer was instructed to invest \$500 of the Commandery's surplus in safe paying securities.

Number created during the year	18	
Number admitted	1	
	—	19
Died 4, suspended 3		7
		—
Net gain		12

Total membership 131, lacking but 24 of being as large a body as Louisville Commandery No. 1, from which it sprung.



MRS. H. B. GRANT.



MRS. T. L. JEFFERSON, JR.

CHAPTER X.

Events of 1876—Deaths and Drills.



CHAS. H. GARDNER. 67

January 11, 1876, Sir Knight Charles H. Gardner was elected Commander.

The Generalissimo's jewel having been lost, \$4.75 was paid for a new one. A pair of Commander's shoulder straps cost the Commandery \$8. No doubt that Commanderies, like individuals, feel that when they have accumulated a little money they are in duty bound to keep it in circulation so that

tradesmen may enjoy it also.

In February \$1,145 of the surplus funds were invested in Merchants Bank stock and an amendment to the by-laws fixed the fee at \$50 for the orders conferred on ministers.

Arrangements being made for a "pilgrimage" to the Grand Commandery to be held in Georgetown, DeMolay procured three hundred badges with which to adorn the pilgrims who "participated" at that conclave, or others who pined to be decorated with ribbon streamers.

In April nine Red Cross victims of sackcloth and chains performed their parts and filled their stomachs at the "Annual Reunion."

In June every member of the Commandery received notice to appear armed and equipped for a parade on St. John's Day, celebrated in the interest of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home.

During the preceding year (1875) death shot many a cruel dart, and his scythe made sad havoc in the ranks of the Commandery this year. Among those who went down before him was

Edward Y. Parsons.

He died in Washington, July 8, 1876, aged 34 years. His body was escorted to Louisville by distinguished Templars and fellow members of Congress. Brother Parsons was initiated July 8, 1874, and created a Templar November 22, 1875. Like Sampson of old, he was head and shoulders above the people, well built, a lawyer of great ability whose elocutionary powers were superior. Whenever it was known that he was to address a jury, among the most earnest of those who mingled in the multitude that assembled to hear him were members of the bar.

In a celebrated case, *de lunatico inquirendo*, wherein a white woman who had persistently shadowed a well known citizen in revenge for an outrage alleged to have been perpetrated upon her, Brother Parsons was one of her attorneys. Having been on the jury that heard the evidence, I am familiar with the testimony.

It appeared that this woman (whose full name I shall not give, but whose first name was Ellen) had, with almost superhuman energy, determination and patience, followed Major T.— not only in Louisville, but extended the following to New York, New Orleans, St. Louis and other places. A modern Nemesis, whose story was surmised for many years, and she became the object of interest to hundreds of citizens who noticed her upon the street. The details as they came before the jury were of thrilling interest, and the whole city was on the *qui vive* during the trial.

The argument of Brother Parsons was conceded to be among the grandest specimens of forensic oratory that had been heard in Kentucky, famed as it is for speakers of renown. The time occupied in delivering his speech extended into hours, and although it was one of four delivered by counsel, there was not manifested the slightest fatigue on the part of any who sat in the jury box, on the bench or among the spectators of a crowded court room. It was listened to from first to last with unabated attention and interest.

This speech and the cause it advocated touched a sympathetic chord and rendered futile any opposition to Brother Parsons in his race for Congress, which took place soon afterwards.

During his attendance on the national legislature it was

stated that he made a speech in the lower house that won both attention and laurels, and Senators left their chamber to hear him.

His father, Brother Chas. B. Parsons, D. D., was a Methodist minister who left the stage for the pulpit and was famed for his impressive delivery.

Besides being a personal friend to father and son, I am doubly indebted to the latter for an introduction to her who afterwards became the wife of DeMolay's first historian.

At the funeral of Sir Knight Parsons from Broadway M. E. Church, South, an incident occurred that touched every heart. As the body was borne up the aisle, a full band, standing on the sidewalk, played "Home, Sweet Home," in mellow tones, while the organist softly kept perfect time in the same sweetly sad tones. The effect was wonderful, and Miss Ellen, whom the deceased had so ably defended without the hope of fee or reward, quietly wept in a retired pew, in a manner that eloquently told of her gratitude and her grief.

The Most Eminent Grand Master of Templars presided over DeMolay Commandery during a part of the ceremonies and statesmen bowed their heads as mourners.

Resolutions of respect and grief were prepared by Fraters J. R. Duprey, E. G. Hall and W. J. Duncan.

W. H. McCardy

Sickened and died in St. Paul, Minn., where the Sir Knights paid him such courteous attention as to call forth the formal acknowledgments of DeMolay Commandery. Frater McCardy was buried in Lexington, Ky., during the latter part of August, 1876.

I knew very little of the deceased and the records are barren of data that would suggest anything like a satisfactory account of his life, services or death.

The unpardonable sin may be for a secretary to forget that the records are scarcely more useful in the present than for future use, when personal knowledge of events has passed out of mind and the written pages must be the sole dependence for correct information.

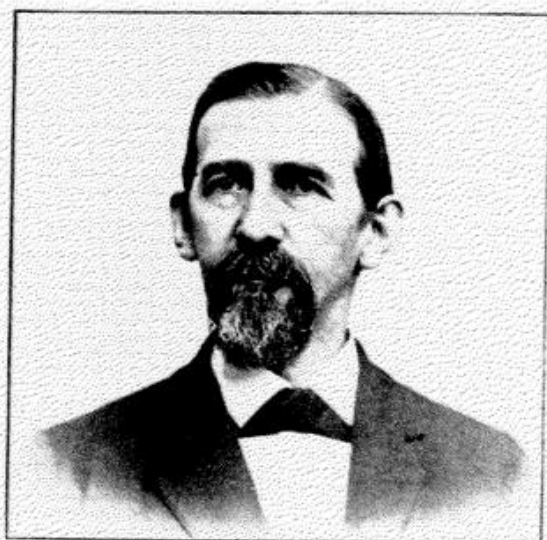
John H. Seebolt,

A thrifty farmer, residing in Jefferson County, Ky., died November 13, 1876, and was buried near his home by the Commandery and Newburg Lodge No. 442.

Frater Seebolt was a quiet, unobtrusive, companionable man, who enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors as well as many friends in the city. He was successful in the management of his large farm, which appeared to be his pride.

The First Trial

In the Commandery was commenced in August of this year, on charges of fraud against F. A. S——. There were four specifications, but the accused could not be reached by service until December, when a letter came from him and a "not guilty" plea was entered. Final action was taken in June, 1877, and the accused was found guilty, and expelled by a vote of 32 to 1.

Life Members.

CHARLES RUSSMAN. 9

September 12, 1876, Sir Knights Charles Russman, Jos. B. Kinkead and Henry B. Grant were declared life members by unanimous vote. In October the Commandery ordered that certificates for life members be prepared.

On this subject a few words of comment will not be out of place.

Louisville Masonic bodies have developed a mania for creating life

members, some providing that the payments of fifteen years' dues (consecutively or in the aggregate) shall entitle the member to exemption from further demands except such as may be required by the Grand body; others, in addition, make every

presiding officer a "life member" (as the different phases of exemption from dues is called); while at least one lodge exempts life members from the payment of any dues whatever. Such too prodigal immunity has been a prime factor in the death of a number of Masonic bodies and has forced others to consolidate.

Life members contribute very little, as a rule, towards the funds or labor and are not always particular in paying the minimum stipend required of them. It follows in the course of time that they become too numerous and sap the financial vitality out of the body, and, I fear, are themselves the most lifeless.

If a certain proportion of fees and dues were set aside annually, and invested in safe, paying securities, provision could thus be made for carrying aged life members, whether wholly or partially exempt from ordinary assessments, and the system would be commendable and reasonably sure. As it is, there appears to be more sentiment than sound reason in it.

Drill and Tactics.



Many efforts to make the Commandery proficient in the drill had been tried, but no really effective methods had been hit upon, or satisfactory result achieved. In September Sir Knights J. F. Grinstead, J. R. Duprey and E. G. Hall were appointed a committee "to report to-night the best mode of perfecting the Commandery in the drill." The following report was made forthwith and was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Believing and being thoroughly convinced of the importance to the life of this Commandery, located in the chief city of Kentucky, that it should be well and creditably drilled, we earnestly recommend that measures be taken to attain that end. Therefore your committee recommend that a drill roll be formed and all those who will participate shall sign such roll, agreeing to drill twice each month on such evenings as may be determined by a majority on the roll."

In view of the approaching triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment at Cleveland, Ohio, there was some activity, but nothing like proficiency was attained. At the "headquarters" in

Cleveland, during the festivities, noticed further on, it was insisted by an "old soldier" in the ranks, that some of the movements should be tried, so that utter disgrace should not mark the appearance on the street. The want of room would not be taken as an excuse and "the crank" gained the day. It was found that the Commandery could not wheel into column of platoons, or break into or form sections, but explanations and "getting there" in a cramped room was gone through with, so that when in march on the street, after the first trial, these movements were fairly executed, as "the boys" could "keep the step to the music of the band" reasonably well, and the idea of distances had been dilated on by the aforesaid "crank," though he was not in command, but had been requested to explain the movements, as the one in charge urged that it was useless to try it in so small a space. The wisdom of the practice was admitted and the conviction that a "crank" who has a head is a good thing to have in the house. A crank turns something—what a pity he can't turn sentimentalism and prejudice out of our asylums.

On the return from Cleveland in August, 1877, noticed under that year's chronicles, the military spirit and ardor were at fever heat. It was moved that "a detail from this Commandery be made for the purpose of preparing or selecting a code of tactics or drill."

H. B. Grant, E. G. Hall and G. W. Northup were detailed for that purpose. They reported, October 9, 1877, as follows:

"1. They have examined the Chicago code (Myer's), Garfield's, Welch's and Whitaker's tactics and drill. While each has merits, none of them meets the requirements.

"2. There is perhaps no difference of opinion in this, that the nearer the Knights Templars' drill conforms to the admirable tactics of General Upton, now the standard drill of the United States Army and Militia, and endorsed by the very best authorities, the nearer it will approach perfection.

"3. A code has been prepared, based upon the standard work, which has been examined by members of Louisville Commandery who were military men, and who have given it their hearty approval.

"4. This new work to include the school of the Templar is hereby courteously recommended for your approval. A further report will be made at the next conclave. To adopt a code of

tactics is but a breath, it requires work to make a Commandery proficient in the drill and the work of your detail would be but half done did it stop when a code of tactics was unanimously recommended for your adoption.

"No. 12 is but superficially drilled, never having devoted time to the alphabet of the tactics necessary to satisfactory movements.

"Your committee therefore recommend that Tuesday night of each week be established as a regular night for drill, but not to interfere with the stated conclaves.

"That the membership be so divided that there shall be two or more divisions to be placed under the military charge of instructors in the tactics, commencing with and through the school of the Templar, including the manual.

"That newly created Knights be at once assigned to one of the divisions and informed when they are dubbed that it is their duty to become practically versed in the tactics.

"That the officers spend extra time in the study and practice of military movements.

"That the *Assembly* be sounded immediately before the Commandery is opened; that the forward, halt, threes right (and left), column right (and left) be also sounded in the Asylum whenever it is practicable, so that the Knights may learn these trumpet calls perfectly."

November 13th, the same detail reported that the new drill prepared by H. B. Grant had been completed to include most of the school of the Commandery, and had been approved by competent military men. In December a written report was made with the manuscript of the drill, submitted, recommended and adopted, while thanks were tendered for the "arduous labors" in preparing the drill.

Meetings for practice were to be advertised.

The Grand Commandery met in Danville (1878) and Frankfort Commandery No. 4 had no competitor for the prize banner. Report came to DeMolay that if it would enter the contest Louisville No. 1 would do so, and Frankfort would have an opponent. This induced some of the Sir Knights to consent to it, while a few were eager, believing No. 12 could be second, and a sufficient number were "picked" from the line to make up an impromptu drill team. After drilling ten minutes DeMolay's efforts ceased. The officer in charge desired to continue, but such action would

not be entertained by a number of the Sir Knights, when it was announced that No. 1 declined to drill, it appearing that there had been sufficient contest to give Frankfort its essential opponent.

No. 4 really drilled well and fairly carried off the prize banner.

This was a "go as you please" affair, each to drill ten minutes successively. Such a thing "as schedule" of movements was never used in Templar drills, until the interstate contest in Chicago (1880).

In September, 1878, on motion, Sir Knights Len Varalli and H. R. Mitchell were appointed to enroll names of those who were willing to pledge themselves to practice the military movements. Thus it will be seen from the records that the repeated efforts to perfect the Commandery in drill were suspiciously unpromising, as, indeed, was the truth. Numerous attempts and various committees failed in this direction, and the matter appeared to be hopeless. Then I wrote out a pledge to form a drill corps and attend drill, at stated times, as long as six members of the squad would keep the pledge, and obtained twelve signatures. We met, elected Sir Knight Geo. W. Northup drill master and the work went bravely on for a time, then it collapsed.

I determined it should not fail, and raised another corps, taking personal command, rented the "Small Hall" of the Temple at my own cost (\$2 per night) and had very good attendance at weekly drills for two months. Then some of the "old corps," under Sir Knight Northup, were thus provoked to resume their drills, and I proposed that my squad should join the other one, as it manifested renewed life, and help to build it up. This was agreed to and acted on.

Sir Knight E. G. Hall became Commander in 1879, and used his active influence to have the Commandery drilled, so that when the Grand body met in Henderson, his old home, it could reflect credit on all concerned.

A competitive drill took place at Henderson, May, 1879, between Henderson and DeMolay Commanderies, resulting in the prize banner passing into the custody of the latter.

A pleasant acknowledgment of the award was made by Henderson, commanded by Sir Knight B. G. Witt. When summoned to appear before the committee to hear the verdict, Sir Knight Witt and his command marched up in common time with swords reversed. It is but fair to say that the judges declared the con-

test a close one, which only makes the courtesy of the local Commandery more pronounced, yet graceful if not Witt-y.

The next year (1880) DeMolay won second place in the interstate drill in Chicago, and after having won in two other state contests and lost in one, it secured first place in San Francisco, August, 1883, all of which will be noticed in their appropriate places.

This much has been referred to connectedly to outline the efforts to get a start in the drill that finally gave to DeMolay a national reputation.

The difficulty in finding a system of tactics that was accurate in details and correct in form of commands led to the preparation of the tactics referred to. That work met with such hearty commendation that the original idea of having a little manual only, developed into an extended manual that has been adopted as the standard in nearly all of the Grand Jurisdictions.

The same system, with some modifications, made by the same Sir Knight of this Commandery, is used by the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, and other semi-military societies.

The Commandery Badge.



November 14th, Sir Knights H. B. Grant, A. H. Gardner and W. H. Shaw were appointed "to prepare and report to this Commandery a design for a badge for DeMolay Commandery No. 12, and the amount it will cost to have 100 badges made like the design."

This committee agreed that each should submit a sketch so that they could take the ideas independently presented and thus be enabled to facilitate the work assigned them.

At the next meeting of the committee a design, having a Templar Cross for its principal feature, was shown by Sir Knight Shaw and the design, substantially the same as that pictured on this page, was submitted by the chairman of the committee, approved without any changes in it, and reported to the Commandery December 12th. Being adopted it became the coat badge of DeMolay Commandery No. 12. A die

was ordered and metal badges made according to the design. In having ribbon badges made with a lithographic reproduction of the cross, etc., upon them the engraver made the banner straight or square at the bottom. My mistake in failing to have it tripartite then occurred to me, and I took care to request that in future the error should be corrected.

In December, 1877, the following motion prevailed:

"That all Sir Knights of this Commandery having badges of foreign Commanderies be requested to hand the same, or such of them as they were willing to spare, to the Captain General for the purpose of keeping them among the archives of the Commandery."

The intention was to have an album of souvenirs, to be added to as the years went by. There the matter ended, that is in wind, without works, and it died in "bornin'." While on the badge question it may not be out of place to remark that the badge or "coat of arms" is a distinctive symbol of membership, and as such it is a valuable token for recognition at large gatherings. If worn indiscriminately by others its value is lost. A ribbon substitute, having an impression of the same badge upon it, with the legend or inscription, "With DeMolay Commandery," is good form.

To cover one's self with a variety of badges that in such a case lose their significance, suggests a want of thought and reminds one of the poor imbecile who adorns his person with bits of ribbon or metal.

The die for the original badge cost \$20.

The original design was improved in having the lower part of the banner corrected, was made by the one who suggested it in the first instance, and a golden badge was made for presentation to Sir Knight Northup and will be noticed hereafter.

CHAPTER XI.

Doings in 1877.



WM. H. MEFFERT. 85.

January 9, 1877, Wm. H. Meffert was elected Commander.

The same evening certain newspaper reports touching the improper conduct of a member were brought to the notice of the Commandery and a committee was appointed to make enquiries in relation thereto. The frater confessed his fault to the committee and promised that nothing of the kind

should ever occur again, so the matter was dismissed.

How can such a case be passed over without a word of commendation? An order professing to "practice the Christian virtues" is informed of the misconduct of a brother, and this was the first intimation they had concerning it. At once three of their members were appointed to "go and tell him his fault, between them and him alone." He listened, confessed, promised amendment and was told to "go and sin no more." This is Masonry, this is the practice of a Christian virtue.

At the annual conclave the by-laws were amended "so as to make all Past Commanders (who had served this Commandery as such) life members, exempt from paying dues except such as might be assessed by the Grand Commandery."

CHARLES HAGER died February 2d and DeMolay Commandery with Excelsior Lodge No. 258 attended the funeral at the English Lutheran Church. From thence his remains were conveyed to Cave Hill Cemetery and deposited in the public vault with the funeral honors of the craft.

A "Burial Register," in which the Sir Knights could record their wishes about their burial, was procured but was not used.

About this time (March) three children of Sir Knight W. J. Duncan, Past Commander of No. 12, died of scarlet fever and were buried, while a fourth was very ill of the same disease. The sympathy of the Commandery was expressed in a preamble and resolution. The report of the committee commenced after this fashion:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to bring distress upon the family of our beloved Companion. . . ."

"Pleased God to bring distress," and he a God of love? Horrible! What do men mean by using such language? What sacrilege to solemnly assert that God is pleased to distress his creatures!

Harry E. Gardner,



HARRY E. GARDNER. 174.

Son of Past Commander A. H. Gardner, first Senior Warden of DeMolay, died at San Antonio, Texas, and was buried by this Commandery and Louisville Lodge No. 400, Sunday, May 6th. A report on his death was adopted by unanimous vote. It expressed sorrow for the loss of a frater, and sympathy for the father and the mother, who (the mother) has since been re-

united with her beloved boy. It was a departure from the ordinary "whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to bring distress," and commenced after this fashion:

"Since our last stated conclave we have, with sad hearts, deposited in the tomb all that was mortal of our companion, Harry E. Gardner, who, at the age of — years, died in San Antonio, Texas.

"Though the warm flush of youth gave the glow of life's morn-



RT. REV. T. U. DUDLEY. 209



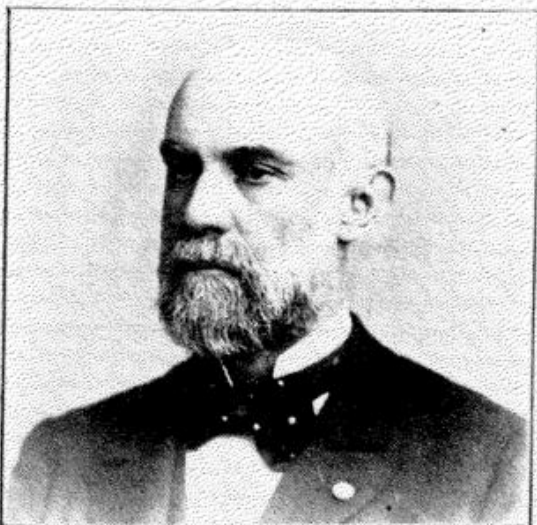
B. OSCAR DOYLE. 191



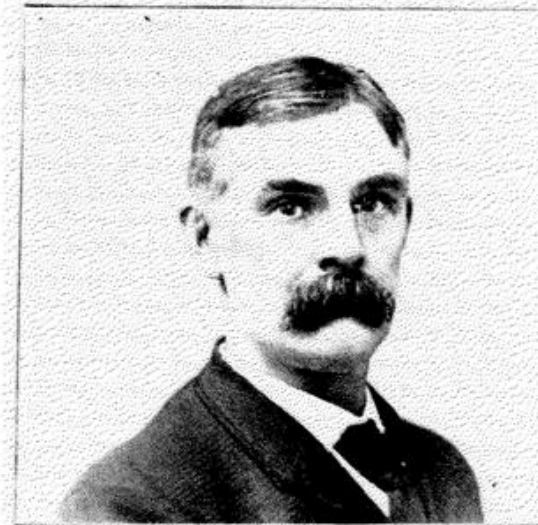
JAS. J. DOUGLAS. 466



CHAS. C. EARLY. 394



WALTER EVANS. 547



WM. A. EVANS. 307

ing, he paled and withered in the icy embrace of death before his sun had reached its meridian. . . ."

It expressed sympathy for his parents and closed thus:

"We thank the brethren of Texas for their kindness to our deceased frater while his short pilgrimage led him through their sunny land. The knowledge of their brotherly attention makes our hearts warm with gratitude to them especially, and intensifies our attachment to our order.

"Let us learn from this bereavement that we, too, must die. Youth is cut down and age is not spared! Let us so regulate our lives by the plumb-line of justice, squaring our actions by the square of virtue, with a firm reliance in the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, that when the Grand Master shall call for us we, too, may be found ready."

Resolutions from the San Antonio Commandery No. 7, touching Frater Gardner, were received and ordered to be spread upon the records, but the instructions were not complied with, and we are left to conjecture.

John A. Cood

Died May 10th and was buried from St. Paul's Episcopal Church (now the Scottish Rite Cathedral) on the 12th, with the honors of knighthood.

The records are meager, and my recollections are not clear enough to give so much as a short sketch of the personnel of this frater.

Buttons.

June 10th, the Grand Commander's order, that black buttons be worn on the uniform coat, was obeyed by covering the metal buttons with cloth, or velvet. At the next annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, and following the example of the newly installed Grand Commander (Thomas), every button-cover was removed—when, "presto!" the "appropriate trimmings" required by the regulations appeared over every knightly breast.

Upon this subject these thoughts intrude:

The regulations require that where metal appears, it shall be white or yellow, according to rank. Metal buttons for the cap, metal belt-buckles, bullion (metal) shoulder straps and crosses, metal scabbards, etc., and "appropriate trimmings" for the coat. What unprejudiced mind would call black cloth buttons on a

coat, with such flashy accompaniments, either "appropriate," tasteful or in harmony with the things described? "O! Consistency, thou art a"—a broth of a boy.

From that day to this, silver and gold plated buttons have been worn by DeMolay Commandery. Indeed, the Grand Commandery (proceedings 1879, page 28) settled the question that metal buttons were "appropriate trimmings."

The expenses of the representatives of the Commandery to the Grand body were paid out of DeMolay's treasury.

The Tenth Anniversary.

April 13th, the tenth anniversary of the organization of DeMolay was celebrated in grand style at Liederkranz (now Music) Hall, by a promenade concert, hop and banquet. Nashville (Tennessee) Commandery No. 1, Louisville Commandery No. 1, Jeffersonville and New Albany Commanderies, the Grand officers of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, the three principal officers of all Kentucky Commanderies and the "Ladies Aid Society" were invited to attend.

The latter was an association of ladies whose object was to aid in raising funds for the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home. It paid into the treasury of that institution over \$12,000, heretofore noticed.

In the upper hall a promenade concert was given by an orchestra of twenty-five selected from the best musicians in the city.

The banquet was on a scale seldom, if ever before, attempted in Louisville. There were eight immense tables, extending across the entire length of the lower hall, and probably as many as 700 or 800 sat down to partake of the bounty and enjoy the hospitality of the young giant of ten years, which had grown up and become strong under trials to be the largest Commandery in Kentucky. The Commander, Sir Knight Meffert, in welcoming the guests, said:

" . . . Whilst, under the blessings of heaven, we have grown and flourished, death has been busy in our ranks. . . . Here and there a light has been extinguished, . . . comrades have fallen, beloved forms are now resting in honored graves. . . . We do not forget, even on a joyous occasion, to stop for a moment to speak of our brethren who have gone before us. . . ."

The sentiment: "To your individual and social happiness and prosperity," Sir Knight John D. Wickliffe (a fellow officer of the writer's in the late war) responded, giving a sketch of the Knights of the Temple, and said:

"The purest happiness of man is drawn from the social circle. It is around the hearthstone that the calm, sweet hours of life are passed, and in the sweet converse of wife and the merry prattle of children that the world and its cares, its trials and troubles, its successes and defeats are forgotten, and man is truly happy. . . . Social happiness is drawn from assemblies like this, where, impelled by the teachings of Masonry, chivalry and brotherhood mingle with the sisterhood in the festive hall, and the intercourse is elevated, toned and refined by the presence of lovely woman, and man moves in a higher atmosphere, produced by her influence.

"There are other essentials to happiness and prosperity. It is the consciousness of duty well done. . . ."

To the toast, "The Grand Encampment of the United States," Sir Knight Chas. R. Woodruff, Past Grand Commander and Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Encampment, responded:

". . . Ten years ago it was an official duty of mine to grant a dispensation for the organization of DeMolay Commandery, and although I regretted the loss of a number of valuable members of Louisville Commandery, yet I could not but regard the movement as one promising great benefits to the order in the city and throughout the state. . . . I have been an interested observer of her progress and can assert that this prosperity and position is due entirely to the careful and judicious management and unremitting attention of the membership, who have constantly made it a matter of pride to be satisfied with no half way measure, and have demanded from the officers a full performance of their duties. The financial management is especially deserving of the highest praise, and is worth the study and emulation of similar bodies. . . .

"While the ritual and the drill and the laws have been so well studied, sufficient time has been found by the Sir Knights to cultivate the amenities and courtesies of life. An innovation in these matters has proved a source of the utmost pleasure. I allude to the introduction of ladies into the festivities . . .

"Whatever motive, however, may have brought about this

happy arrangement, it is sincerely to be desired that the ladies will continue their approbation and will also favor a goodly number of the Sir Knights with their welcome company to participate in the national reunion of Templars at the approaching triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment in Cleveland. . . ."

The third toast was "The Grand Commandery of Kentucky," response by Sir Knight J. Swigert.

Then followed: "Nashville Commandery No. 1," response by Sir Knight J. S. Barrow.

"New Albany Commandery No. 5," responded to by Rev. Sir Knight Gierlow.

"Jeffersonville Commandery No. 27," response by Sir Knight Woolsey.

"Louisville Commandery No. 1," response by Sir Knight Thos. H. Sherley.

"The Ladies' Aid Society," response by Rev. Sir Knight H. A. M. Henderson, who said:

". . . Ladies' aid! Who can do without it? Masonry itself would perish but for woman's aid! No man, no cause can succeed without woman's approval. Her frown is the winter of dismay and defeat; her smile is the sunshine of victory. Bodkins and bayonets move at her command; turkeys and tyrants broil on her gridiron; couriers and candidates run at her will, and crowds and cradles hush at her lullaby. She is ordained by God to be man's helpmeet. Behind all the strife and struggle of existence is her orbit of movement. Her position is higher than that of man's can be. Her mission is to ennoble and beautify the sweet services of the world's best life. . . ."

"The Masonic Widows and Orphans Home" was a theme for response by Frater Thos. L. Jefferson, Sr., who said:

". . . You may well be proud of your progress . . . but in recapitulating your knightly deeds of the past ten years, there are none that shed more glory upon your career than the lively interest you have taken in the home. In addition to the large contribution you have made as a body to that institution, a considerable sum can be added as having been given by your members. We say here, not in the spirit of boasting, but with honest pride, that your Commandery has not only contributed the largest sum made by a Commandery, but that the contributions by your members in their individual capacity have been among

the largest in amount made to the institution. . . . You participated in the laying of the corner stone of an edifice that we trust in God you will participate in dedicating to him, to charity, to yourselves, to posterity as the grandest monument of Masonic love of the nineteenth century. So mote it be."

Other toasts were proposed, drank and responded to.

The guests adjourned to the large hall, where dancing and music were enjoyed till the little hours of morning. And while

"Eyes spake love to eyes that spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell,"

Every guest was presented with flowers and a souvenir. The halls were adorned in superb magnificence. Even the outside of the building was decorated by immense crosses of gas jets, and strings of lanterns were hung about in graceful profusion, extending across the street in several directions, and as high as the flag staff, from which many were suspended.

It was a fairy scene of oriental splendor and I fear too lavish in expenditure of means. However,

"'Twas bright, 'twas heavenly, but—'tis past."

DeMolay doesn't do things by halves—except! There must be spots on the sun to mar its brightness, and the great Sir Jacques de Molai was not without blemish; so this Commandery needs but to remove a few spots, and "practice the Christian virtues" with more consistency, honoring the name of Deity, and the fullness of its glory will indeed be *ne plus ultra*.

Harry P. Bradshaw.

July 18th, the Commandery was called to bury Sir Knight Harry P. Bradshaw, an architect who drew the designs and superintended the building of (old) Broadway and Floyd Streets Methodist Church, the Lutheran Church, Market and Clay Streets, and the Hebrew place of worship at Sixth and Broadway. He was buried from the Church of the Messiah (Fourth and York Streets), Unitarian. Louisville Lodge No. 400, of which he was a member, participated in the last sad offices.

When the corner stone of the Jewish Temple was laid, it had cut upon it "A. D. 1866," and so remained until after the building was enclosed. On mentioning the facts to Frater Bradshaw, he

was asked, "Why in the world did you put on that stone 'A. D.,' Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord, in whom the Jews do not believe?" There was no reply, save a smile, but in passing the Temple again it was observed that a panel had taken the place of the letters, which must have offended the orthodox Hebrews.

The Grand Encampment in Cleveland



April 26, 1877, and DeMolay attended it, having rented an old court-room on the third floor of a building fronting the public square or park, at a cost of \$25 a day rental for the empty room. "Bunks," or two-story cots, carried from Louisville, were set up at night and taken down in the morning, but furnished comfortable resting places for refreshing sleep, after "the boys" became too tired and sleepy to continue in making night hideous with pranks and fun.

At this conclave the attraction of "old Bourbon, right from Kentucky," drew many to DeMolay's lofty quarters. Why whiskey should be esteemed a proper thing for Christian Knights to offer as a tempter to "poor fellow soldiers of Jesus Christ," passeth all understanding, especially for DeMolay which was organized because, as its founders claimed, this tempter had obtained too firm a footing in their jurisdiction.

During the conclave a company of the largest men to be found among the Sir Knights then at Cleveland, none weighing less than 250 pounds, perhaps, and few, if any, under 6 feet high, came up with heavy tread, headed by Sir Knight Lansing Burrows (afterwards a resident of Kentucky and Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter). They were introduced as "the heavy weights from the West," and all "participated." It was hinted that most of them were lighter (headed) weights before they retired.

Thirteen Commanderies entered the competitive drill, which gave an impetus to the military spirit, resulting in the preparation of a system of tactics and drill, and formulation of a drill corps in DeMolay Commandery that achieved renown in after years. This was noticed at length in the annals of last year.

Schneider's band, of Louisville, accompanied the Commandery, which started out on the very extended street parade, but Sir

Knight Northup who was in command wheeled out of the column and returned, when two-thirds of it had been completed because of the lame feet of many Sir Knights, who were unaccustomed to severe duty of this kind.

The decorations along the line of march were varied and profuse.

A trip by steamer to Put-in-Bay and other islands was among the pleasant entertainments given to the visiting Templars. During this voyage many amusing incidents occurred, especially in connection with the nausea of seasickness. One Sir Knight was leaning over the vessel's side "a very sick man" no doubt, when another approached and sympathetically asked, "Are you sick, Sir Knight?" The other replied, "Do you think I'm doing all this for fun?"

Another assured his sympathizing fraters that he did not mind the sickness, but it was a source of regret that he was forced to part with all the good eating that he had enjoyed so much.

A member of the Commandery put his own and his daughter's cards in an empty wine bottle and threw it overboard. This was picked up by a passing vessel several weeks afterwards and led to serious enquiries as to the safe return of the two, it being surmised that they had ventured out in a small boat and got into trouble.

The Commandery visited many "open houses" and "headquarters"

" With ringle, rangle, ringle,
By twos and threes and single,"
Where cake and wine or toddy
Was free to everybody.

In many instances the whole Commandery, headed by the band,

Marched in the tents with all their able men
And *smiled* and *smiled* e'er they marched out again.

One of the "headquarters" was made of garrison flags, roof, ceiling and walls—very handsome.

During the street parade, water was offered by kind citizens, but declined by DeMolay with "No, thanks, we are from Kentucky." As a piece of pleasantry this was good, but for the reputation of "Christian Soldiers" and of the state, it was regretted by many "in the ranks."

The Commandery's treasury furnished 1,000 lithographed ribbon badges—very pretty—for use of the Sir Knights.

This was a most delightful entertainment, and so far as memory serves me the only drawback was the heavy street march that laid several up on account of "wounded feet."

November 13th, Sir Knight A. H. Gardner, for the committee appointed to consider the question of refitting the Commandery rooms, reported that the cost would be from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The idea seemed to meet with general favor and a committee was appointed to raise funds for the improvements contemplated.

A communication, touching the subject, was presented to the Temple Company, but on March 12, 1878, Sir Knight Gardner reported: "That the directors of the Masonic Temple Company took no action on the memorial presented to them." Whereupon the committee was discharged at its own request.

Determined to secure better quarters if possible another committee was appointed in April, consisting of W. H. Meffert, H. R. Mitchell and H. B. Grant, to interview the Temple Company, acting in conjunction with Louisville Commandery. The record of May 14, 1878, tells this story: "Sir H. B. Grant, chairman of the committee on refitting hall, submitted a proposition drafted by the joint committee of Louisville and DeMolay Commanderies, said proposition to be presented to the Masonic Temple Company after receiving the indorsement of the two Commanderies." The Commandery approved it, and the Recorder having failed to enter it on the minutes, a synopsis is here given from memory.

The Temple Company was to repair the rooms, reducing into one the Asylum and Red Cross rooms, taking in the hall (between them and the banquet hall), which passed next to the north ends of the Asylum and Red Cross rooms, making the Asylum almost square, as it now appears.

An additional rental of \$50 a year was to be paid by each Commandery for five years, the company agreeing to keep the outer halls, approaches and stairs to the door of entrance in good order, which, by the way, has never—or "hardly ever"—been done, even unto this day.

In November, 1877, Sir Knight John H. Hancock—he who now carries the keys to the strong box of the city's money box,

yclept city treasury—procured a ballot box, under instruction, at a modest cost of \$15. It was inlaid in stripes and turreted. Long may it do valiant service.

Sir Knights W. H. Meffert, H. B. Grant and Jas. A. Beattie were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws.

Our Lady Guests.



MRS. THOS. LONG, HOPKINSVILLE.



MRS. WILLIAM RYAN.

CHAPTER XII.

Doings in 1878.



JAS. F. GRINSTEAD. 101

Sir Knight James F. Grinstead was elected Commander January 8, 1878.

At that conclave the Finance Committee reported that \$1,501.45 had been received by the Recorder; \$1,163.30 was owing in dues, and that the Recorder owed \$192.95, yet the treasurer had but \$5.19 in his hands!

This suggests the importance of prompt collections and frequent (quarterly)

looking after financial affairs.

On the same evening \$257.25 was paid by members.

By motion, the retiring Commander was permitted to retain his shoulder straps and a new pair, costing \$6, was ordered for the incoming chief.

The old Recorder's written report in February, acknowledging an indebtedness to the Commandery, became the subject for animated and protracted discussion. The report was spread upon the minutes, and at the succeeding conclave objection to such a record was made, coupled with a motion to expunge. This was declared out of order by the Commander, who decided that "the Commandery had the right to amend the record when there had been any omission, or to correct an error, but did not have the right to expunge any part known to be correct." Members held that while the Recorder properly exercised his judgment in writing up his minutes, the Commandery was the competent and final judge as to what matter was or was not proper to be recorded. That many things done in the Commandery were esoteric in their

nature, and if its action reflected upon the character of a frater that fact alone would suggest a doubt as to the propriety of making it a matter of permanent record. That submission of the written minutes to the body for its approval implied the right of the body to make them correct as to facts and at the same time to determine whether they contained anything that ought not to be written therein. That while all that was written should be strictly true, it was unnecessary and sometimes unwise and absolutely wrong to tell or record everything one knew because it happened to be true.

The Commandery resolved to attend the Grand Commandery in Danville. The officers were instructed to make arrangements for the pilgrimage, and the question of drill was again urged.

At the suggestion of Frater E. G. Hall, sixteen members pledged themselves to attend drills, which were to be advertised in the *Courier-Journal* and *Commercial*. The Small Hall of the Temple was to be the drill room, and the rent therefor \$2 per night. This wrestling with the "tramp, tramp" question is frequently mentioned in these chronicles, but for many years it was a failure.

A committee was appointed to procure complete files of the Grand Encampment and Grand Commandery proceedings. By a misunderstanding the very one who cared little for such things was made chairman of the committee, and though urged to secure copies offered for sale (at a less price than the proceedings of the Grand Encampment for 1859 can now be procured), nothing was done, and the opportunity passed.

April 9th, an invitation to visit Nashville Commandery in May came by wire, but the proposed Danville trip precluded another one during the same month. The chief officers of DeMolay were directed to reply, declining with thanks.

One week afterward DeMolay escorted the remains of Sir Knight Albert Jackson, deceased, of St. Elmo Commandery, Memphis, from St. Joseph's Infirmary on Fourth, between Chestnut and Broadway, to the Nashville depot. This was done by a large detachment headed by a band of music.

St. Elmo sent its acknowledgment for the services, as well as for the attention paid the deceased during his illness at the infirmary, and asked for a statement of expenses incurred. To this the reply was made that DeMolay Commandery had no bill

against St. Elmo Commandery for expenses while performing a knightly courtesy or fraternal attention to a Sir Knight sojourning in Louisville, or for expenses incurred in showing respect in forwarding his remains.

The Commandery, having completed arrangements to attend the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, to be held in Danville, went in force on May 7th, and drilled for ten minutes, to furnish a competitor for Frankfort Commandery No. 4, as has been noticed under "Drill and Tactics."

The entertainment by our fraters of Danville was elegant and elaborate. It was here that the Grand Commander elect discarded the black and donned the metal button, as "appropriate trimming" for a uniform having metal buckle, bright metal sword scabbard and chain "hangers," bullion shoulder straps, etc. Nearly all the Sir Knights imitated the example, accepting it as a *quasi* rescinding of former orders on the subject. This, also, was hereinbefore noticed.

A public installation was a feature of the occasion, and besides being well arranged, Eminent Sir Knight Rob Morris rendered his "Dramatic Address" (see Tactics), with excellent effect.



MISS LOLLIE RYAN.

Ryan Commandery No. 17, in Danville, was named in honor of the first Prelate of DeMolay, Sir Knight Wm. Ryan, who became Commander (1872) and Grand Commander (1879). At this conclave he gave a beautiful banner to his namesake, the presentation being made by his lovely daughter, Miss Lollie Ryan (afterwards Mrs John A. Halde- man, but now, alas! deceased), at the public installation of the

Grand officers. Addressing the presiding officer, she said:

"Right Eminent Grand Commander: The reputation for genuine chivalry which Knights Templars enjoy, and the innate respect that gentlemen have ever shown for my own sex, emboldens me to trespass somewhat upon your courtesy, that I may present to Ryan Commandery, through its representative, a banner

of your magnanimous order, as coming from him whose name I am proud to bear and whom your Commandery has honored in a very especial manner.] Then, turning to Sir Knight Deering, of Ryan Commandery, she continued:]

"Eminent Sir: In olden times, we are told, brave knights honored fair ladies to a degree more demonstrative, perhaps, but surely not more courteous and kind than that which has distinguished the knights of your order, 'whose well-earned fame hath spread both far and wide for deeds of charity and pure beneficence.' If valiant exploits on the bloody fields of Palestine have given to those sturdy warriors a name as lasting as time, I am glad to recognize in the exploits of their illustrious successors deeds whose glory shall echo through the boundless ages of eternity. I need but point to that monument of charity, the evidence of faithfulness to knightly vows, which graces the fair metropolis of this proud old Commonwealth, to assure you that, so long as the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home shall stand, I do not fear that the calumnious term of flatterer will be applied to any one who, in the most glowing terms, may refer to those who, though checked in their work by the tempest that demolished but could not keep down the practical charity of Kentucky Masons and Templars, that will stand for ages to come as the embodiment of knightly honor.

"As an appropriate finale to the interesting ceremonies that have placed so gallant a gentleman at the head of such an order, is it not befitting that I should seize upon the occasion to unfurl the banner of the cross and place it in the loyal keeping of Ryan Commandery No. 17? That you will defend this standard I can not doubt. That the great principles of Christian virtue whose emblem is emblazoned upon it will ever be held sacred by you and the noble Commandery you represent, is but to say you are Knights Templars, in whose honor it is safe to confide."

St. John's Day.

St. John's Day was celebrated in the interest of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, and the Commandery accepted an invitation to take part in the exercises, being thereby forced to decline a knightly request to join New Albany and Jeffersonville Commanderies in celebrating the festival near the city of

New Albany. DeMolay invited these neighboring Commanderies to unite in the celebration "on this side of the river."

John Finzer; Geo. Huntzicker.

Under dispensation, DeMolay Commandery marched to the residence of Sir Knight John Finzer and gave him a surprise serenade, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his birthday, where the fraters received an elegant reception and welcome.

Joy and sorrow are strangely mingled in this world. To-day we rejoice; to-morrow we may be called upon to mourn. This Sir Knight, who was honored and beloved, received many evidences of the affection of his fraters, the sincerity of which was shown on very many occasions, especially by such demonstrations, just recorded; by promoting him from the ranks to the head of the Commandery; and, finally, at his burial in 1890, which will be noticed further on.

Geo. Huntzicker was buried with knightly honors in Cave Hill Cemetery on the 17th of July.

The following preamble to a resolution was adopted:

"Resolutions [containing fulsome flattery] have become so common that your committee are persuaded that the dead would be more honored in the breach than in the observance of such a custom; therefore,

"Resolved, that a page of our records be set apart to the memory of our departed frater, on which shall be inscribed . . ." a biographical sketch.

The committee wound it up and spoiled a good thing by branching out into the same "None knew him but to love him"—and all that sort of thing. That he was a worthy brother is conceded, but the protest raised by the committee was violated in their own report. He is represented as having been a quiet, charitable and true Templar.

August 13th, a committee was appointed to solicit contributions for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in Mississippi. In the meantime \$50 was donated for the immediate relief of Grenada Commandery No 15, in the heart of the stricken district, of which due acknowledgments were made.

Rumors Investigated.

It was reported that a member of DeMolay Commandery had circulated reports inimical to No. 1, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, which had created much comment and some feeling. The committee was unable to discover that such statements had been made by a member of this Commandery, and was discharged. This was a strange affair, of which the writer became fully advised some time afterward.

It appeared that it all grew out of a misunderstanding, as most of the rumors do, and was magnified into a serious charge. The remarks from which the grave accusation sprung were "unguarded expressions," as those related of King Solomon on a certain occasion, and which well nigh cost the life of a particular friend and favorite of his. While the Sir Knight was entirely innocent of making any derogatory comments, as a matter of fact, or of intending to convey the meaning reported, yet mischief was done—the moral of which is simply this: Before repeating statements likely to lead to trouble, it is well to get the exact words, or, by interrogatories, ascertain the true meaning of the speaker, and fairly determine whether the words justified the conclusions. "Where there is no tale-bearer strife ceaseth."

Edwin Barrow died, and resolutions of sympathy for his bereaved wife were adopted (October 8th), but there is no record of his having been buried by the Commandery or any note as to the date of his decease. It is a pity that the records fail to show such things.

Errors of Committees.

A strange thing, though possibly not an isolated case, is noticed about this time.

The dues of a member, who afterward died leaving considerable property though not a superabundance, perhaps, were donated to him. A motion for such an object being made, it is assumed that the brother making it understands the case and is fully advised, and no one feels disposed to oppose it. Is it not a better plan to refer it to a committee of inquiry before action? A bill for things purchased is so referred, almost without exception. Why not the other?

If a member is in want, he ought to be relieved, and speedily; but the thoughtless donation is like promiscuous giving that does little real good, and prevents relief being given where it ought to be applied.

It is true that committees are sometimes woefully negligent and culpably careless. To guard against this, facts rather than conclusions ought to be reported. Certainly not conclusions without facts or a statement that the whole matter has been thoroughly investigated. Only thorough investigations should be accepted. This applies to committees on petitions as well as on matters of finance.

Let us consider two actual examples: A committee was appointed at a subsequent date to procure a place for the safe keeping of certain articles, and approved a bid of \$25 per year after suggesting that \$5 be taken off, leaving the offer \$20 a year. A little inquiry procured a better place for \$5 a year, without the contingent expenses that were coupled with the first proposition requiring an outlay of as much more.

A committee reported "favorable" on a petition for degrees, because the applicant was "a clever gentleman" and a Royal Arch Mason. Had they made the most meager inquiries, it would have been discovered that the postulant was grossly immoral in his private life, profane and atheistical.

Some Grand Lodges require catechetical answers to a series of questions, leaving the lodge to form its own conclusions from the evidence adduced. This appears to be about as it should be, thorough and businesslike. It causes the committee to collect the evidence, and insures it by formulating questions to be answered. The body can then judge whether or not the investigation has been properly made, and is informed so that it can decide as to the fitness of the candidate.

Appeals and Charges.

In October, a series of appeals were taken from decisions of the Commander, that gave spice to the proceedings, but no personal offense grew out of them, though the debate was animated. Certain members were summoned to show cause why they should not be suspended for non-payment of dues. At the request of one of the Sir Knights, and in his behalf, the Com-

mandery was asked that the frater be granted until the next stated conclave in which to pay his indebtedness, the cause of the delay asked for being failure to receive certain rents that ought to have been paid before.

The Commander decided that the body had no right to grant further time; also, that the delinquent must be proceeded against in accordance with the by-laws.

A motion that action in the case be postponed until the December conclave was declared out of order, and an appeal was at once taken. A member then put these questions to the Commander for his decision: "Did not the Commandery have the right to grant a delinquent Sir Knight further time in which to pay his dues, or to remit his dues?" The Commander decided in the negative, and the member appealed from the decision.

Then followed twelve motions, made by three different members, to donate all or a portion of the dues of the member named in each motion, so that the indebtedness would be reduced below the amount which rendered the delinquent liable to be suspended for non-payment.

These several motions were entertained by the Commander. Here are some samples:

"Sir Knight E. G. Hall moved that \$4 of the dues for the year 1874, \$4 for the year 1875, \$4 for the year 1876, and \$4 for the year 1877 of Sir Knight ——— be remitted." In this form only would the Commander entertain the motions, and in this way about \$100 was remitted. Included in the list were those who wanted but a month's time, not being prepared just at the moment.

Formal charges for "unknightly conduct" were preferred against seven members, who were behind in dues. The specification set out "that the said ——— was, on the 8th day of January of this year, indebted to the amount of ——— dollars, which amount he has failed to pay, in violation of Section 1, Article 5 of the by-laws of this Commandery, and in violation of his knightly vows and to the scandal and disgrace of the order of knighthood."

A motion was made to strike out all of the specification after the word "by-laws." Whereupon, the Commander ruled: "That the charge and specification were in accord with the form laid down by the Grand Encampment, and the Commandery had no right to strike out any portion of the specification."

A Sir Knight insisted that the form was not intended for cases of non-payment of dues, and appealed from the decision.

Pending the appeals, action in the several cases was postponed, and the parties charged were to be summoned. It is hardly necessary to add that every appeal was sustained.

At the next conclave the matter of charges came up. One of the Sir Knights having paid his dues, the Recorder moved that the charges against him be dismissed. The Commander ruled the motion out of order, deciding that the Commandery had no control over the charges; that the Captain General having preferred them he alone could withdraw them. Of course, an appeal was taken. The Captain General asked permission to withdraw the charges, but the Commander refused to grant it. A motion to reconsider was lost.

In another case, a motion to instruct the Captain General to withdraw the charges was ruled out by the Commander. From that an appeal was taken.

The remission of dues of the member who merely desired a month's time was "rescinded," and the full amount paid.

The appeals were sustained, although the Recorder erred in reporting one appeal, which was, in fact, not made, and his attention was directed to it when the decisions were read in the Commandery.

A worthy member, who had been a prosperous wholesale merchant, was helped by an appropriation of \$25, and the Commandery took steps to assist at the

Dedication of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home.

October 23, 1878, the Commandery was called to escort the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home and Infirmary.

The Commandery marched to the Louisville Hotel (south side of Main, between Sixth and Seventh streets), whence the Grand Master* was escorted to the Masonic Home building, and the ceremonies of dedication were performed. The Grand Master was escorted back to his quarters after the dedication.

*He afterwards became Superintendent of the Home and stood most prominently beloved. His name is not given because it is deemed best not to give it.

"Schneider's Great Western Star Band" furnished the music, at a cost of \$40.

The Commandery rooms having been repaired, \$300 was paid out of the treasury as the Commandery's pro rata, in addition to private contributions and the share of Louisville Commandery No. 1. The entire cost to DeMolay Commandery and its membership was something like \$1,200, if memory is not at fault.

J. F. Olmstead, of Malta Commandery No. 21, of Binghamton, New York, having died in Louisville, after receiving attention from members of DeMolay, his remains were taken to his home under the special charge of a Sir Knight, J. D. Forrester, of DeMolay, and the expenses were paid by DeMolay Commandery No. 12. On the return of Sir Knight Forrester, and in response to inquiry, the Binghamton Commandery was officially informed that DeMolay Commandery had no bill against it.

This manner of proceeding in cases of attention to transient fraters, when expenses have been incurred, has been the uniform custom with the magnanimous DeMolay. May it ever be thus.

Accessions and demissions, appeals, etc., had been considered during the year, which closed on the 14th of January, 1879.

(See tables for members and their status.)



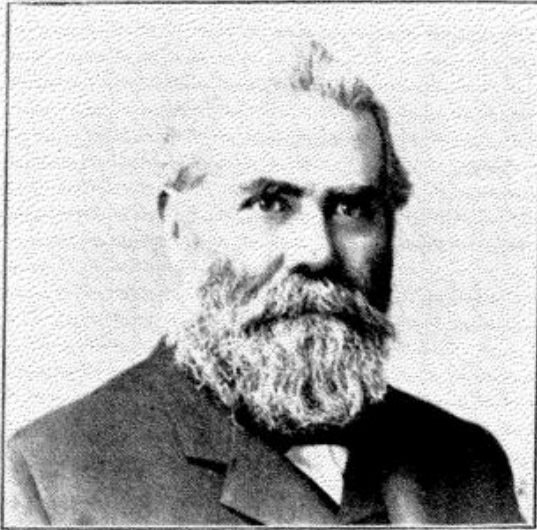
MISS EMMA MEFFERT.



MRS. CHAS. P. DEHLER.

CHAPTER XIII.

Events of 1879-80.



EDWIN G. HALL. 48.

January 14, 1879, Edwin Gilbert Hall was elected Commander. On his installation at a called meeting, January 20th, he made some pertinent remarks touching the duties of officers. It is a noticeable feature that in the commencement of his term he signs the record, when the minutes are approved, as he did when acting Commander before his election.

Frater Hall also commenced by opening with full ceremonies, including escort, and called the Commandery early in February for instruction and drill.

Sir Knights charged, as was noted in the chronicles of last year, were cited for trial under charges amended by striking out the conclusions as to the effect of their alleged delinquency, viz., making it "to the scandal and disgrace of the order, in violation of knightly vows," by their failure to pay dues. Pleas of "not guilty" having been entered and a frater appointed to defend the accused, the trials were set for a special conclave. Charges against two were dismissed, time was granted to one and one was suspended indefinitely.

In the latter case, the facts set out in the specification were found to be true; or, in the language of the record, "The vote was taken as to the guilt or innocence on the specification, which was not sustained!"

By-Laws and Pertinent Comments.

Sir Knights W. H. Meffert, H. B. Grant and Jas. A. Beattie had been appointed in September, 1877, to revise the by-laws. The

proposed revision was submitted in December, 1878, spread in full upon the record and were amended and adopted in March, 1879. These were ordered to be printed with the burial service.

The "Committee" appear to have taken ample time, but the recollection of the writer of these chronicles is, that the revision was made by one of the committee without consultation with his co-committeemen. The deliberation or time, or whatever it was, seems to have been contagious, and the Commandery waited for three months, took two meetings to consider and act upon the revision, and in less than half a year commenced changing the same code.

Just here—and some moralizing is good condiment for chronicles—it may be asserted that a committee is sometimes all head or no head, with a small body. One of those named will act without an interchanging of views with the others, who assent to the report, not having given it more than a glance. This must certainly be wrong. Several are appointed that the body may have the benefit of an earnest investigation and consideration of the subject referred to them, and the aggregate conclusion of at least a majority of the committee is an inalienable right of the creating power.

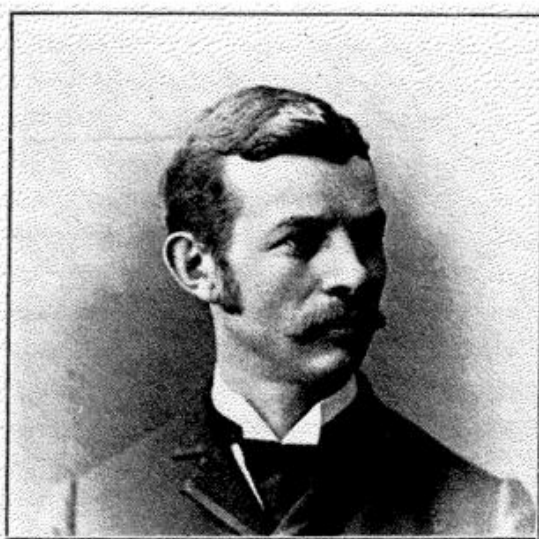
A committeeman, no matter what he may be socially, intellectually or officially, has no right to assume the functions of the entire committee. In such a case, it ought to be treated as an affront when such "prerogatives" are usurped.

The revised code changed the time for elections from January to April, to conform to the action of the Grand Commandery (1879, page 35).

In March, the question of celebrating St. John's Day was considered, and, as usual, for the benefit of the Masonic Home. Preparations to attend the Grand Commandery, which held its annual conclave in Henderson, commenced. Sir Knight E. G. Hall was appointed by the local Commandery in Henderson as "Grand Marshal," for which DeMolay deemed the honor to itself sufficient to tender its thanks.

A committee—A. H. Gardner, Wm. Moses and C. C. Vogt—with a similar committee from Louisville Commandery, contracted with the Packet Company for transportation, guaranteeing \$1,300 for the trip to Henderson.

DeMolay tendered escort to the Grand Commander, W. La-



CHAS. EGGERS. 482



JAMES D. FORRESTER. 117



ALBERT P. GANS. 560



F. W. GERDING. 144



H. GERNHARDT. 544



T. D. GIBSON. 513

Rue Thomas (now Grand Master of Templars), and to the Deputy Grand Commander, Wm. Ryan, from Louisville to Henderson. Both Sir Knights accepted the courtesy and were duly escorted with banners flying.

DeMolay made preparation for entertaining in style while in Henderson, and secured a large canvas pavilion from Louisville Lodge No. 400, under which to receive its visitors. Bradford Commandery No. 9 united with No. 12 in the reception. It was elegantly done, and the cordial receptions by the local Commandery were truly Kentuckian in style of genuine hospitality.

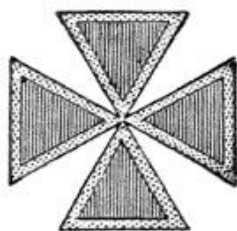
Some Absurdities Noticed.

A march to exhibit the "knightly bearing" of the "valiant and magnanimous" brigade terminated in a review. The Grand officers were on horseback, as they ought always to be, but the Grand Standard was carried by a squad who rode in a carriage. Oh, my! can anything be more absurd or ridiculous? Think of it! In a column of uniformed "soldiers," or men mounted and on foot, representing cavalry and infantry, to carry their standards in a carriage!

This is the "knightly style," and generally the Grand Commander and staff, "at the head of the Grand Commandery," loll back in a wheeled vehicle! If wounded, he should go in an ambulance; if in command, on horseback or on foot.

The old custom of a "Grand Marshal" has happily been done away with by Templars, and the Grand Captain General now performs that duty. This is in harmony with Templar formations, but the place of the Grand Commander being "at the head of his Grand Commandery," implies that he is there to command, as a general "at the head of his army." While it is not essential that he give the oral commands, he should direct the movements by orders through his staff officers. Why not?

Drill and the Prize Banner.



A competitive drill took place between DeMolay and Henderson Commandery, in "go-as-you-please" movements, Geo. W. Northup and B. G. Witt commanding the respective detachments for drill. On being summoned to hear the judges' award, Sir Knight Witt marched his

Commandery, with swords reversed, in funeral time to the front of the judges, which was a Witt-y and a graceful acknowledgment of defeat at the hand of the visitors. It took all the sting out of chagrin, and paid a compliment to the local Commandery's guests, pleasantly accepting in advance the anticipated judgment, and reflected honor upon Henderson Commandery and Sir Knight Witt. All this has been noted before under "Drill of the Commandery."

In the Grand Commandery Proceedings (1879, page 57) the following report is recorded:

"To the Grand Commandery of Kentucky:

"Your committee to award the prize banner to the best drilled Commandery at the present annual conclave have the honor to report that at the time appointed the various Commanderies formed in line and repaired to the place selected for the competitive drill. After inspection and review by the Grand officers, DeMolay Commandery No. 12, of Louisville, and Henderson Commandery No. 14 announced their desire to compete for the banner.

"Your committee here take occasion to congratulate the Grand Commandery on the marked improvement in the military features of the order. Not only the two Commanderies named above, but the whole line exhibited unmistakable signs of improvement in the drill. We think this is due to the close study of the admirable tactics and drill submitted by Sir Knight H. B. Grant, and adopted by your Grand body one year ago.

"After witnessing the many beautiful movements displayed by the two above named Commanderies in this closely contested drill, your committee decided to award the banner to the custody of DeMolay Commandery No. 12.

"Respectfully submitted,

Sir Knight W. LaRue Thomas,

Sir Knight E. J. Curley,

Sir Knight James M. Saffell,

Major J. Ed. Rankin,

Major John J. Reeves,

Committee of Award."

This banner was given by Sir Knight Harry C. Warren, of Louisville Commandery No. 1, to be drilled for by the Commanderies of the State.

1875 it was won by Paducah Commandery No. 11, at Paducah.

1876, by Frankfort Commandery No. 4, at Georgetown.

1877, by Richmond Commandery No. 19, at Carlisle. But the drilling was indifferent, and the detachments were in some cases made up of volunteers on the spot from different Commanderies. From this on the drilling was excellent and DeMolay took part as a distinct organization.

1878, won by Frankfort Commandery No. 4, at Danville.

1879, won by DeMolay Commandery No. 12, at Henderson.

1880, won by DeMolay Commandery No. 12, at Louisville.

1881, won by Louisville Commandery No. 1, at Lexington.

1882, won by DeMolay Commandery No. 12, at Covington.

And there being no daring aspirant to claim it since then, it is held by the Champions of America.

At this meeting of the Grand Commandery, Past Commander Wm. Ryan was elected Grand Commander, and Sir Knight E. G. Hall was elected Grand Senior Warden.

Sir Knight J. Clint Collier, of Apollo Commandery No. 1, was created an honorary member, July 8, 1879.

The military spirit was up, and at this early date (July) a committee was appointed to consult with Louisville Commandery in relation to entertaining at the Grand Commandery, which would meet in Louisville May, 1880.

In September, the last "scrip" issued to keep the Commandery from financial discomfiture—fully noted in the earlier chronicles—was paid and presented to "Eliza Commandery." Just what body this was is not clear.

Another piece of the scrip was devoted to everlasting conspicuousity by framing.

A complete set of the proceedings of the Grand Commandery was tendered to DeMolay by H. B. Grant, provided the Commandery would procure a suitable receptacle or case for the books. The matter was referred to the three principal officers, and died. The same Sir Knight subsequently gave a set to the Commandery.

It is strange that there is so little interest in preserving records.

Old record books are often lost and printed proceedings are rarely taken care of.

The records solemnly declare that certain orders were read "at the head of the lines," and swords were kept at a present during the reading! Just where the place designated (at the head of the lines) is, or why it is selected, may puzzle wise men. And why swords should be held in a fatiguing position when perfect ease is essential to proper attention is another conundrum.

Grand Commander Wm. Ryan was invited to confer the orders, and on the 14th of September did it in his own impressive style.



JACOB F. WELLER. 15

September 14th, Sir Knight Jacob F. Weller presented the Commandery with five life memberships in the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, each costing \$100. Sir Knight Weller afterward became president of the Home, and has to this writing (1897) been earnest in season and out of season, in rendering faithful and valuable services to that institution, whose last three presidents were members of DeMolay.

In November, a committee reported a programme for the entertainment of the Grand Commandery in Louisville, during the month of May, 1880. After ineffectual efforts to agree upon the plan submitted, or any other, the matter was indefinitely postponed, as an amendment to the original motion!

Entertainment of the Grand Commandery.

It would amuse or perplex parliamentarians to follow the remarkable motions at this meeting.

Immediately after adopting the "amendment" to postpone in-

definitely, and "the original motion as amended" (to postpone), the following was adopted:

"That DeMolay Commandery entertain the Grand Commandery in May next, in some way to be determined at some future meeting of the Commandery, to be held (at the option of the Commander) for the purpose of considering the best manner of," etc.

At a called conclave the following was adopted and is of record:

"The representatives of Louisville and DeMolay Commanderies jointly invited the Grand Commandery of Kentucky to hold its next annual conclave in Louisville.

"The manner of entertaining the Grand Commandery and visiting Knights being discussed, it was understood by Eminent Sir Knight E. G. Hall, and others, that it should be a joint entertainment by the two Commanderies. This met with hearty approval of individual members of DeMolay Commandery, and had become so fixed in their minds as to be looked upon almost as conclusive. Subsequently, a committee was appointed to make more formal arrangements with our fraters of No. 1. This committee met with representatives from Louisville Commandery and reported a plan, with explanations looking to separate entertainments at night, which took the members of this Commandery so by surprise that at the last meeting the measure passed without discussion. It was, however, immediately reconsidered. After some hesitation, lest a construction not justified by the true feeling of the members should be put upon the action, the matter was postponed, with the understanding that the Eminent Commander would call a special conclave to consider the whole question. It was confidently hoped that some plan might then be devised by which both Commanderies would be enabled to unite in receiving and hospitably entertaining our knightly guests.

"Whereas, this Commandery would view with great disfavor any plan that should sanction anything but a united effort to make the welcome to our city, in May, most cordial and fraternal; because,

"1st. In union there is wisdom to devise, strength to sustain and carry out any plan that should be deemed expedient and proper. Unity will promote fraternal love between the Commanderies and knightly brotherhood of Louisville. Besides, it will show to the Templars of Kentucky, to the distinguished offi-

cers of the Grand Encampment who may honor us with their presence, and to the world at large, 'how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.'

"2d. Separate entertainments will tend to paralyze the efforts made, and hazard its result by preventing a systematic arrangement so essential to complete success.

"3 Such a course will, without doubt, provoke an unfriendly rivalry, engender bitter feelings between the Commanderies here, and personal differences between Templars, causing the unnecessary and lavish expenditure of money in efforts to excel in magnificence and display, without a corresponding result in good. Besides, the success of one will be the prolific source of envy and jealousy on the part of the other. 'Where envying is, there is confusion' and 'jealousy is cruel as the grave.' Therefore

"Resolved 1, That it is the unanimous opinion of DeMolay Commandery No. 12 that everything done towards the entertainment of the Grand Commandery in May next ought to be done jointly in the name of the two Commanderies of Louisville, except, perhaps, the designation of a place at which each Commandery might receive its friends; and that should be limited by rules made by a joint committee.

"Resolved 2, That DeMolay Commandery No. 12, in the most courteous and fraternal spirit of unity, propose to Louisville Commandery No. 1 that the two Commanderies unite heart and hand in efforts to make the Grand conclave in this city memorable for the good will that shall prevail and the brilliancy of the orderly demonstration that may be unitedly agreed upon and unitedly executed.

"Resolved 3, That a committee of five be appointed to carry into effect the ideas presented in these preambles and resolutions, by

"First. Meeting and acting with a similar committee from Louisville Commandery No. 1, which our mother, said Commandery, is hereby respectfully and courteously requested to appoint for that purpose.

"Second. The joint committee so formed, to mature and present plans for the united work of the two Commanderies, as hereinbefore suggested.

"Resolved 4, That DeMolay Commandery No. 12 will deplore any separate, independent action in the welcome and en-

tertainment aforesaid, and most respectfully, but earnestly, protest against everything that might bear so much as the appearance of a want of harmony and knightly courtesy among the Templars of the Falls City.

"Resolved 5. That the Recorder deliver into the hands of the committee on the part of this Commandery, as herein provided for, an official copy of the foregoing paper to be by them presented to Louisville Commandery No. 1."

The committee appointed were H. B. Grant, Geo. C. Buchanan, J. F. Weller, T. L. Jefferson, Sr. (now deceased), and W. J. Duncan, who visited Louisville Commandery and presented the paper just quoted. It was, however, apparent that a joint reception would not be palatable, but probably be wholly unacceptable.

At the meeting of DeMolay, December 9, 1879, a committee from Louisville Commandery No. 1 was announced and entered. The Commandery stood at attention, and presented swords till the committee was escorted to the east. On motion, its members were invited to participate in the deliberations of DeMolay. "They then asked to present their papers and retired," says the record.

"Their papers" was a communication from No. 1 in reply to the one adopted by DeMolay. It, in short, adhered to the plan of entertaining the Grand Commandery, which has been explained, and a committee was appointed to reply. The Commandery was called to meet on the 5th of January, 1880, to hear the report, but what the report was is not shown, nor do I recollect it. At that meeting was present another committee of five from Louisville Commandery "to whom was referred the matter of entertaining the Grand Commandery in May next, and pledging themselves to abide by the action of said committee."

DeMolay appointed a similar committee to act with them and pledged itself to abide by the action of the joint committee. It made a report, March 9th, but the record is unsatisfactory in its statement as to the contents of the report. However, the conclusion was a sort of "joint and several" entertainment in which DeMolay should entertain the first night and second day and Louisville would also entertain separately. There were joint committees on reception, railroads and printing.

Whatever may have been claimed, the results foreshadowed

by DeMolay's protest were prominently apparent and commented on by visitors.

The entertainments were superior, and a large amount of money was expended. DeMolay's invitations were lithographed in good style (cost \$132.50), while those of Louisville Commandery were engraved on steel and exceedingly fine both in design and execution. Sir Knight Geo. C. Buchanan gave a reception at his residence, and everything was done to make the occasion a grand and memorable one, each Commandery striving to excel the other.

In January and February, 1880, steps were taken to prepare for the Grand Encampment gathering in Chicago during the month of August, and the Commandery agreed to go into camp on the lake front in that city during the triennial conclave.

A communication from the Grand Master of Templars, announcing the death of Grand Junior Warden, Sir Benjamin Ball Richardson, was "read at the head of the lines," swords at a *present*, and is recorded in full in the records.

This absurd usage has been referred to, and has been resisted for years, until finally the Grand Commander (1890, page 15) was induced to rule it out, so that now the present and uncover, while listening to the reading of orders, is officially condemned.

March 9, 1880, this Commandery resolved to observe Ascension Day.

April 10th, a strong detachment of thirty visited New Albany (Ind.) Commandery No. 5, and were received with courteous attention.

Shortly afterwards preparations were commenced that the Commandery might take part in the St. John's Day celebration for the benefit of the Masonic Home.

A Few "Pill-Grims" From Tennessee,

Who had been on a visit to various cities on the other side of the river, visited us on Monday, May 23, 1880. Among them were Sir Knights Geo. C. Connor, Past Grand Commander, of Chattanooga; Ben F. Haller, Past Grand Commander, of Memphis, both now deceased; Jas. D. Richardson, Grand Master; Jos. H. Fussell, Grand Commander; Wm. D. Robison, Deputy Grand Commander; J. W. McGrath, of Chattanooga; Robt. D. Smith, of

Columbia, and perhaps others whose names can not be recalled.

They were "camped" in a "carefully equipped" parlor of the Louisville Hotel, as guests of DeMolay, and shown such cordial attention as we were able to give them. The next night they attended the Commandery, when the order of Red Cross was conferred and a royal banquet enjoyed to the full. Our guests departed at low twelve, in a happy mood.

From the account afterwards published by the Pilgrims, it was evident that the enjoyment in Louisville was highly appreciated by every one of them, as it was by DeMolay.

They left with us a small round paper box, such as druggists use, having a printed label on the top enscribed: "I'm a Pill-Grim, and I'm a Strang(l)er. I can Tarry but a Night." On opening the box an immense blue mass pill was seen.



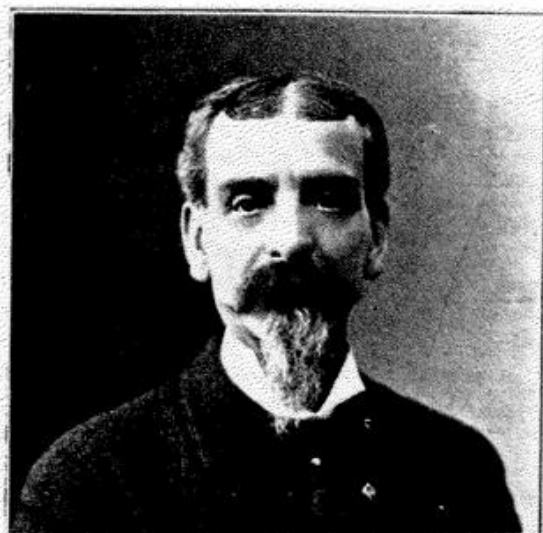
MISS EFFIE MAY POSTON.



MRS. JAS. L. SCOTT,
BORN ANNA MAY BOONE.

CHAPTER XIV.

Events of 1880-81.



LEONARD VARALLI. 58

April 13, 1880, Sir Knight Leonard Varalli was elected Commander, and was installed on the 22d.

May 6th, the Commandery celebrated Ascension Day in the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), at the corner of Fourth and York Streets.

May 12th and 13th, the Grand Commandery held its thirty-third annual conclave in Louisville, Grand Commander William Ryan (of DeMolay) presiding.

DeMolay "kept open house," entertaining a great number of visitors in Liederkrantz (now Music) Hall, Market Street, between First and Second. A promenade concert, dance and reception being given Wednesday night, "headquarters" was visited continuously next day. Matters connected with the preparation for this affair were referred to somewhat at length in the annals for 1879. The entertainment was gratifying to the members of the Commandery and its visitors. It would be difficult to bestow too much praise upon those who had it in charge, but their names can not, with certainty, be recalled. A deficit of \$419.93 for the entertainments was paid in June by the Commandery.

The following account of the entertainment is given in the proceedings of the Grand Commandery 1880, page 41:

"The reception given to the Grand Commandery by DeMolay Commandery No. 12 was truly a magnificent affair. The hall was crowded with chivalric knights and beautiful ladies, while in the large banquet room below the hall two hundred guests were

alternately seated, partaking of the elaborate feast. Schneider's full orchestra was upon the stage and discoursed sweet music during the evening.

"The hall was decorated, outside and in, with handsome drappings of evergreens and flowers. From the top of the flagstaff to the roof of the houses opposite were two bright chains of Chinese lanterns, while a long chain connected the two extremities of the lines. Hundreds of flags flaunted their brilliant hues from every window and thousands of colored lanterns made the scene as bright as noonday.

"On the steps of the hall two courtly Knights presented each couple, as they entered, with little nosegays and dancing cards for the ball at the close of the night.

"The Knights formed in line and marched down the center of the hall, where they received the officers of the Grand Commandery. They then broke ranks and, laying aside their swords, each chose some fair lady from among the amphitheater of beauty that surrounded them. The gay uniforms, the handsome costumes and pretty faces of the ladies made the scene a gay one, while the elegant music, perpetual feast and overflow of good spirits made it a thoroughly enjoyable one.

"The ceiling of the hall was festooned with banners, flags and evergreens, while the walls were ornamented with crosses of crimson and gold. In the center of the stage was the prize banner won at the drill in the evening.

"Especial notice is due the immense banquet spread to feast twelve hundred people. In the center of the dining hall was a large supply table, built in the shape of a maltese cross, upon which were fruits and delicacies of all descriptions. Nine large pyramids of fine confectionery work were on the table, each a symbol representing some branch of the great mystic order. The menu embraced every delicacy known to the culinary art, as well as many of the more substantial dishes.

"Such an entertainment as this reception was never before given in Louisville, and it will be long before it is surpassed. The keeping of open house for twelve hundred guests for twenty-four hours, is something immense and of rare occurrence."

The Grand Commandery adopted a resolution of thanks for "magnificent entertainment and Kentucky hospitality." (Proceedings, page 40.)

*The Prize Banner,**

Which was won in Henderson last year was proudly borne by DeMolay and carried in its ranks during the review and other ceremonies at the "Zoological Garden" May 13th.

The "Zoological Garden" became the fair grounds, but both are now things of the past. It was southeast of the race track, and very near to it; or south of the city, east and adjoining Fourth Street if extended. The boulevard to the southern park, I think, runs through what was part of the grounds.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Commanderies wishing to compete for the banner were requested to report. See page 117.

Twenty-seven officers and Sir Knights of DeMolay, under command of Sir George W. Northup, then entered, halting in front of the judges, surrendered the prize banner and announced its intention to compete for the banner again. No competitor appeared and by consent DeMolay proceeded to drill and kept it up for about three-quarters of an hour.

The *Gavel*, a magazine published in Danville, said: "The drill of DeMolay was a rare display of perfection. The various movements were exhibited with the precision of mechanism. Each succeeding maneuver was more difficult than those which preceded it and the Knights were applauded with the utmost enthusiasm. . . . At the conclusion of the drill Sir Knight LaFayette Lyttle, of Ohio, on behalf of the judges, presented the banner to the Commandery in a neat speech. . . ."

This speech of Sir Knight Lyttle, who was Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment, was reduced to writing, and signed by the judges as their report. It is as follows:

"Eminent Commander and Sir Knights of DeMolay Commandery No. 12:

"The pleasant duty has been imposed upon me of awarding

*The prize banner is in shreds, hence a picture of it here is rendered impracticable.

the banner offered as a prize to the best drilled subordinate Commandery of this jurisdiction. The committee selected are highly pleased with the proficiency in the drill which you have exhibited, and although no competitor entered the field against you, they unanimously decided that you have earned and are entitled to the prize. Having won it last year in fair competition, they assure you that the honor in receiving it this year is none the less because you had no competition. I now have the pleasure of presenting to your Commandery the prize banner for excellence in drill.

"LaFayette Lyttle (of Toledo, Ohio), Grand Captain General Grand Encampment).

"W. LaRue Thomas (now Grand Master Grand Encampment).

"Howard R. French (Captain Kentucky State Guard, Past Grand Master, etc.).

"J. Stoddard Johnson (late Colonel, etc.).

"Wm. L. Jackson (late General, etc.)."

June 8th, the Commandery was invited to take part in the street parade and drill in Central Park, on St. John's Day, for the benefit of the Masonic Home, and cheerfully accepted. It also performed its duty at the Masonic festival.

A committee was appointed to "canvass the membership" in the matter of pilgrimage to Chicago, on the occasion of the meeting of the Grand Encampment in August. No doubt the membership was duly and completely "canvassed."

July 15th, a badge of Alida Commandery No. 21 was presented to the Commandery on behalf of No. 21, as a token of friendship, and not for its intrinsic value. It was appropriately received.

July 28th, DeMolay, through a committee, tendered escort to Sir Knight Walter L. Bragg, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, when he should be ready to make his pilgrimage to Chicago to attend the national body of Templars. This courtesy was declined, and our distinguished frater failed to be promoted. Sir Knight W. LaRue Thomas accepted such escort to California (as will be duly noted), and he has been regularly advanced in rank to the Grand Mastership, "the moral of which is to teach you" to never decline an honor tendered by DeMolay Commandery.

The Shirt, Collar and Pair of Spurs Idea.

The records say that I offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

“Resolved, That the members of DeMolay Commandery No. 12, Knights Templars, be requested to wear nothing but the Commandery badge and the badge of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky.”

I deny ever having desired or expressed a wish or formulated a request, motion or resolution for Sir Knights to wear such scanty covering. Nevertheless, I did move that none other than the DeMolay badge should be worn by members when in uniform. Our Recorder (now deceased) must have taken the resolution from a very defective memory, and cut it short to save writing.

Alfred W. R. Harris.

August 22, 1880, the Commandery attended the funeral services of Sir Knight Alfred W. R. Harris, at the Methodist Church, north side of Chestnut Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets; thence proceeded to the “Eastern Cemetery” (west of and adjoining Cave Hill), where his body was taken from the vault and buried with Masonic and Knightly honors.

Fraternal Harris was a good man and true, and he or his wife left a legacy in money to the Masonic Home; also an interest in some city real estate. He was county assessor for a long time. Venerable in appearance, he was very much respected.

The Chicago Pilgrimage and Drill.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States convened in Chicago, Ill., August 17, 1880, and seventy members of DeMolay participated in the festivities of that occasion. A private member of the Commandery (whom modesty restrains me from naming) was appointed aide to the Grand Commander of Illinois, and made Commander of the Kentucky division in the parade. He was also appointed one of the judges of the prize drill, but declined to serve, because DeMolay contemplated participating in the contest.

In practice drills of DeMolay in camp, on the lake front, the

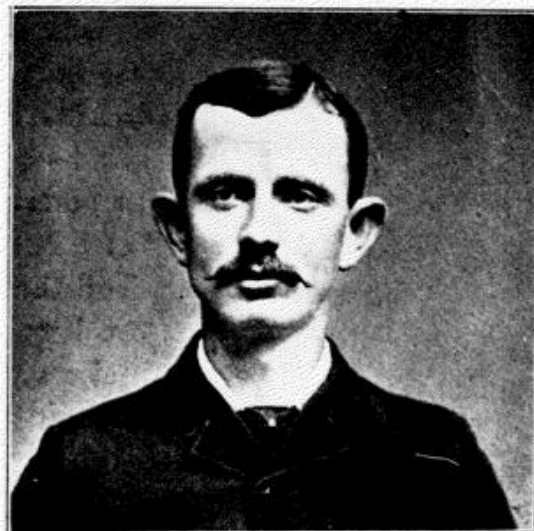
proficiency, or want of proficiency, was such that few of the corps felt willing to enter the competitive drill, especially after a schedule of movements to be executed on the field had been placed in Sir Knight Northup's hands, he being the drill master. They claimed that it was not received until early in the morning (before daylight); that no anticipation of any schedule had been entertained, and no intimation of such a thing had been given; that the Commandery was not prepared for it, and ought not to drill.

Sir Knight John Finzer urged that the Commandery should drill, and few had any hopes that it would take more than fourth or fifth place. I attempted to defend the schedule idea, claiming that it was as fair for them as for any other Commandery, was really fair for all, and, as a fact it was the only fair way; that without a schedule no board of judges could justly score and decide as between many contestants. The drill corps went out to the rendezvous, arriving late and in bad humor. The Eminent Commander (Varalli) and Chief of the Corps (Northup) came to me to talk of the drill, and were discouraged, if not demoralized, protesting against the schedule, which contained movements never attempted by the drill corps.

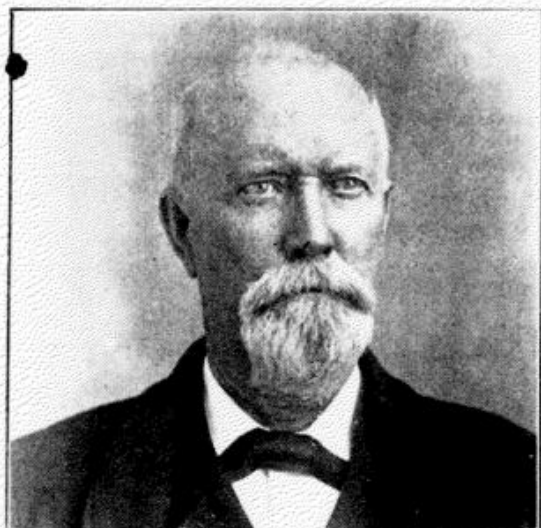
I said, substantially, without a schedule, to enable the judges to record their estimate of each movement at the time, they can not, nor can any one, correctly determine the relative merits of a lot of miscellaneous movements made by a number of companies. One might execute simple movements, another more difficult ones, still another only a few, while the one that executed fancy movements of less merit would catch the applause; yet the judges might never have seen them before, and could not determine as to whether they had been correctly executed or not. With a schedule, the judges could become familiar with the whole matter in detail, and record an estimate of every movement when it is made, and not have to depend on uncertain memory. Any other method is simply out of the question. But if my conclusions are deemed erroneous this much was undeniably correct: Those who drill with the hope of obtaining a prize must conform to the rules of the drill, whether adopted and promulgated long ago, or within the hour, and whether acceptable or the reverse. Let us go over the schedule carefully and see what there is in it. Pointing to each movement consecutively, these comments were made: This you can execute; that you have never



EDWIN B. GREEN. 348



ROBT. M. GREEN. 527



JAS. M. HALL. 388



JOHN H. HANCOCK. 156



C. D. HASSELBEIN. 410



FRED W. HARDWICK. 418

tried, etc. Don't risk breaking up your command and demoralizing it by attempting to do what you know you can not do. Erase it with your pencil. Now you can execute with credit a goodly number—nearly all—of these schedule movements, but a few of them you can not attempt without danger of demoralization. Don't feel afraid of failure. You have nothing to lose, and may gain something. Tell the boys not to be worried or rattled, but drill because you are here to drill and can not afford to appear obstinate nor as kickers; and don't be disappointed at any result nor expect much, but do as well as you can and hope for the best. They seemed to take heart, and at the proper time "the boys" marched to the field to the tune of "Dixie," and they marched lightly and well. The applause was generous and "immense." It put them on their metal and in good humor. The fact that this Commandery was the only one from the South made friends for them, and the "Rebel yell" swelled out, mingling, so to speak, with the "Yankee shout," until the favorable reception of many movements was something of an ovation.

An Irishman standing near me, speaking very loud, said: "They're from ole Keentuck! And they're all Dimmycrats." Howbeit, the Chief was a Republican, as were a number in the ranks—perhaps half of the detachment.

Of course, a number of schedule movements were not executed at all, which necessarily reduced the score, and currency was given to the idea that Sir Knight Northup, in turning the leaves with his gloved hand, turned two at once by mistake, without observing it. There was no truth in such a report, but the story was good and not denied by us.

Those who took part in this drill were: Geo. W. Northup, drill master (without any other officer or a guide), W. H. Meffert, C. B. Gifford, Jno. A. Stratton, J. W. Robinette, Phil T. Allin, Wm. Allen, C. Russman, F. C. Losey, Theo. Stern, N. H. Behmer, T. L. Jefferson, Geo. E. Rawson, J. W. Luttrell, Wm. Moses, Jr., Jno. Finzer, C. C. Vogt, Gus Roeder, Will E. Ryan, H. C. Struss, Geo. Kopmeier, I. Meffert, H. W. Middleton, J. Schmidt, C. H. Gardner, Jas. A. Hagan, H. R. Mitchell, Jas. F. Grinstead, H. C. Sale, J. T. Ritchey, W. J. Watkins, I. A. Kelly, A. J. Keightley, Len Varalli, A. A. Chickering, J. Woodward, R. B. Caldwell.

The Inter Ocean of August 19th said of DeMolay:

"To the music of 'Dixie' the Kentucky competitors, De-

Molay No. 12, of Louisville, moved on the grounds with composure and recollectedness that from the very start marked each evolution, and very soon proclaimed the Kentuckians most formidable rivals, to say the least, for the championship. The Eminent Commander had no sergeants to aid him—a departure from all the precedents of the day—and his men, almost every one a six-footer, seemed to put first and last stress upon their entire self-possession. With determined look, and even savageness of tone, albeit very slowly, the drill master speaks, and like so many automata the Commandery obey. One impulse certainly, and no more, has achieved the preliminary feats. . . . 'Hurrah' and 'Bully' rent the air above the din of handclapping and miscellaneous shouts, and the victors disappeared in a perfect tumult of an ovation."

"That takes the rag," shouted a gray-haired Knight.

The competitors were Monroe Commandery, of Rochester, N. Y., which drilled elegantly, yet failed to be governed by the schedule and rules, but executed its own movements in its own way, and was not rated. I undertake to say it could not have been done fairly in this contest. Monroe was offered a complimentary prize for general efficiency and skill, if I have not forgotten, but declined to accept it that way.

Raper Commandery No. 1, Indiana, took the first prize.

DeMolay Commandery No. 12, Kentucky, second prize.

Reed Commandery No. 6, Dayton, Ohio.

DeMolay (mounted) Commandery No. 5, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

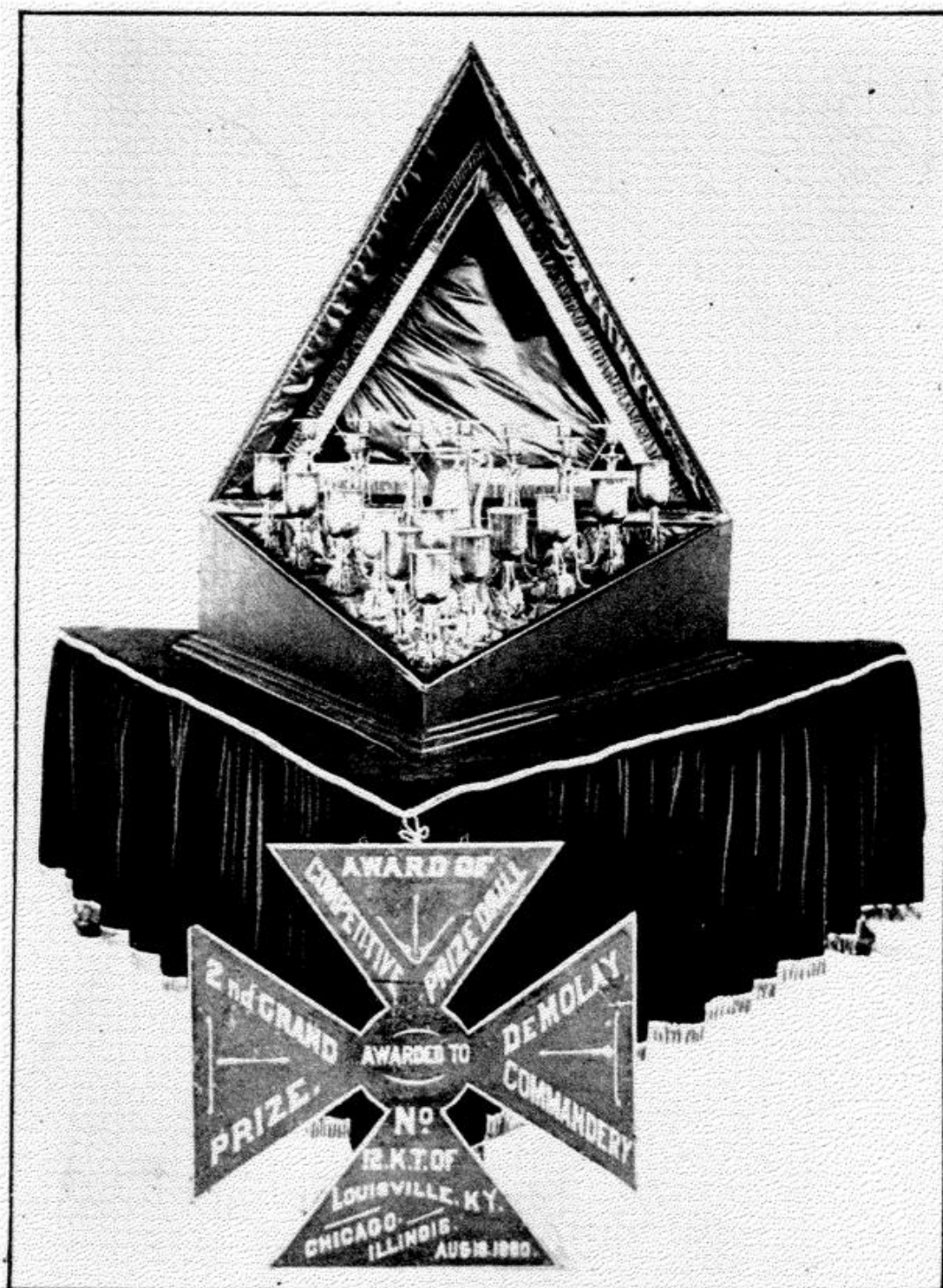
The Prize,

Won by DeMolay is a Libation Set, consisting of pitcher, twelve goblets and twelve candlesticks, all silver with gold trimmings; very rich and beautiful.

The box containing them was triangular, lined with red satin and covered with fine black leather.

The Commandery took part in the general street parade, and received warm applause for movements executed in march.

Its quarters were in camp on the lake front, where many others were quartered. This was found to be quite acceptable, in spite of the "high old time" and capers indulged in by "the



LIBATION SET IN ITS BOX.

boys," though none took more of anything than they could carry steadily.

Some of the capers and jokes played were a little rough, perhaps, but all in the best of humor and highly enjoyed. Such, for example, as marching about the camp in a jovial, noisy way, entering tents and carrying the occupants to "headquarters," where spirit consolation was offered without stint. Fun was "on tap," and it flowed freely at all hours.

In addition to the honors DeMolay received, and which have



SAMPLES OF THE LIBATION SET.

just been referred to, one of its members was made honorary aide to the Grand Commander of Illinois, and taken in a carriage to the Commandery quarters. He was also made an honorary member of St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago.

There is no record of the prize in DeMolay's minute book, except incidental mention of it! Here is a sample at the conclave following its capture:

September 14th, it was "moved to allow Wm. Kendrick & Son the privilege of showing the prize Libation Set at the Exposition," and, in passing, this further record may be noticed that Kendricks were paid \$8 for expense "in displaying the Libation Set in the Exposition." Sign, \$4; insurance, \$4.

In this connection, it is proper to say that the prize was insured at \$1,000 of valuation, and a strong box to keep it in was made, costing \$18.50, while covers for the set and for the triangle cost \$28.60. A safe, to cost \$160, in which to keep the Libation Set, was talked of, but never purchased.

Resolutions were adopted thanking Companions R. S. Moses and A. J. Keightly, also St. Bernard Commandery, Apollo Commandery and Chicago Commandery (whose shields adorn the Libation Set) for their kindness and attention while DeMolay was on its pilgrimage to Chicago.

A great deal of complaint was made by other Commanderies touching matters and methods in Chicago during the conclave of the Grand Encampment, such as the prices charged by hotels, the length of the street parade, the schedule drill and pretty much everything else, especially complaining of the chairman of the General Committee (Gassette). Mistakes were made, no doubt, but DeMolay did not condemn, being, rather, in an approving frame of mind, and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That DeMolay Commandery No. 12, stationed in Louisville, Ky., heartily echoes the confidence expressed by Apollo Commandery No. 1, in the integrity and uprightness of Eminent Sir Norman T. Gassette, at whose hands, and those of the Triennial and other committees at Chicago, August 18-22, 1880, this Commandery met with uniform courtesy and kindness."

By a unanimous rising vote, the Commandery ordered that the resolution be sent to Sir Knight Gassette and to his Commandery.

Geo. W. Vissman.

September 14th, Frater Vissman died, aged 32 years, 5 months and 13 days. He was a member of Preston Lodge No. 281, and was buried from his residence September 15th, where DeMolay rendered the Templar services.

At the grave, the Masonic services were performed by his lodge.

Herman F. Vissman

Died December 10th, aged 26 years, 7 months and 4 days. He was a brother of Sir Knight Geo. W. Vissman, who had been buried a few months before.

Sir Herman was a member of Preston Lodge No. 281, and of DeMolay Commandery, both of which accompanied his remains to the grave in Cave Hill and buried him with the impressive ceremonies of Masonry and the Order of Knights Templars.

The Finance Committee did not report upon the books and accounts of the Recorder (now deceased) to suit the Commandery, and a detailed report was ordered to be submitted at the next meeting. The report was made in a good-natured way, showing that the Recorder came into office, being indebted to the Commandery \$196.75, which had been reduced to \$179.20. November 9th, the Recorder tendered his resignation, which, being accepted, Frater Geo. E. Rawson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The old Recorder seemed to have gotten his accounts very much mixed, but he has gone—peace to his ashes.

Interest in the Home never died with DeMolay Commandery, and as early as November 9th preamble and resolutions were adopted looking to the celebration of St. John's Day in June, for the benefit of that institution. The record reads this way:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Board of Directors of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, with Louisville, Raper, Monroe, Detroit, Chicago, the Ohio, St. Louis, Tennessee and other Commanderies, to effect, if possible, their co-operation in the celebration of next St. John the Baptist Day (June 24, 1881), in this city, in the interests of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home; and that said committee be authorized hereby to make the necessary arrangements in conformity with this resolution.

"Resolved, That we most courteously and cordially invite all Knights Templars to join with us in this contemplated demonstration for a noble and worthy object."

The Recorder was instructed to procure a set of books for the Commandery and keep them by "double entry." An inventory of property was ordered in anticipation of the systematic keeping of accounts.

On motion of Sir Knight E. G. Hall a committee was appointed to call a meeting "for the purpose of taking under consideration and advisement the propriety of building an armory for the use of the Commandery, and said committee to notify each and every member. This proposition was discussed and postponed, referred to the Drill Corps with power to act, until it finally "fizzled out." That seems to be the clearest explanation of its final death.

"Ray, Dupuy and Ritchie" were charged with the duty of obtaining an act of incorporation for the Commandery. The charter was granted by the legislature and a certified copy was subsequently reported (April 11, 1882) and deposited with the treasurer for safe keeping.

CHAPTER 382.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE DEMOLAY COMMANDERY NO. 12, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

SECTION 1. That George W. Northup, Eminent Commander; Chas. C. Vogt, Generalissimo; Isaac A. Kelly, Captain General, and the members of DeMolay Commandery No. 12, Knights Templars, and their successors, of the city of Louisville, and county of Jefferson, be, and they are hereby, created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of DeMolay Commandery No. 12, Knights Templars, with perpetual succession, and by that name shall be known and capable of contracting and being contracted with, of suing and being sued, of pleading and being impleaded, of purchasing and holding, and of receiving, by gift or otherwise, real and personal estate; and shall have power to receive any and all necessary deeds and conveyances for same, and to sell and dispose of all such real and personal estate as it may now own or hereafter acquire at pleasure; and to execute, by its proper officers as hereinafter named, all necessary deeds and conveyances therefor. Said real and personal estate shall not exceed the sum of \$100,000.

SEC. 2. That the management of the business affairs of said corporation shall be, and is hereby, vested in and confided to Edwin G. Hall, Thomas L. Jefferson, Sr., and James F. Grinstead, and their successors in office, as trustees, who shall have power to make all contracts pertaining to the real and personal estate of said corporation, subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by its by-laws as to personal estate; but they shall not be able to pass the title to real estate, unless such conveyance shall have been first approved by two-thirds of all the members of said Commandery present at a regular meeting, of which each member thereof shall have had written notice, stating the purpose of the meeting, sent

him for at least fifteen days prior to such meeting. Said trustees shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are duly elected and installed, and shall be elected at the same time that other officers of said Commandery are elected; and the trustees named herein shall hold their offices until the next annual election of officers in said Commandery, and until their successors are duly elected and installed. Service of notice or legal process upon any two of said trustees shall be deemed sufficient and legal service upon said corporation.

SEC. 3. That any real or personal estate now owned by said Commandery shall vest in said trustees in the same way and to the like extent as if acquired after this act takes effect. Said Commandery may have and use a common seal, and change the same at pleasure.

SEC. 4. The private property of the members of said Commandery shall be exempt from any liability on account of the debts, contracts, or liabilities of said corporation.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have power, through its trustees aforesaid, to loan or borrow money, and to receive or execute notes or bonds for the payment thereof, and to secure or have secured such notes or bonds by mortgages upon real estate, subject to the provisions of the second section of this act.

SEC. 6. The said corporation shall have power to make and adopt by-laws for its government, not inconsistent with the laws and constitutions of this state or of the United States, and enforce the same; to elect such officers as may be provided for therein, and take from them bond or bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly reserves the right to amend this charter at pleasure. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved March 6, 1882.



January 13, 1881, the Grand Consistory sent a communication thanking the Commandery for its courteous escort service on the occasion of a Lodge of Sorrow, holden, if I mistake not, in a large temporary structure built on Broadway near Fifth for the use of a famous evangelist. An immense concourse of people were present, and the services were solemnly impressive.



T. L. JEFFERSON, JR. 189

Sir Knight T. L. Jefferson, Sr. (then treasurer, but now deceased, the office being filled by his son, T. L. Jefferson, Jr.), had offered an amendment to the by-laws for establishing and the control of a sinking fund. The law was adopted March 8th, when the surplus money was transferred to this new fund. With slight modification the amendment has been in operation until to-day.

An illustration of the old fable about the ox that gored the lawyer's bull appears in the records touching damages. A Sir Knight moved that the bill for damage on account of leaking of the roof over the Asylum suite be presented to the Masonic Temple Company. In after years when he became an officer of the Temple Company the claim for such damages appeared in a different light. In this case further time was granted on sundry occasions until the matter died of inanition.

Preparations for visiting Lexington in May were inaugurated by the appointment of a committee of one to raise funds. The Commandery attended the Grand Commandery in that city as contemplated, and was beat in a competitive drill with Louisville Commandery, which will be noticed somewhat critically in the next chapter. A committee to make arrangements for the conclave was appointed at the next meeting.

March 8, 1881, twenty-two petitions for the orders and three for affiliation were received and, under dispensation, sixteen were elected before the close of the month. The Commandery held nine meetings for work before the next stated conclave, when

the remaining nine were elected and three more petitions were received.

A book case, the one now in use, was purchased for \$30, and Mackey's Parliamentary Law Manual was bought to put in it.

The by-laws were changed so as to require that notice of any proposed amendment must be sent to members giving the fact and of the time when action would be taken, also adopting Mackey's Manual of Masonic Parliamentary Law in lieu of Jefferson's Manual. (Subsequently rescinded.)

Twelve hundred and fifty dollars were invested in bank stock.



April 21, 1881, the Grand Commander, D. Vertner Johnson, and staff—Thos. H. Sherley, Grand Generalissimo, and Edwin G. Hall, Grand Captain General—paid an official visit to DeMolay. They were formally received and conferred the order of Knight Templar on Red Cross Knight J. C. Wickliffe. The Commandery ordered that the expenses of the Grand Commander in visiting DeMolay be paid, and thanked him for coming.

At a called conclave on the 23d, this record was made: "Sir

E. G. Hall stated that the jewel purchased for Sir Geo. W. Northup had been paid for and was the property of the Commandery."

The jewel was a gold coat badge of the Commandery adorned with a large diamond and fine enameling, having been procured by contributions of the Sir Knights. It has a history which is interesting, but can hardly be inserted here.

Sir Knight Meffert wished that the officers-elect be installed and so moved, but the Commander ruled it out of order, and notice of an appeal was given. There is no record of the appeal in the proceedings of the Grand Commandery, and the matter must have been dropped.

Our Lady Guests.



MRS. C. B. TIPPETT.



MRS. WILL E. RYAN.

CHAPTER XV.

Events of 1881-82.

George Washington Northup was elected Commander April 12, 1881, but was not installed until the Commandery was called for that purpose April 28th. (See his portrait with the California Drill Corps, 1883.)

A large number of candidates, noticed in the last chapter, occasioned numerous called meetings at which business was transacted without apparent hindrance! At the meeting called for the installation, money was appropriated for the expenses of the representatives to the Grand Commandery in Lexington, and for a new Commander's jewel.

The retiring Commander was thanked for his faithfulness, and the writer's first information of the following action was obtained in reading the record fourteen years afterwards, viz.:

"Sir Isaac A. Kelly moved that a rising vote of thanks be tendered Sir H. B. Grant for kindness and attention to the drill corps during the absence of Sir Northup. Carried."

May 4th, the Grand Commandery of Kentucky convened in Lexington, and to it was escorted by DeMolay the Grand Generalissimo, Thos. H. Sherley, and Grand Captain General, E. G. Hall.

Compliments from the Grand Commander,

D. Vertner Johnson, who had this, among other things, to say of DeMolay Commandery:

" . . . I wish to offer my heartfelt and earnest compliments and congratulations on the gallant and meritorious manner in which they won their beautiful prize at that place (Chicago) from so many powerful opponents in the competitive drill. It is a prize and a reward of merit that we all should and do feel proud of. I think their victory has created, and I hope it will continue to excite, a spirit of emulation in our several Commanderies in perfecting themselves in the tactics of the Templar. . . ."

Competitive Drill and Loss of the Banner.

At the fair grounds in Lexington May 4, 1881, Louisville Commandery No. 1 and DeMolay Commandery No. 12 tried conclusions for possession of the prize banner. The former won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ points, or 74 to $72\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 90. Complaints by the losing competitor are the rule and charges of unfairness will ever be made, no doubt. This drill award was not an exception and the members of DeMolay were severe in their denunciation. I was not present, but must assume that the award was as nearly correct as it was possible to make it under the circumstances, yet deem it proper to make some comments in defense of the hero of my story.

The rules for the drill were reported by a committee of three and promulgated in orders. "They were," said the committee, "in the main the same as promulgated in General Orders No. 4 of June 9, 1879"—and gave nine general heads to be considered in judging the merits of the drill. No schedule of movements was used. I repeat the avowal heretofore made, that in a close contest no man or set of men can fairly judge of a large number of independent and different movements, and with any degree of certainty arrive at a just conclusion as to comparative merits of movements not the same, executed by different Commanderies, without a schedule; that is, they must determine the merit of each separate movement and record the estimate or score at the time, to be enabled to make up a true aggregate, and there must be the same number and kind of movements.

One of the judges of the drill made his report, which was not signed by the others! He says, the "score kept by the other two judges . . . was within one or two points of my own." How or wherein they differed is not stated, and suspicion is natural if not just. Why was the score of one judge given, or did he report the aggregate? There was an admitted difference of "one or two points"—favorable or otherwise to DeMolay? And which was it, *one* or *two*? The reported difference was but $1\frac{1}{2}$ points.

We must concede the honesty of purpose on the part of the judges. That they may have erred is probable in a contest where the difference is only one and a half points, especially where no schedule is used and no score kept on the field, save by one judge,

as was the absolute fact in this case, though the single judge intimated (but did not say) all the judges kept a score sheet. It is known they did not keep the score during the drill.

The same report of the single judge was as follows (see proceedings of the Grand Commandery, 1881, page 59):

THE SCORE, TEN BEING THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE.

	DeMolay No. 12.	Louisville No. 1.
1. Time and manner of formation	8	8½
2. Dress and appearance	8	9
3. Steps	8	6
4. Direct march in column, etc.	9	9
5. Direct march in line	7	7½
6. Obliquings	7½	8
7. Wheelings	8	7½
8. Execution of movements	8	9
9. Manual	9	9½
	72½	74

It is remarkable that in the steps there were two points in favor of DeMolay; in the most difficult movements (wheelings) one-half a point in its favor; in march of columns the two were equal, yet in the execution of movements the score is one against DeMolay and one-half of a point against it in the obliques and direct march in line (not a wheel). The score of one against DeMolay on dress and appearance was quite a surprise from the fact that the double-breasted coats, with shoulder straps and gilt buttons, gilt sword mountings, etc., cuffs and gauntlets were scattered irregularly through the ranks of No. 1, while Past Commanders of No. 12 who drilled in the ranks put on the single-breasted coat and wore the silver mountings on sword to be uniform. Also that DeMolay was especially particular on the question of uniform and every one wore the same style of gauntlets.

After the drill Louisville Commandery alone was called up and the score announced to that Commandery! Both Commanderies marched back to the city, while the prize banner was carried rolled up under the seat of a carriage, as I have been told by eye witnesses.

These facts are noted as part of the history of a contest that

was unnecessarily mortifying to DeMolay, and in support of their allegations, if the fact was as stated, that the banner was not carried by their opponents either from the drill grounds in Lexington after the drill nor on their return home, a suspicion that a consciousness that the victors doubted their right to the award clouds the victory.

That does not prove anything. Louisville Commandery drill team was ably commanded and had an intelligent lot of men in the ranks. In both respects they had no superiors, and the best way to do was to have respectfully protested, asking for a reconsideration of the score, giving the reasons why it ought to be made, and in any case accept the award in a dignified way.

Few can bear victory or defeat gracefully, and it is perhaps more difficult to accept a defeat, when the mind is convinced that it was unjust or doubtful, than to yield to the impulse in ungracious "kicks."

"Headquarters" were made lively in Lexington and night was made hideous by pranks in the hotel. From all accounts the old Phoenix must have been colored a deep cardinal tint.

Sir Knight Jno. W. Jordan, who delights in styling himself "one of the gang," immortalized the defeat in the following lines (with which I have taken some liberties) entitled:

A Pathetic Ballad.

'Twas on the fourth of lovely May, in eighteen eighty-one,
A contest for a banner fair took place near Lexington;
Inspired by charming music and glances from bright eyes,
The gallant Knights of DeMolay marched out to win the prize.
Oh! they were full of glory, and their souls throbbed high with joy,
For they had won a silver set in "the State of Illinoy."

With Northup's dazzling jewels and with Meffert's knightly pride,
Macauley's tragic † attitudes and Ryan's martial stride,
With gleaming swords and waving plumes and Schneider's Templar
band,

It was the grandest sight that e'er was seen in all this land.
Their souls were full of glory and their hearts throbbed high with joy—
'Twas they who won a silver set in "the State of Illinoy."

As cheering strains of "Dixie" swelled out upon the air,
DeMolay's Knights marched proudly up and fixed their standard
where

† Macauley was proprietor of the leading theater in Louisville.

They faced and flanked and doubled time, with fearless flashing eyes,
Till all who saw were positive that they would win the prize.
Each valiant Knight was confident, each heart throbbed high with joy,
For they had won a silver set in "the State of Illinoy."

But "time" was called and they withdrew, and Number One appeared,
Who marched so boldly to the front that even Alfriend cheered;
They, too, did march and countermarch, and show their nobby caps,†
As proudly as a brigadier e'er showed his shoulder straps,
For they were full of glory, their hearts did throb with joy,
Altho' they had no "silver set" that came from Illinoy.

At last the struggle ended, and the judges made report
That Louisville had won the fight and boldly held the fort;
'Twas then DeMolay's Knights grew sad, and as their glances met,
Exclaimed, "We've lost the banner, but we hold the silver set.
We will not be discouraged—grief comes as well as joy;
Remember the Libation Set we won in Illinoy."

"'Tis true we've lost the banner, and 'twas hard to let it go,
'Twere best to give it to a friend than yield it to a foe;
We'll not forget the adage, which holds good thro' wrong and right:
'The swift can't always win the race nor strongest win the fight.'
Remember that the banner is scarce more than glitt'ring toy
Compared with that Libation Set we won in Illinoy."

DeMolay has several "pome writers" whose versifications abound in palpable hits and personalities that afford "a world of fun" for the valiant Templars. Here is another sample, by one of the poetasters, inspired by Sir Knight Jordan's ballad:

The Sequel to "A Pathetic Ballad."

Now, valiant Templars, listen, while I recapitulate:
DeMolay won a lovely prize of gold and silver plate,
"A thing o' beauty and a joy forever"—you may bet—
In Templar parlance often called a full "Libation Set."
Then never be discouraged, nor be like maidens, coy,
You've twenty-five-piece silver set you won in Illinoy.

There's better days a comin' when you may redeem your loss
Of banner won by Louisville, which claims to be the "boss."
So keep an upper lip as stiff as any in the land,
No spinal column curvature, no Templar weak as sand.
Then do not be discouraged, let naught your hearts annoy,
But take a jolly bumper from that set from Illinoy.

† Caps without front-piece, and hung from the belt at the hip—not according to regulations.

Pick out your truest and your best, the straightest and the tall,
 The "pony team," so full of pluck, your gallant Templars, all;
 Your courage to the sticking point, your uniforms in trim.
 Don't hang your caps upon a hook, no caps without a *brim*.†
 Then do not be discouraged, be quiet, make no noise,
 But draw out inspiration from that set from Illinois."

* * * * *

Be ever *ready* for good deeds, be always calm and wise.
 Don't put on affectation because a banner prize
 Is offered for the best drilled corps, for Templars all must hope
 To win a prize hereafter of a crown from more than Pope.
 Then do not be discouraged, let naught your drills destroy;
 Think of the solemn lessons taught by that "set from Illinoy."

* * * * *

May 10, 1881, the Commander's jewel was replaced and the leaky roof question dragged its slow drippings along.

Thanks were tendered to a large number of persons for courtesies shown during the Lexington pilgrimage, and steps were taken to make up the deficits out of the treasury.

The sinking fund was increased by \$600 and rent of the Exposition building (where the postoffice now stands, northeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets) for drilling was paid. Quite unlike the earlier times when a member paid rent for such purposes out of his own pocket and got anathemas for his zeal.

Slides for a sciopticon were bought and exhibited, but the Commandery very wisely refused to buy the machine.

St. John's Day was celebrated at Central Park for the benefit of the Home, and DeMolay paid \$81.25 for "headquarters" in the park at that time.

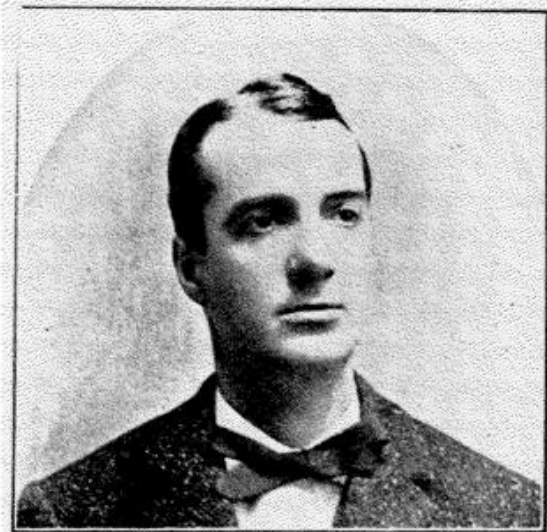
This celebration deserves more than a passing notice, and the writer may also be pardoned if he exhibits some personal pride in its remarkable success.

The early preparations for it have already been indicated (page 136); this was because of the work required for the celebration (which lasted three days), according to the plans that I had prepared, to carry them out. I had been elected chairman of the General Committee and visited Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, etc., spending almost my entire time for five months or more "without hope of fee or reward."

† Our opponents had such faucy caps attached to the sword belt, which is not authorized by the regulations.



HENRY A. HOEFER. 349



GEO. F. HOEFER. 401



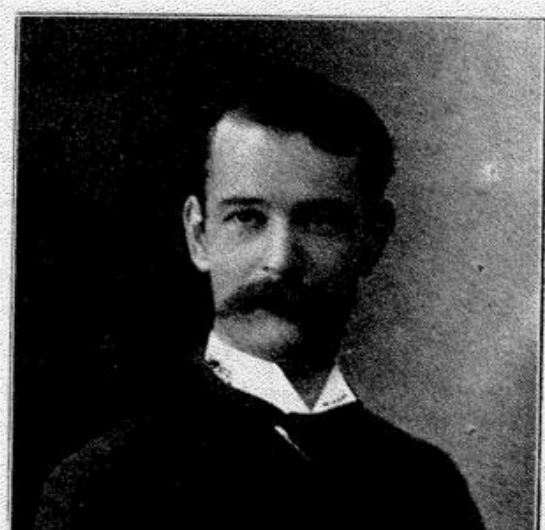
JNO. HENSLER. 295



HENRY HEUSER. 517



WM. HINKLE. 162



JOHN W. JEFFERSON. 428

The celebration consisted of competitive drills by "crack military companies," with display drills and ceremonies by military and Templars, with all the attractions that could be crowded into the programme. Central Park and adjacent grounds were rented, extending from Fourth to Sixth Streets and from Park Avenue to about A Street. Fences were built and seats for the accommodation of ten thousand people were erected. The grounds were plowed and rolled so that they were unsurpassed in excellence for drilling. Croakers predicted failure. They said it was too big a thing for Louisville to undertake; that I would bankrupt the Home, bankrupt the Commanderies and ruin the lodges. Many gave but indifferent support because of timidity and jealousy. Success meant commendation; failure meant ruin to me and possibly damage to the cause. The mental strain was immense and the success satisfactory. I never think of it but my heart goes out in gratitude to God for giving me strength to endure the burden and bless the Home with such substantial aid. Had it failed I could never have lived in Louisville without deep humiliation, if not actual disgrace.

The first person singular is used, because the plan and its execution were my own, notwithstanding the disinterested and invaluable aid given by many of our noble craft, especially Sir James S. Ray, of No. 12, and Sir C. P. Atmore, of No. 1, with others whose names I would be glad to chronicle if all could be recalled. The gross receipts were \$13,526.07, expenses \$4,406.70, netting \$9,119.37. I was made to feel the truth of Chronicles viii:6.

August 9th, the names of the participants in the Chicago drill were engraved on the pitcher or "flagon" of the Libation Set, by order of the Commandery.

In August the drill corps was invited to visit Bowling Green Commandery No. 23 September 9th, and accepted the invitation, taking with them a band whose chief was a Romanist. They were well treated, serenaded their friends, drilled at the fair, then in full blast, and because the band kept a sort of miscellaneous time or cadence to fit the written medley the drill corps "broke." On the whole an enjoyable visit was made, and reported to the Commandery September 13th, when the Commander and staff were appointed to thank Bowling Green Commandery for their knightly attention and the courtesies shown the drill corps and everybody.

It is a noticeable fact that the minutes for the greater part of this year are not signed by any one.

James Abram Garfield.



This distinguished Templar, President of the United States, was shot by an assassin in Washington City, July 2, 1881, from the effects of which the President died September 19, 1881. A memorial address and page appears on the minute book, and the Commandery resolved to attend the funeral in Cleveland, Ohio, loyally tendering its sympathies, lamenting his tragic taking off, and to unite with its fellow countrymen in paying the last sad tribute of respect to his memory.

DeMolay went, with forty-one in ranks, via Indianapolis; thence with Raper Commandery to Cleveland, to attend the funeral. Arriving at Muncie, Ind., the local Commandery met the special train of sleepers at the depot, and set a lunch for the pilgrims, showing them courteous attention.

They arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, September 26th, at 7 o'clock a. m. The visitors were furnished breakfast by the Commanderies of that city and most hospitably received and kindly treated during their sojourn.

Twenty-three Commanderies, with their bands, numbering about fifteen hundred Templars, formed the second division of the funeral cortege, being the largest division and finest in appearance of any in the column. It moved to solemnly slow music at 11 a. m., occupying about three hours in reaching the cemetery, where it formed on both sides of the avenue. The rain came down in torrents, and those who did not find shelter, but stood like soldiers, were wet to the skin, and their but recently waving plumes and bright uniforms were sad to look upon.

After the obsequies at the grave, the Commanderies returned to the city and partook of the hospitalities of Cleveland's Templar Knights. In the evening, Raper and DeMolay started for their own homes. At Muncie, the Commandery there—named for their little city—again set luncheon, with hot coffee and sandwiches.

In Indianapolis, Raper Commandery escorted DeMolay to the Bates House, and entertained the Sir Knights until they departed for Louisville.

To the Wabash, Lake Erie and Western Railway the Commanderies felt under obligations for a special train, particularly so as it had been refused by the Bee Line.

DeMolay was the only organized body from the South to attend the funeral of President Garfield, and the Committee of Arrangements reported to the Commandery in October that for this reason, and because it occupied a prominent position before the Templars of the country, a band of music was taken along at a cost of \$314; expense for crape, \$28.45; other expenses, \$12; total, \$354.45, which was paid without opposition.

Sir Knight Theodore Stern added another set of preambles and resolutions touching the death of President and Frater Garfield, which recounted substantially the same matter given at a previous meeting, but was shorter and gave more facts with less of the eulogium. They were adopted. From them we find that President Garfield belonged to Columbia Commandery of Washington, D. C. Born November 18, 1831, in Orange, Ohio. The names of thirty-eight of forty-one who attended the funeral appear on the record.

Thanks, for courtesies on the pilgrimage, were tendered to citizens of Indiana and Ohio, who contributed to the comforts of members of the detachment; also to Oriental Commandery No. 12, Cleveland, Ohio; Hollywood Commandery, No. —, Cleveland, Ohio; Muncie Commandery No. 9, Muncie, Ind.; Raper Commandery No. 1, Indianapolis, Ind.

October 11th, charges of contumacy in failing to obey a summons were preferred against three members, who answered satisfactorily, and the charges were dismissed at the next meeting, when charges against another for the same cause were ordered.

November 12th, a communication was received, stating that a number of companions who resided at a distance wished to petition for the orders, and asked if any allowance would be made for necessary expenses in coming to the city. The Recorder was instructed to reply, "The fees in this Commandery are \$75, and the orders will not be conferred for a less sum."

The wisdom of charging the same fee, being fifty per cent more than the minimum, so that those residing in the city, who can attend any conclave without expense, and those who reside at a distance, who must pay traveling and hotel bills whenever

they attend any meeting, may fairly be questioned. From the present by-laws it appears that the Commandery changed its rather tart ruling, that change being made within a few months (March 14th).



GEO. E. RAWSON. 120

Sir Knight Rawson resigned his place as Recorder and his books having been examined and pronounced correct, the resignation was accepted and Sir Knight Chas. H. Gardner was appointed Recorder pro tempore.

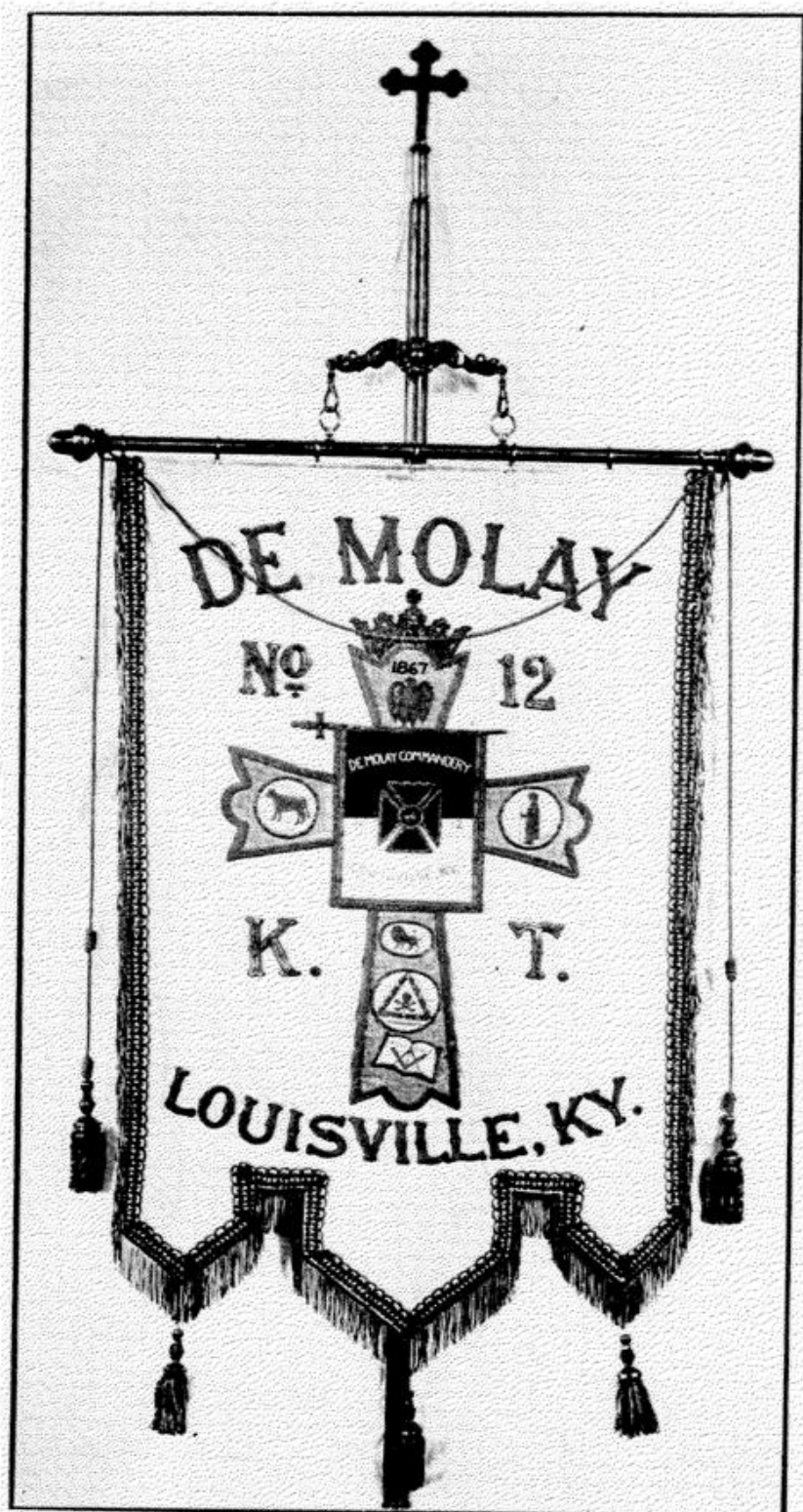
A communication from the drill corps suggested that in December, under the auspices of the Commandery, a musicale be given at the "Opera House (Macauley's

Theater), the free use of which had been tendered by Sir Jno. T. Macauley, and that on February 22d a dress parade and drill be given at the State Guard Armory (Seventh, near Chestnut Street). This was referred to a committee, which did not agree, one reporting that the cost of the proposed concert would be \$200 to \$250. The action taken smacks of some tartness, e. g.:

On motion, the Commandery gave the committee "one week further time to harmonize and report." Sir ——— "asked to be relieved from serving further on the committee, and his application was refused." This resolution was adopted: "That the committee be instructed to make arrangements for giving a concert, the time and place to be designated by the committee; all arrangements and contracts made by the committee to be subject to the approval of the Commandery."

One of the committee moved that "every member be notified to attend a meeting of this Commandery to be held next Monday night, 28th inst."

November 28th, two of the committee reported having secured (conditionally) the services of seven of the leading musicians of the city, giving names and amount to be paid to each, which, with the printing, would cost \$125. "In addition, others



BANNER PRESENTED BY THE TWO JOHNS.

none the less desirable, offer their services voluntarily, thus enabling us to secure sufficient talent to give a superior entertainment, in many particulars, to any musical entertainment that has ever been given in the city by home talent."

Sir Knights I. A. Kelly and Wm. Ryan, of the committee, reported a profit of \$345.35 on the concert "for the benefit of the drill corps," and were thanked for it.

The drill corps became a strong element of power, and after a while, by some suggestion on that line, modified its aggressiveness.

On behalf of the drill corps, Sir Knight Wm. Ryan presented a Past Commander's jewel to Sir Knight W. H. Meffert.

Eminent Commander Northup, on behalf of Sirs John T. Macauley and John Finzer, then presented the Commandery with an elegant silk banner, expressing his regrets that neither of the Sir Knights were present. A committee was appointed to express the sense of obligation and appreciation felt by the Commandery for the liberality and kindness of the Sir Knights. The committee reported at the next meeting that this duty had been discharged.

The House of Lords, the Confessional and Other Amendments.

A remarkable by-law, proposed by a Past Commander, was adopted March 14, 1882. It required that the Commander "shall appoint a Finance Committee, consisting of three Past Eminent Commanders, who shall serve for one year, and whose duty it shall be to audit all bills, accounts and notes due to or by the Commandery; to examine the books and reports of the Treasurer and Recorder. They (presumably the Eminent ne plus ultras, not the Treasurer and Recorder) shall have charge of the collection of the dues, notes and accounts owing the Commandery by its members, and shall turn over to the Recorder all moneys so collected."

Section 2 provided for meetings of this House of Eminent Financial Lords. Section 3 required the Recorder to place bills, etc., in the hands of the "Past Eminent," whose dignity must have been impaired by the clerky duty of notifying members of their indebtedness, and of the place where the Pasts could

be found, who were to "meet for the purpose of receiving the money due, or hearing excuses or reasons for non-payment."

Then came—

"Section 4. The committee shall carefully note the statement made by delinquents, and shall fully investigate their financial ability," etc. That is, they were to see whether the unfortunate "poor fellow soldier of Jesus Christ" had not uttered falsehood, and find out his financial standing.

Section 5. (On request, conditionally.) "The Eminent Commander shall summon such Sir Knights as the committee may desire to have appear before them."

Of all objectionable by-laws, that enactment smells more like autocratic brimstone than any "this present writer" ever heard of—that carries off the prize. It stood, however, until the last code was adopted in 1890.

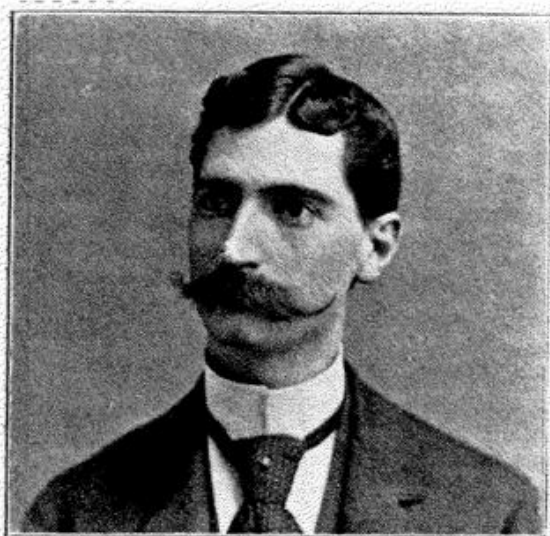
It elevated those who had been honored, by disqualifying every other member of the Commandery, who might or not be their superiors by birth, education, social standing, ability or otherwise. It made the committee a board of financial spies to inquire into the affairs of their brethren and give their opinions and recommendations that "will best subserve the interest of the Commandery." But the chief objection is, that it was humiliating to all except a few, and these few might or not be qualified. It was offensive "class legislation," and contrary to every feeling and principle of "American sovereigns," and made the committee superior, in a measure, to the chief officer of the Commandery. They served without bond, while the Recorder, who must have been mortified by the implied distrust, might be required to give security for his official conduct.

Another amendment, making the fees \$50 for non-residents, was adopted.

Another was proposed (and subsequently adopted) to constitute the three principal officers a "Visiting Committee," to attend to the sick and distressed.

Another proposed to adopt Roberts' Rules of Order in lieu of Mackey's Manual, and this was concurred in at the next meeting.

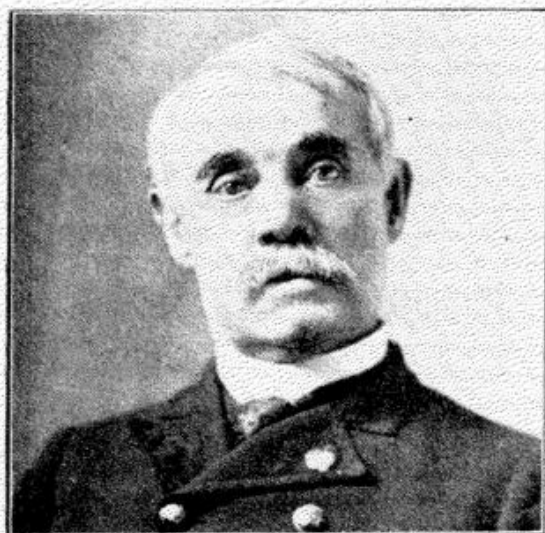
Preparations were made to attend the meeting of the Grand Commandery in Covington, with great expectation that a drill with Louisville Commandery should so overwhelmingly show



HARRY T. JEFFERSON. 329



CLEMENT B. JOHNSTON. 429



JNO. W. JORDAN. 218



FRED F. KELLNER. 553



JNO. F. KELLNER. 460



F. L. KLINGMAN. 367

the superiority of the drill corps that the Lexington disaster must thereafter be accepted as an erroneous verdict.

To this end, uniforms were made uniform, and drills were frequent and faithfully attended.

April 11th, Past Commander J. F. Grinstead was bereaved by the death of his wife, and the Commandery expressed great sympathy for him.

The drill corps held a meeting and adopted a preamble and resolution expressing sympathy for Sir Knight George W. North-up, its chief, and Commander of DeMolay, on account of the death of his father. The Commandery approved of the action of the drill corps and adopted its resolutions as the sense of the Commandery.

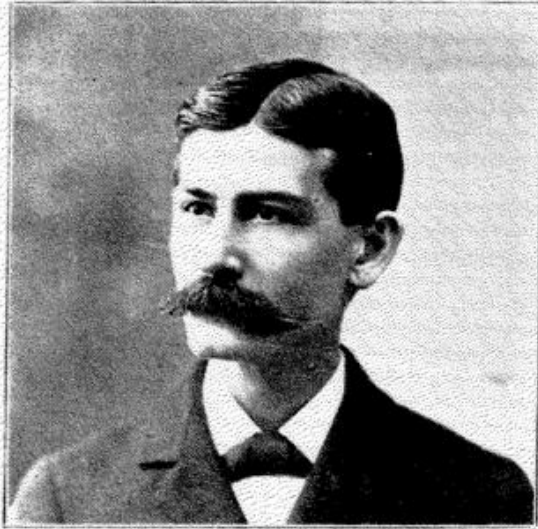
An election for officers took place, and this chapter is closed.



JAS. P. GREGORY. 448

CHAPTER XVI.

Events of 1882-83.



CHAS. C. VOGT. 145

Charles Christopher Vogt was elected Commander April 11, 1882, and installed the same evening.

Immediately afterwards provision was made to pay the expenses of the three principal officers as representatives to the Grand Commandery, which would meet in Covington May 3rd; to pay \$300 for a band of music to accompany DeMolay on that pilgrimage; to purchase

shoulder straps for the new Commander and to make the retiring Commander a life member, the latter course being the usage, as was the presentation to him of the shoulder straps he had worn during his term.

Three called meetings were held, before the time for departure on the proposed trip, to confer the orders on four candidates.

The Pilgrimage and Victory.



The Commandery went to Covington, escorting Sir Knight E. G. Hall, Grand Generalissimo, who was received at the depot and conducted to his quarters by the Templars of that city.

Very great care had been taken to have the "dress and appearance" all right. Belts were all alike, new gauntlets were purchased to insure approval of that part of the uniform, and so on through the entire dress and equipments. Inspection preceded the drill. Every strap and buckle was in its place; Past

Commanders in ranks wore the single-breasted coat with silver trimmings, as at Lexington, and the boys determined to win if it was possible.

Louisville Commandery had not been idle and all seemed to feel that this contest would to some extent affirm the Lexington decision or tend to throw a doubt upon it. At least that was the feeling among the members of DeMolay, and it is safe to say it was not confined to their ranks, from the fact that extraordinary efforts had been made by No. 1. The interest was absorbing and wide spread.

A Cincinnati daily described the drill, which was esteemed reliable enough for the Grand Recorder to transfer it to his printed pamphlet of proceedings, to wit:

"The competitive drill for the prize banner was, however, the great feature of the day. Considerable friendly rivalry in regard to the perfection of drill has existed between the two competing Commanderies, DeMolay No. 12 and Louisville No. 1. The latter Commandery won the prize at the last annual conclave in Lexington, and in the opinion of judges earned it fairly. However, it was not destined to remain in their honorable keeping. The members of DeMolay, famous throughout the whole fraternity for their correct and precise maneuvers, as well as fancy movements, had an eye on the distinguished prize and have succeeded in securing it. There were only the two above mentioned Commanderies entered in the lists, but their names were sufficient to create an intense excitement among the Knights. The drill took place on the baseball grounds yesterday afternoon, in the presence of fully eight thousand people. There has never been a similar occasion when citizens of Covington gathered in such numbers.

"The grounds were eminently fitted for the display and the arrangements for the seating of the vast multitude who bore the talismanic yellow badges were admirable. Carriages in lines several deep surrounded the grounds, and the many ladies in bright spring toilets made the scene a brilliant one. Seats had been provided for twenty-five hundred, but a much greater number managed to occupy the allotted space, and so perfect was the attention paid to the details by the committee having the matter in charge that not the slightest annoying event occurred, and, as usual, the courtesy of the Knights reigned supreme.

"The judges selected were Col. Carle A. Woodruff and Lieut. E. H. Catlin, United States Army, and Sir Knight M. H. Crump (an officer in the Kentucky State Guard), Captain General Bowling Green Commandery No. 23. DeMolay Commandery was under the charge of Sir Knight George W. Northup, (Past) Eminent Commander, and Louisville was commanded by Sir Knight Captain General John H. Leathers. DeMolay first took the field and the audience was treated to some of the most beautiful and extraordinary maneuvers, executed with a grace and skill that may be conceived of. The first part of the drill was according to certain forms and rules agreed upon, and which were adhered to by both Commanderies. After this came the fancy movements as allowed by the tactics of H. B. Grant, which have been adopted by the State. The achievements of DeMolay were rewarded at the close by the presentation of a number of beautiful floral offerings from the lady friends of the members, and the graceful manner in which these were received was of itself an act of knightly valor and appreciation. They left the field amid the loud plaudits of the assembled thousands and Louisville Commandery took the place of their proud rivals. To an observer not thoroughly informed concerning the time and attention needed to acquire such perfection of movement, it would be difficult to decide between the two Commanderies. The same faultless precision, the same handsome bearing and perfection of detail were observable. And as a display it is difficult to determine which were most meritorious. But the just and impartial judges thought differently, though very little so. The highest possible score was 520, and the verdict rendered was that DeMolay's score was 461.5, while that of Louisville was 457.2. The decision was heartily endorsed by the defeated Knights, and the victors bore the prize banner back to their headquarters with a triumph, in which their generous rivals heartily joined, and the band played the inspiring strains of 'Dixie' as they marched homeward."

The drill by both Commanderies was without a doubt the best ever given by Templars on Kentucky's soil, if not equal to any drill. I watched it with close attention at close range and on being asked by several for my opinion as to the comparative merits, declared that it was too close to be determined except by the official score. The judges were experts and honorable gentlemen, who kept the score movement by movement, marked on

a schedule, and, so far as known, their award was accepted as undoubtedly correct.

DeMolay's quarters were over the First National Bank in Covington, which generously furnished the same without cost, and the thanks of the Commandery were tendered with genuine good will.

The tactics used at this tournament had been written by a member of DeMolay. It was adopted by the Grand Commandery in 1878, but owing to not a little agitation of the question of a drill manual in the Grand Encampment and by the Grand Master thereof, the revised tactics and manual by the same author was "approved and adopted" by the Grand Commandery of Kentucky at the May session, 1882, with instructions that "subordinate Commanderies in this grand jurisdiction are directed to use the same to the exclusion of any and all others."

May 9th, an invitation from New Albany Commandery No. 5, to participate in the Ascension Day services to be held May 21st in New Albany, was accepted and DeMolay visited their fraters "on the other side of the river" on that occasion.

The Commandery took part in the midsummer festival on St. John's Day for the benefit of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, participated in the street parade and established headquarters at Central Park, where the festive day was celebrated according to usage.

Frater George M. Ganote

Died June 19, 1882, aged thirty-seven and one-half years, and was buried from the Presbyterian Church in New Albany, Indiana. DeMolay attended the funeral and rendered the honors of knightly burial to this worthy member, and New Albany Commandery turned out in force to unite with No. 12. In resolutions heartily adopted, DeMolay said of Companion Ganote: "He was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity. A useful member of this Commandery whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity. A citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows."

Sympathy for his family was also expressed and the fraters sincerely lamented.

Visit to Indianapolis—A Challenge.

By invitation DeMolay became the guest of Raper Commandery July 5th and gave an exhibition drill at Indianapolis, in connection with military competitive drills and Templar demonstration, for the benefit of Raper Commandery. For knightly courtesies by the latter, resolutions of thanks were adopted subsequently.

With the first prize in the Chicago drill, August, 1880, a banner was presented to the champions, conditioned that for a given time it should be defended against all Commanderies which indicated, by challenge, a desire to compete for it under rules promulgated in Chicago. St. Bernard Commandery, of Illinois, challenged Raper Commandery under this arrangement and with the friendly assent, if not by suggestion from both, a committee of DeMolay sent a challenge also, that there might be three competitors for the prize banner.

The challenge of St. Bernard was declined on the ground of informality, not bearing evidence that it was sent in conformity with the approval, or action of the Commandery. DeMolay's challenge was borne by Sir Knight Northup, and finding that it had the same defect he did not present it. At a meeting of DeMolay July 17th, when this report was made, the old challenge was withdrawn and a challenge was formulated and presented with a resolution that it be held up by the Commander until such time as might be most appropriate to transmit it to Raper Commandery. The challenge and resolution were approved, but because of a friendly request from Raper the challenge was not sent.

St. Bernard drilled with Raper and won the banner. In September a motion to challenge the winner was offered in DeMolay Commandery, but action was postponed until October 10th, when it was adopted by a vote of 39 to 6. After that Sir Knight W. H. Meffert "moved to lay the matter on the table. Carried; yeas 24, nays 21," says the record. How a motion that had been disposed of could be laid on the table does not appear. The Commandery was called on October 17th to again consider the matter, when it was left to the Commander, who withheld the challenge because members of St. Bernard so desired—as it was then stated and was generally understood.

August 8th an invitation to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Blue Lick Battle Monument August 19th was received "and filed."

In December the Commandery agreed to unite with "the Olivette Society" of Louisville in an entertainment, the proceeds of which were to be divided equally between the two. Active preparations were about to be inaugurated for the contemplated pilgrimage to San Francisco, where the Grand Encampment would meet in August, 1883, and DeMolay hoped to be able to enter the competitive drill, therefore was hunting for methods to raise funds wherewith to meet the expense of such a trip. \$156.35 were realized from a "mascot entertainment."

March 8, 1883, Grand Commander Thos. H. Sherley visited DeMolay, was received with honors, and the order of Red Cross Knight was conferred.

March 13th, Sir Chas. H. Gardner resigned as Recorder and a *pro tempore* appointment was made for the remainder of the month.

A motion to make arrangements for the meeting of the Grand Commandery in Louisville May 3d was adopted and immediately afterwards a resolution was adopted declaring it inexpedient to entertain the Grand Commandery this year, of course the reason being understood that the California trip would be expensive.

At the same meeting, however, preparations to celebrate St. John's Day in the interest of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home were set on foot. The Commandery also resolved to observe Ascension Day, inviting the Grand officers, Louisville Commandery No. 1, New Albany and Jeffersonville Commanderies to participate in them with DeMolay.

The sepulchre scene was repaired, or a new one procured, and a new box for banners was ordered.

March 15th, Louisville Commandery officers being present they were invited to confer the order of the Temple and did it well.

CHAPTER XVII.

Events of 1883-84.



ISAAC A. KELLY. 197

April 10, 1883, Isaac A. Kelly was elected Commander, and presented with a pair of shoulder straps, at a cost of \$6. A sepulchre scene was procured and Ascension Day celebrated in St. Paul's Church (now the Scottish Rite Cathedral) near the corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets. Rev. Chas. E. Craik delivered an address and the dramatic poem by Sir Knight Rob Morris, Poet

Laureate, "The Master Cometh," was effectively rendered, Dr. Morris himself taking part in it. The expense incurred was \$58.60, although rental did not form a part of it, the church being tendered without charge. At all such services a collection for the poor is taken up and given to the pastor of the church where service is held that he may distribute it to the needy.

May 18, 1883, the Grand Commandery convened in Louisville, and the local Commanderies escorted the Grand officers to the Masonic Temple, DeMolay appearing in excellent shape with a large number of fraters in its ranks. After a public installation by Past Grand Commander Hiram Bassett, now deceased, DeMolay gave an elegant repast, "forming a delightful termination to the festivities upon this pleasant occasion," as the Grand Commandery records put it.

Thomas O. Johnson.

May 16th, Sir Knight Thomas Oscar Johnson died at Spring Lick, Ind., and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery by the Com-

mandery from Grace Episcopal Church, on Gray Street between Floyd and Preston Streets.

He was a member of Clark Lodge No. 51, afterwards consolidated with Abraham Lodge No. 8, and had gone to Indiana hoping to regain his health. The records say: "Sir Knight Johnson was unobtrusive and dignified in his bearing, courteous, kind and faithful to duty, of stainless honor, a zealous and loyal Freemason, a courteous Knight Templar and a cultivated Christian gentleman."

The Commander drew an order for \$10 to relieve a member in want and unanimous approval was voted.

June 12th, Sir Knight Rob Morris entered the Commandery and tendered an invitation from his lodge, Fortitude No. 47, to visit LaGrange on the 23rd. The invitation was accepted. If my memory is not at fault a large party went to LaGrange, and were cordially received and entertained, giving a little drill for the diversion of Dr. Morris and the brethren.

DeMolay took part in the celebration of St. John's Day for the benefit of the Home, as usual. It appropriated \$50 to the celebration and individual members contributed also.

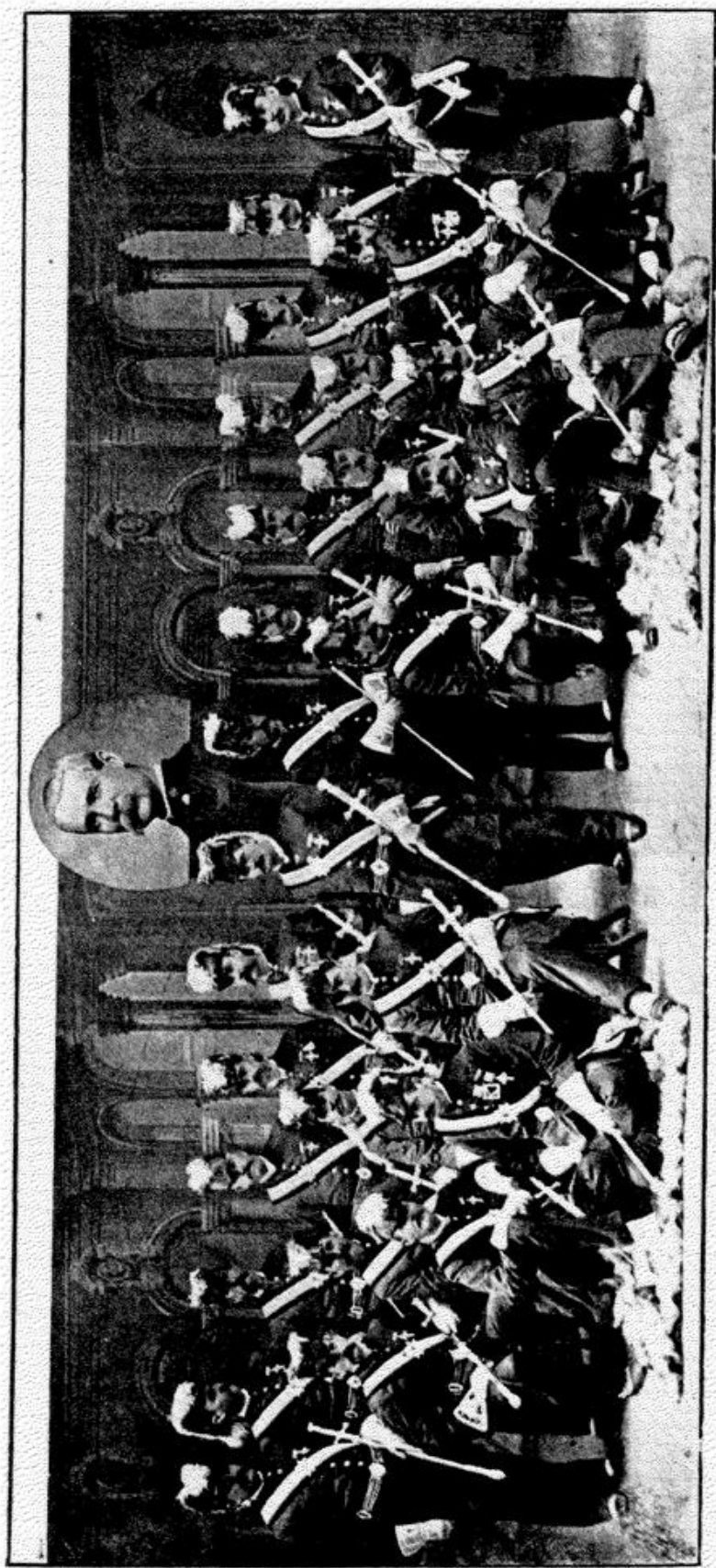
June 28th, the members of New Albany and Jeffersonville Commanderies, with Right Eminent Sir Knight Woolsey, Grand Commander of Indiana, were received with honors and seven of the visitors took part in conferring the order of the Temple.

A great flood in the Ohio River having caused serious damage and suffering, the Commandery contributed liberally to this relief, but the amount was not all used and \$21.50 was afterwards refunded. I failed to find any mention made in the records of the amount originally given for this purpose.

Henry M. Terrill.

July 14th Sir Knight Henry Martin Terrill died and was buried in Overhill Cemetery by the Commandery. A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial record of the deceased. No report was made. My recollection of Frater Terrill is too indistinct to venture on a sketch.

13 10 29 18 12 15 25 27 21 1 19½ 22 9 17 24 23 8 5 28



4 7 2 26 6 14 16 3

THE DRILL CORPS THAT TOOK THE PRIZE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The numbers refer to names in foot notes, pages 168, 169.

*Pilgrimage to the Pacific.**The Tournament and Triumph—Laurels Won in San Francisco.*

July 4, 1883, the Commandery gave an entertainment and picnic at the fair grounds, also called "Zoological Garden" and "Wilder's Park," southeast of the present race track, south of the city, the purpose being to raise funds for the California trip and have a little practice drill before a multitude.

July 10th, the Commandery appropriated \$1,000 to help pay the expenses of the drill corps to California and a committee was appointed to raise more funds for the same purpose.

A Machine Account of the Affair.

IN the ninth of August, eighteen-eighty-three,
DeMolay Commandery marched toward the sea;
Took a "Palace Sleeper" to the "Western Slope,"
Spent the night in laughter, filled the car with smoke.

Ladies sweetly smiling (Peris out of heaven!)

Made our jolly party number thirty-seven.

First was Mrs. Stratton, then Miss Minnie, who
Scheffer called, for short, is; Ollie, Ida, too.

All the "Pilgrim Fathers" with us, if you please,
And our famous Drill Corps, with "reserves," were these:

Northup,¹ Allin,² "Tycoon,"³ "Prelate Mitchell's Mill;"⁴

Kelly,⁵ Vogt,⁶ and Stratton,⁷ Ladies' pet "Old Pill;"⁸

Finzer,⁹ "Dude the Baby,"¹⁰ Moses with the Checks;¹¹

Mefferts two,¹² ¹³ and Keightley,¹⁴ Hagan's graceful neck;¹⁵

Little Will,¹⁶ and Boden,¹⁷ Schmidt,¹⁸ and Big La Rue;¹⁹

Louis Eckstenkemper,¹⁹ $\frac{1}{2}$ lively Daddy,²⁰ too;

Beymer,²¹ Spy-glass Graham,²² Funny Chick,²³ and Clark;²⁴

Jefferson,²⁵ and Pearson,²⁶ Losey on a lark;²⁷

¹Geo. W. Northup, Chief of Drill Corps. ²Phil T. Allin, Second Officer. ³H. B. Grant, Third Officer, and called "Tycoon" from the chief office of a side degree he wrote entitled "The Owl and the Eagle." ⁴H. R. Mitchell, Prelate, who had a game designated as a "Mill." ⁵Isaac A. Kelly, Commander; ⁶Chas. C. Vogt; ⁷Jno. A. Stratton; ⁸Jno. W. Jordan, who termed himself "Old Pill," and was a great admirer of the ladies. ⁹Jno. Finzer; ¹⁰Henry Middleton, very tall, nicknamed "Baby." ¹¹Robert Moses, who kindly attended to checking baggage, etc. ¹²Jacob Meffert; ¹³W. H. Meffert; ¹⁴Dr. A. J. Keightley; ¹⁵Jas. Hagan, joked because of his long neck. ¹⁶Will E. Ryan, the smallest man in the party. ¹⁷Thos. Boden; ¹⁸Jacob Schmidt; ¹⁹W. LaRue Thomas, large in stature and Grand Officer Grand Encampment. ²⁰ $\frac{1}{2}$ Full name; ²¹Wm. Ryan, full of life, called "Daddy" by everyone. ²²Harry Beymer; ²³C. A. Graham, who used a field-glass and consulted maps, etc., nicknamed "Spy-glass." ²⁴A. A. Chickering, our funny man and called "Chick." ²⁵Alf. Clark; ²⁶T. L. Jefferson, Jr.; ²⁷L. D. Pearson; ²⁸F. C. Losey, given to skylarking.



MISS IDA SCHEFFER.
MISS MINNIE SCHEFFER.

MRS. J. A. STRATTON.
MISS OLLIE SCHEFFER.

Little Moses Junior,²⁸ Bill, the Eagle Crank;²⁹
 Daniel,³⁰ Stern, badge-broker,³¹ Henry, called "Old Frank."³²
 All these lively pilgrims neared the setting sun,
 Saw the "Two-bit looker,"³³ war dance, song and fun.³⁴
 Whirring over prairies, rushing through the town,
 Howling in our chorus echo makes resound;
 Rattling over trussels, rumbling o'er the bridge,
 Now up heavy grading till we reach the ridge;
 Then we hurry downward, round the horseshoe curves,³⁵
 Plunging into tunnels—trying to the nerves;
 Dust and snow-capped mountains, alkali and sage;³⁶
 Canyon,³⁷ Gate of Devil,³⁸ near his Slide of age;³⁹
 Cowboys with their cattle, aborigines,
 Scots, Swiss, Dutch, papposes, heathen John Chinese.⁴⁰
 Men at different stations hang the signal out,
 Being but a "Special," pass them with a shout.
 In the Holy City,⁴¹ bathed in lake of salt,⁴²
 Crossed a bay of ocean e'er we make a halt;
 Drew our inspiration from a Baldwin⁴³ glass,
 And the smiles of matron with approving lass.⁴⁴
 Whisper not of "Escort," 'twas our humble lot,
 To march unattended—so we had it not!
 Telegram and letter sent we—time to save—
 Not a Troop responded—no, not even Graves!⁴⁵
 Spent the morning hours on the Arm'ry floor,⁴⁶
 To prepare for Raper and St. Bernard's Corps;⁴⁷
 Gave the Californians glimpses of our skill,
 March and countermarches, wheels and fancy drill;
 Then in solid column over "Cobble" Street,⁴⁸
 With four thousand Templars, stately, grand and "sweet."⁴⁹

²⁸Will Moses (younger brother of Robert); ²⁹Wm. Allen, who had large eagle, with wings spread, tattooed on his arm or body. ³⁰C. S. Daniel; ³¹Theo. Stern, who was intent on gathering and exchanging badges. ³²Frank A. Henry; ³³A Chinese charged "two bits" for a "looker." ³⁴A war dance was on exhibition in Denver and on the way the boys got an Indian to "dance," or its equivalent, which afforded uproarious fun. ³⁵Name of remarkable curve of railway on the mountains. ³⁶The plains, or "desert," often appeared white from the alkali on the surface, and little more than scrub sage grew upon them. ³⁷Deep gorge with high perpendicular walls of rock. ^{38,39}Peculiar formations of rocks, etc., called the "Devil's Gate" and the "Devil's Slide." ⁴⁰Representatives from all these peoples were seen in their costumes. ⁴¹Salt Lake City. ⁴²We took an elegant bath in Salt Lake, whose waters were so dense I doubt if the human body would sink in it, and was very like brine. But it is less salty in rainy seasons, I was told. ⁴³We stopped at the Baldwin Hotel. ⁴⁴The "lady of the house" and her daughter were very kind and attentive. ⁴⁵Sir Hiram Troop Graves, Grand Representative of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, was written to and "wired" of our approach, but he went out several hundred miles to meet St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago; and while other Commanderies were escorted, DeMolay marched up to quarters alone with a chance guide, "unhonored and unsung." (See pages 179, 180.) ⁴⁶We secured an armory and practiced drilling (it was "business" with DeMolay); we went after the prize and wanted it. ⁴⁷Raper Commandery No. 1, of Indianapolis, and St. Bernard, of Chicago, our competitors. ⁴⁸In Kentucky called "boulder." ⁴⁹"Sweet," is what the ladies said—that

But for days that followed, Templars when they meet,
 Saw their fraters limping on their wounded feet.⁵⁰
 Yet with grit and courage, which few Southrons lack,
 DeMolay marched onward to the racing track.⁵¹
 Like a noble charger that conducted round,
 To become familiar with the racing ground,
 DeMolay went early to the trysting place,
 There to see surroundings and to try its pace.⁵²
 On the very ground where, when the sun was high,
 They must drill in contest great results to try;
 There to meet their foemen—*fraters*, by the way—
 “*Veni, vidi, vici!*” “*Vive la DeMolai!*”
 Though our country's emblem, a bald eagle proud,
 By the favorites⁵³ carried through the gath'ring crowd.
 Favorite and eagle (cheered wherever seen)
 Brought but little comfort to St. Bernard's team.
 Neither could old Raper, Indiana's boast,
 Beat our twenty-seven, in themselves a host.
 To the tune of Dixie,⁵⁴ sounded in the van,
 Tramped prospective victors o'er Pacific's sand.
 Ladies wave their 'kerchiefs, men and Templars shout;
 Little boys “uproarious”—“Ole Kentuck's about.”
 Onward, onward marched we by the schedule's law,
 Quick, and double-time took, each without a flaw!
 Through this matchless marching multitudes anon
 “Split their throats” with plaudits, while Molay marched on.
 What a storm of huzzahs! E'en old ocean's blow—
 Jealous of such favors—knocked off Ike's chapeau!⁵⁵
 How the crowd applauded, seeing Kelly go
 Through such wonder marches without his chapeau!
 “Discipline,” they called it, and “a martial tread!”
 Judges put the chapeau back on Kelly's head.
 Hist! What is it sounding 'bove the shouts of all?
 Time is up, its trumpets sounding the *recall*.
 Off DeMolay marches, not one word they spoke.
 New friends rush to greet them, now the lines are broke.
 Flowers, ladies fairer, greet them on the way,
 To each breast was fastened buttonhole bouquet.
 Kindly words commend them; chaperon and miss
 Promise, “If you've won it, each shall have a kiss.”
Inter nos, we own it, but that's just the way—
 Osculation promises ne'er redeemed to-day!

settled it. ⁵⁰This came near putting a number in the hospital. ⁵¹The drill took place at the race track. ⁵²Rode five miles before breakfast to practice on the drill ground at the race track. ⁵³St. Bernard Commandery was “out of sight,” par excellent, toasted by everyone. They captured an eagle on the Rokeys and carried it in the parade and to the track. ⁵⁴DeMolay always marched on the field to the sound of Dixie. ⁵⁵The wind blew off Eminent Commander Ike Kelly's chapeau, but he paid no attention to this mishap, which only seemed to give additional applause and honor to the corps.

Hear our praises sounded! O! 'twere almost bliss,
 When the commendations were in words like this:
 "Line was straight as arrow." "Wheels seemed compass-marked."
 "You were just too splendid." "Perfect from the start."
 Bulletins proclaim "The prize DeMolay's won,"
 Yet we longed and waited e'er announcement come.
 Night came slow and thousands in Pavilion⁵⁶ seen,
 Waving plumes and ladies — royal grace, I ween;
 All were breathless waiting when the victors come —
 St. Bernard and Raper, DeMolay — which won?
 Fairies flit about us, meet us on the way —
 "Card, sir? Please exchange for buttonhole bouquet."⁵⁷
 In the drill that followed up and down the floor,
 Wheels and squares and crosses made DeMolay's corps.
 Cul-de-sac contestants formed in front of stand,
 Hush to death-like stillness seemed to fill the land!
 Speeches by committee, then came one man more,
 In his hand a paper — "Zounds! he's got the score!"
 You might hear a pin drop! "Who has won to-day?"
 Listen as he answers: "*First is DeMolay.*"
 Walls were firm, but trembled as in earthquake's shock,
 From the lofty turret to foundation rock.
 Wild acclaim from thousands, and from thousands more
 Thunder the approval of the judges' score.
 Every man among us statue-like, I note,
 Yet the nervous twitchings both round mouth and throat
 Proved that outward calmness were pretense as seen,
 And concealed their feelings in a "martial mien."
 I devoutly wish our victories were like a
 Soldier's of the Cross—all, all *en tauto nika*.⁵⁸
 After rain is sunshine, after storm a calm,
 This was no exception to Creation's plan.
 For the tumult ended in a stillness felt,
 Then the declaration from committee went:
 "Having won a trophy in a friendly fight,
 You have choice of all these now within your sight.
 Will you take this silver globe of classic thought?
 Or the urn, in setting unsurpassed and wrought?
 Or this bronze and column, natives of the West?"⁵⁹
 Choose and you shall take the one you think is best.
 You have won a trophy on the knightly field,
 Proved your skill, and temper of symbolic steel."

⁵⁶ The pavilion was an immense structure, with a floor capable of accommodating a battalion, perhaps, and of seating ten thousand at least. ⁵⁷ When we marched into the vestibule young girls gave each Sir Knight a buttonhole bouquet, fastening them on the coats, and asked for cards in exchange. ⁵⁸ Greek, meaning—By this sign conquer, or thou shalt conquer. ⁵⁹ A California onyx column, having a mounted knight in Cali-

There were rival craftsmen jealous of their trade,⁶⁰
 Wait to hear what choice the valiant champions made.
 Breathless, almost gasping—"DeMolay, your turn;
 Which among these trophies?" Said 'Molay, "THE URN."
 Raper took the onyx column, with the knight
 Wrought in California bronze so darkly bright.
 St. Bernard quite meekly took the silver ball,
 While their captured eagle⁶¹ screamed a loud recall
 From their dream of glory, startled by the word—
 "DeMolay, then Raper—St. Bernard is third!"
 We are told in Scripture that—for Knights and all—
 Pride so very often cometh 'fore a fall.
 St. Bernard was sanguine, proud and "quite the fad,"
 Yea, deemed *ne plus ultra*, hence their plight was sad!
 Noble, though, and gallant, generous and bright—
 Every one a Mason—famed as Templar Knight.

Sir Knight John W. Jordan's inspired ode on the personnel
 of DeMolay's brilliant California corps.

AIR—*When Johnnie Comes Marching Home.*

"We'll never forget, in the year eighty-three,
 You know, you know;
 DeMolay struck out on a big 'jamboree,'
 'Twas so, 'twas so;
 When the 'Drill Corps' went to the 'Golden State,'
 To capture the prize defiant of fate!
 Chorus—How we all indulged in jovial glee,
 When we came marching home.

"Our pilgrimage 'boomed' for all from the start,
 You know, you know;
 In a chain of events that gladdened the heart,
 'Twas so, 'twas so;
 A Jewish half-shekel for pies, 'samee' beers,
 Caused some of the gang sad, sorrowful tears.
 Chorus—Yet we are indulged, etc.

fornia bronze on the top. ⁶⁰The rivalry between the makers of the prizes was amusing, but DeMolay selected the most costly and handsomest prize, notwithstanding one of the manufacturers remarked, "You are modest in your choice," and circulated the report that it was chosen out of a gallant regard for the feelings of the vanquished, being content with the honors of first place. ⁶¹The eagle before noticed, captured on the Rockies somehow—or purchased—I have forgotten exactly how obtained, on their way to California.

"No gay brigadier since our earliest war,
You know, you know;
Loomed up like Northup while leading the corps,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
Such bold, dashing airs, and soldierly mien,
Since Braddock's advance had never been seen.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"When Allin serenely bobbed up as right guide,
You know, you know;
The small boy rejoiced and hailed him with pride,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
When Grant, our left guide, turned out with that beard
The little boy sighed—and then disappeared.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"Bill Meffert, who drank but two glasses of wine,
You know, you know;
Yet slept twenty hours without murmur or sign,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
While Middleton—'Babe'—in stunning blue tights,
Wherever he went was "one of the sights."
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"John Stratton, though timid, embraced every chance,
You know, you know;
Whenever he could, to flirt and to dance,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
Schmidt, the 'pie crusher,' though generally shy,
Became a brave Knight when furnished with pie.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"Then 'tar-heel' Allen gave up in despair,
You know, you know;
As applejack could not be found everywhere,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
While sly Jake Meffert turned up as a 'sport,'
Too soon we found out our shekels run short.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"There was Mitchell the 'Owl,' whose greatest delight,
You know, you know;
Was to ramble and take observations at night,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
And Hagan 'wrapped up' in the 'festive pappoose,'
Left satchel and outfit all lying 'round loose.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"Then Pearson, the 'Boss' of the valiant 'Big Four,'
You know, you know;
Just gobbled up victims and scalps by the score,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
And Jefferson wisely handled our cash,
Quite prudent with beer, though lavish with hash.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"Then Losey appeared in Utah so meek,
You know, you know;
The Mormon girls dubbed him 'the Knight without cheek,'
'Twas so, 'twas so;
But Beymer's impatience would often break out,
For games that we played gave him nary 'take-out.'
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"Now Boden, 'the masher,' was wild for a 'mash,'
You know, you know;
He tried to demolish our car at one dash,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
And Graham, that truly good circumspect Knight,
As 'Seltzer Absorber,' passed 'clean out of sight.'
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"Then Lou Eckstenkemper, our sight-seeing fiend,
You know, you know;
Saw all, and much more, than was to be seen,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
While 'tricks that were vain and ways that were dark,'
Showed up every day in our modest Al. Clark.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"Our grandpa, Finzer, as flirt 'took the cake,'
You know, you know;
'Twas cruel the havoc he caused in Salt Lake,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
While 'tween Keightley's giggles and medicine chest,
The gang kept crying, 'Oh! give us a rest.'
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

"Ike Kelly, 'Big Injun,' the pride of the Utes,
You know, you know;
Whose dance made the cowboys quake in their boots,
'Twas so, 'twas so;
While veteran Jordan, whose age, it did seem,
Failed to protect him from Love's sweet dream.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

“Sweet William ’ Moses, who, always on hand,
You know, you know ;
Took care of the ladies at each eating stand,
’Twas so, ’twas so ;
Chickering, our joker, tho’ boldest of wits,
Could never be tickled without having fits.
Chorus — Yet we all indulged, etc.

“The fearless Will Ryan, whose giant-like form,
You know, you know ;
Whenever seen near us secured us from harm,
’Twas so, ’twas so ;
While Vogt, though quite charmed with bland, child-like Chinees,
Kept clear of the joint, but took beer and shunned tea.
Chorus — Yet we all indulged, etc.

“There was Daniel — our scout, wherever he went,
You know, you know ;
Would ‘go it alone’ if it took his last cent,
’Twas so, ’twas so ;
While ‘fussy’ Bob Moses — ‘Ubiquitous Bob’—
Was all around boss and was proud of his job.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

“There was ‘card-swopper’ Henry, with big jug of ‘booze,’
You know, you know ;
Who kept it secure for his personal use,
’Twas so, ’twas so ;
While ‘badge-broker’ Stern was the worst of that brood,
Kept scooping in badges wherever he could.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

“Dad Ryan was with us, our drill corps’ sweet pet,
You know, you know ;
Would never get left on his rations—you bet,
’Twas so, ’twas so ;
Though queer in his ways, he’s a broth of a boy,
The pride of our Knights and the dear ladies’ joy.
Chorus—Yet we all indulged, etc.

“But the day we returned to our Kentucky home,
You know, you know ;
We ne’er can forget it wherever we roam,
’Tis so, ’tis so ;
We’ll never more have so much fun in a day,
Though on exhibition and pay our own way.
Chorus—And we’ll never indulge in more jovial glee
Than when we came marching home.



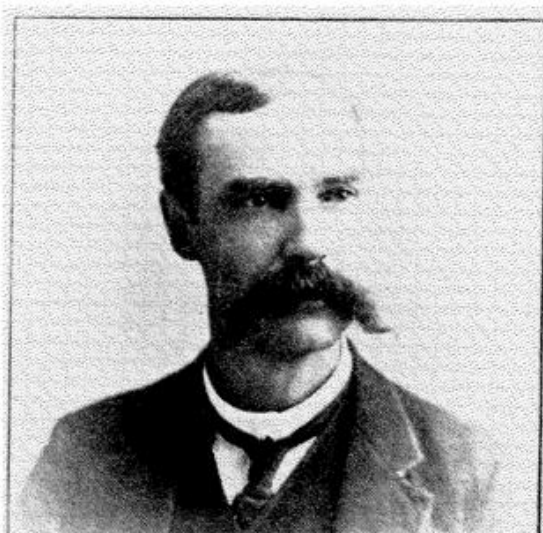
GEO. KOPMEIER. 203



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FRANK S. LAMAR. 502



J. F. LARUE. 539

Something Prosy About the California Trip and Drill.

Strange as it will appear, notwithstanding the score in the Chicago drill (1880) was heavy against DeMolay because it could not execute the double-time at all, it was in no better shape as to that cadence-step until about two or three weeks before starting on its Western pilgrimage to enter an interstate drill! Then Sir Knight Clark (a member of the drill corps) declared that the halt in double-time could not be executed. When the chief of the "Pony Team" (Junior Warden in the drill) executed the movement, singly, at the command of Sir Knight Clark, the confidence thus given to the second division spread to the "big 'uns on the right," so that, before we left the city, the corps could execute difficult maneuvers in double-time with credit.

August 9th, accompanied by many friends and a band of music, the drill corps escorted Very Eminent Sir Warren LaRue Thomas, Grand Junior Warden (now Grand Master) of the Grand Encampment, to the Fourteenth Street depot, where we bid adieu to "our Old Kentucky Home." The strains of that sweet melody mingled with prolonged shouts were the last sounds of home that greeted us until, on our return, we heard the boom of cannon to welcome us as victors.

Among the Mormons.

GOVERNOR ELI H. MURRAY, LATE GENERAL
U. S. A.

The drill corps marched through the streets of Salt Lake City, gaining much practice, as it did "on the Rockies," and whenever opportunity offered. Some of its members were the recipients of many courtesies at the hands of Brother Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary of Utah's Grand Lodge.

August 14th, Gen. Eli H. Murray (a Kentuckian), Governor of Utah, paid the

drill corps and ladies especial attention, and invited them to the Governor's Palace, where an elegant reception was given them.

He also gave them a royal feast on their return from the bath in Salt Lake. But in reaching it DeMolay got lost and marched for over half an hour before getting back.

The military band from Camp Douglas (near Salt Lake) was on hand and added materially to the pleasures of that memorable occasion.

With profound regret DeMolay learned of Gen. Murray's death about a year ago.

In California.

St. Bernard Commandery, of Chicago, occupied so much of the popular attention that we were entirely overlooked and were directed to our hotel (the Baldwin) in San Francisco by a single Sir Knight of that city whom we chanced to meet, although the hour of our arrival had been telegraphed several hours before. St. Bernard was met by a detachment of thirty-seven Californians (with others), hundreds of miles east of the city, and was deluged with demonstrations of welcome. The Grand Commander of Illinois, Right Eminent Sir Knight Henry Turner, made this official report to his Grand Commandery (proceedings 1883, page 23):

"The Commandery (St. Bernard) had been met at Truckee, 500 miles this side of San Francisco, by a committee of thirty-five Sir Knights from San Francisco and Oakland, with two special cars elegantly ornamented and bountifully loaded with the choicest native products of orchard and vineyard, and under the command of Sir Tristram Burgess, Grand Senior Warden of California. Each committee vied with their Commander and each other in extending to us their generous welcome to the precincts of the city by the Golden Gate.

"At the depot, waiting our arrival, a long line of Sir Knights was formed, headed by a battalion of Sir Knights mounted on black horses, the officers in the command riding white horses. During the march a salute of thirty-five guns was fired in appreciation of the honor conferred by the Grand Commandery of California upon this Grand Commandery."

DeMolay Without Wine or Escort, and Not Fired At!

As poor and weary pilgrims, unhonored and unsung, the DeMolay Commandery, escorting Very Eminent Sir Knight Warren LaRue Thomas, Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Encampment, and having also the Grand Representative of the Grand Commandery of California, resident in Kentucky, with the party as previously announced, arrived on time in Oakland, having previously sent letters and wired messages of the dates. The Commandery remained in the "sleeper" all night to meet its engagements and the anticipated escort from San Francisco.

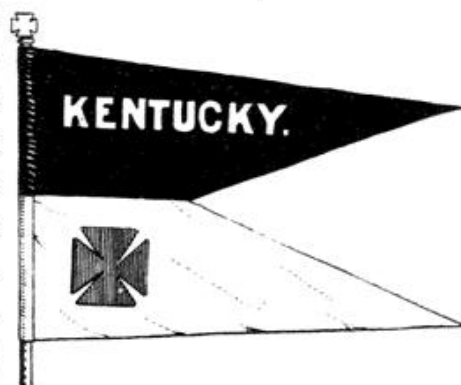
No escort appeared and, availing itself of the kind services of a courteous Templar who acted as guide, DeMolay marched, unattended, to its quarters at the Baldwin Hotel.

Securing the use of an armory through the good offices of Sir Knight J. Emory Tippet, of San Francisco, the second companion who had received the orders in DeMolay Under Dispensation, the drill corps "made a business of practice drilling."

Before breakfast on the morning of the drill, the corps rode about five miles to the drill ground to give it an actual trial and become familiar with its surroundings. The drill did not amount to much, but the effect in becoming acquainted with the drill ground was excellent. The trip added \$100 to the wealth of our Jehus and was an exhilarating morning ride.

It is surprising, even unto this day, in reading the files of the California papers, which Sir Knights Chas. A. Graham and Theo. Stern kept with scrupulous care, to see how utterly lost or unknown DeMolay seemed to be. Its time had not yet come!

The street parade opened eyes that could not see us before! Sir Knights on the flanks, next to the human walls and variegated borders of animated curiosity, heard the generous comments on the superb line of DeMolay. The cut represents the Gridiron carried by a detachment in front of DeMolay and was furnished by California Templars if I am not mistaken. The



GRIDIRON CARRIED IN THE
STREET PARADE.

Commandery forced recognition on this march and in the immense pavilion that night, so that it became known by name as a no mean candidate for honors.

August 21st, the San Francisco Examiner said: "DeMolay No. 12, of Louisville, occupied the central position in the eighth division and did very good marching, particularly in 'Commandery front.' Their drilling while under march, and position and handling of their swords, was splendid. They paraded without a break and executed the various intricate movements of the Templar's manual with a precision which predicts well for their success in the competitive drill next Saturday, and which should warn St. Bernard and Raper that in DeMolay they have an entirely worthy rival." "Entirely worthy rival" was a patronizingly safe compliment, surely!

August 22d, we took a sail on the Bay down to the "Golden Gate," at the ocean entrance of the harbor, visiting numerous islands, dry docks, etc. At Angel Island we marched up to the quarters of Major Burk, U. S. A., commanding the post, and brought him to the city with us. He marched in our column with the Junior Warden and expressed astonishment at the easy manner in which DeMolay got over the ground and through its fancy maneuvers. Taking a small cane the Junior Warden played "drum major," exaggerating the proverbial strut, handling of the mimic staff and formal salute in passing a lot of soldiers at the wharf. It seemed to "take" amazingly with the "regulars," officers and men, as well as with the Templars, all of whom applauded lustily and elevated the drum major on their vertically extended arms.

At the Pavilion.

"Masterly Drill of the Kentuckians Last Evening," was in head-lines of the San Francisco Chronicle August 26th. That paper said:

"The DeMolay Commandery No. 12, of Louisville, Ky., appeared on the floor under command of Sir Knight Col. Geo. W. Northup. Six young ladies in white dresses gave each Knight a buttonhole bouquet and received in exchange a card bearing the Knight's name. . . . After marching and changing from three to six and then to division front and crossed the hall with a

perfect alignment; again changing to six front a passion cross was formed, and with an about-face ("to the rear, march") the cross was kept perfect while the march continued to the rear. Several very difficult evolutions were then performed . . . and the cheers drowned the Commander's voice, so great was the enthusiasm of the spectators. . . . A square of six by eight men was another success, but a triangle from groups of threes, with the apex forming the marching point, brought down the house. . . . The wheeling of the full division and other difficult performances brought forth cheers that for a time silenced the band. . . ."

The Daily Examiner's headline was "DeMolay's Brilliant Drill Last Evening," and said:

"A larger crowd than usual attended the exercises at the pavilion last evening. . . . The drill corps of DeMolay Commandery, under Col. Geo. W. Northup, appeared upon the floor and were heartily welcomed. . . . They went through every movement with machine-like accuracy. . . . From DeMolay's exhibition last evening, it is certain that the competitive drill next Saturday will be hotly contested and a fine exhibition of military and Templar skill will be given."

The Evening Call said: "Every sitting and every standing place where a passable view of the exercises could be gained was occupied. . . . The movements . . . were so perfectly rendered as to receive repeated and enthusiastic applause."

The Daily Examiner said that not less than 15,000 people were inside, so that the immensity of the building can truly be imagined.



Receptions, Pitcher and Flowers.

SAN FRANCISCO PITCHER.

August 23d, DeMolay gave a reception at the Baldwin Hotel, where it was quartered, to its friends, "who," the Examiner said, "had come to taste the reality of the cordial and free-handed hospitality for which Kentucky is so justly noted, and whose reputation is so famously maintained by the present DeMolay." During the evening we were surprised and delighted by the presentation of a magnificent ham-

mered silver gold lined pitcher by our good friends E. L. Lindsley, of New York; W. H. Carroll, Robt. McDonough Lyman C. Parkes and J. A. Ford, of San Francisco. The pitcher is adorned with fishes, etc., in bold relief.

Sir Knight E. T. Carson, of Cincinnati, made the presentation speech, which was gracefully responded to by Eminent Commander I. A. Kelly.

Some of the floral offerings to DeMolay were these:

The Golden Gates—An arch with keystone from which a Greek cross was suspended, the whole supported by columns with "gates ajar" between, adorned with emblems and letters, from Chas. E. Fairbanks, agent Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Bouquet—Mrs. H. M. Clayes.

Basket and Arch—Mrs. Leo. Morgan.

Fine Large Horseshoe—Sir Asher G. Caruth and lady.

Bouquet—Miss Edith Clayes.

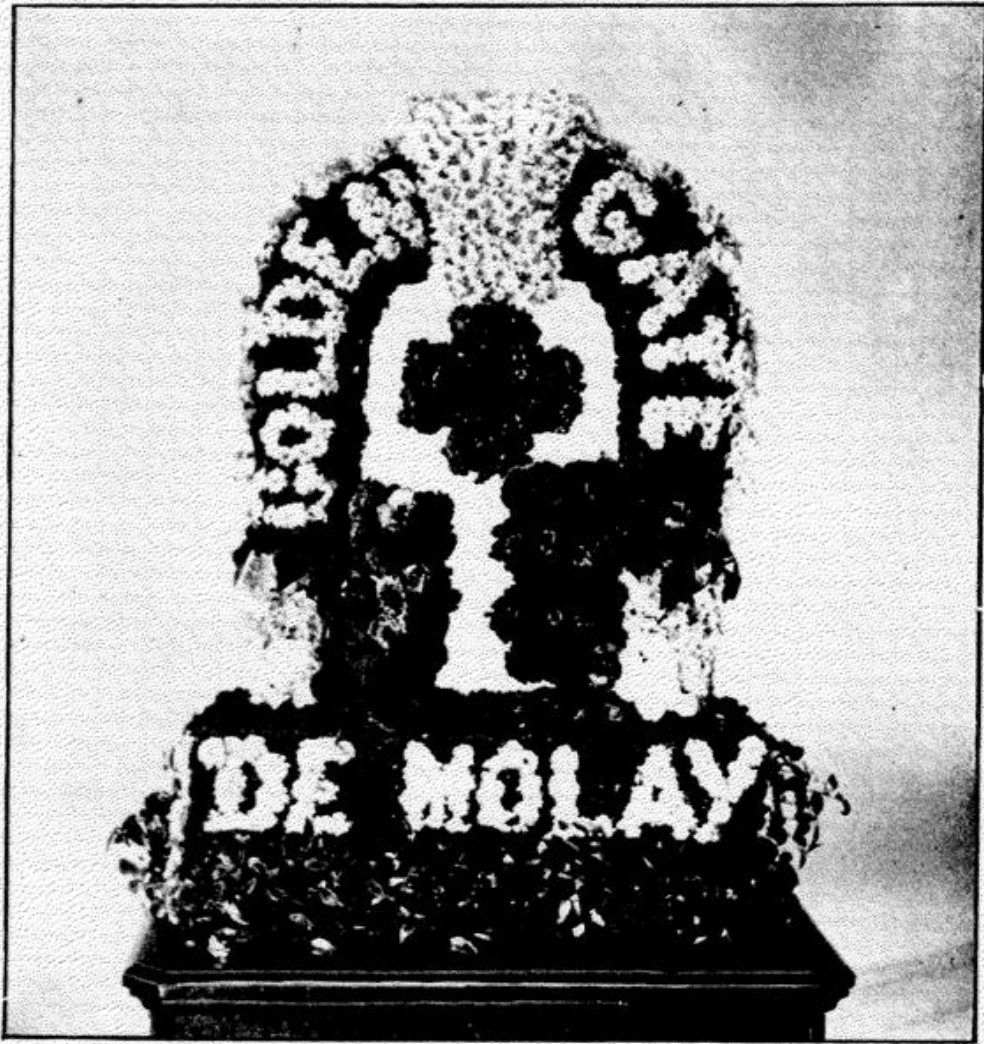
Bouquet—Miss Birdie Clayes.

Cross and Crown—Mrs. S. Guthrie.

Elegant Horseshoe—Ladies of Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco.

Basket—Ladies of Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco.

Laurel Wreath—Miss Pearson, daughter of hotel proprietor. The leaves were obtained 15 miles off, by a man sent on horseback expressly for them.



THE GOLDEN GATES AJAR.

Several Splendid Designs—Mrs. Anna B. Southwick.

Basket—Add C. Posie.

Basket—Miss Mary Morgan.

Maltese Cross—"We Girls."

Maltese Cross—Miss Daisy Helburn.

Star, and a number of designs by Mrs. Gen. Cosby and other ladies, and Hon.—Thompson, Secretary of State, Sacramento.

Queen Esther Chapter, of Louisville, presented an unsurpassed design in flowers.

The entire corps was six times decorated with buttonhole bouquets by young ladies.

Wines and Fruits.

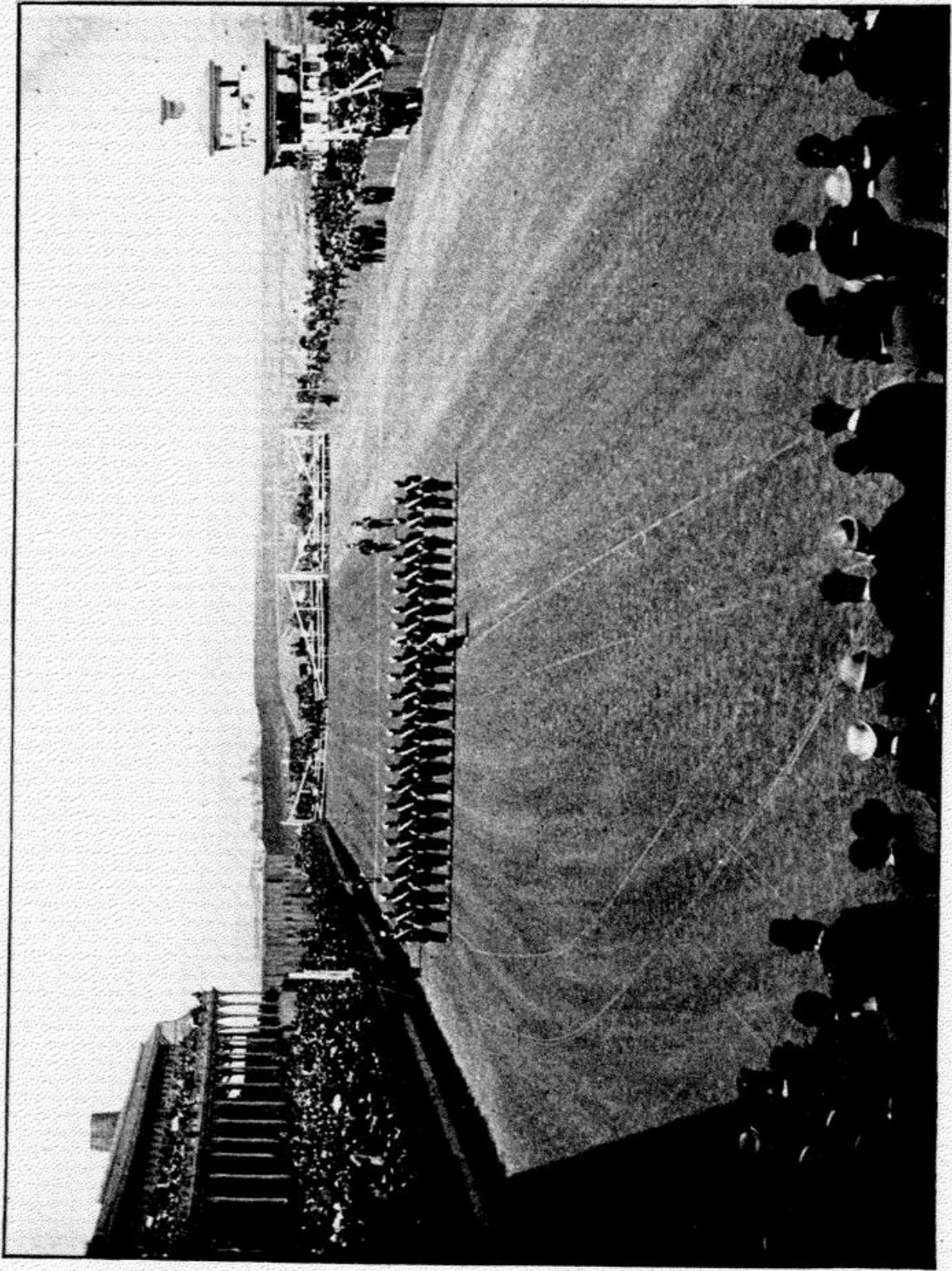
Messrs. Thompson, of Santa Rosa, brother of Sir Knight R. H. Thompson, of Louisville, and others whose names I failed to learn, sent wines and fruits in lavish abundance. The Commandery was dined, wined and smoked by Gov. Eli Murray, of Utah. Mr. Deweese, formerly of Louisville; Mrs. John McMullinn, San Francisco; the Paxton Hotel, Omaha; Sir Knights of Chicago; Raper Commandery, Indianapolis; The Louisville Exposition and others.

Comments of the Press on the Competitive Drill, August 25, 1883.

The Daily Examiner had a six and one-half inch display head, commencing with the name "DeMolay," in large capitals, filling the line. The names of the other contestants were in caps so much smaller that both together did not fill out the line. So much for glory! The Examiner said:

"There were 20,000 spectators of the contest; that the friends of the three Commanderies were out in force and urged on the applause for their favorites, although their care was entirely unnecessary, for the spectators were extremely enthusiastic and thoroughly impartial in their words of praise. There could be no doubt, however, that the reception of the DeMolays was warmer and the plaudits that attended every move more liberal. . . .

"General opinion awarded it (the first prize) to the DeMolays. This corps was in the highest spirits throughout the day. It was certainly the 'best groomed' in the lot. At their tent their lady friends, who, although they could not buckle on the armor of the Knights, as did the ladies of old, provided them with the wine of refreshment and the corn of plenty, and when their weary march was over they met them at the gates with wreaths of flowers, happy, smiling faces and cheerful words of praise. Their tent was garlanded with these floral offerings, which were of extreme richness. There were baskets, bouquets, horseshoes, crosses, and a dozen other designs, beautifully worked out in roses, marigolds, smilax, pansies, daisies and kindred flowers. The ladies who thus



DE MOLAY COMMANDERY ON THE DRILL-GROUNDS AT SAN FRANCISCO, THREE JUDGES IN REAR.

made the day so pleasant for the DeMolays were Mrs. John A. Stratton, of Louisville; Mrs. Lou Morgan, Mrs. Hanna B. Southworth, of Louisville; Hope Morgan, Miss Mary Johnson, Mrs. Pearson and Miss Emma Pearson, of the Baldwin, and Miss Minnie, Alice (Ollie) and Adda (Ida) Shaeffer, of Louisville. . . .

"The members (of DeMolay) are the most genial men of any body here. They carry out the proverbial principles of Kentucky hospitality to the limit of good taste. On the grounds yesterday they frankly cheered their opponents' good movements and gave them a magnificent send-off when they started for the parade ground. After the battalion drill they gathered in front of their tent and sung with great unction the parody on 'One More River to Cross.'

". . . When DeMolay Commandery No. 12, of Louisville, Ky., appeared one mighty burst of applause and enthusiasm rent the air. Handkerchiefs fluttered from fair hands, hats were tossed high by muscular arms and cheer upon cheer welcomed the approach of the Southern Knights. Never since the opening of the new race course has any event produced such unbounded enthusiasm as did the appearance of the DeMolay corps. . . ."

In criticising the drill these words appear touching different movements:

" . . . A perfect line, unbroken and unruffled. As the Kentuckians came down the track they kept a perfect line. . . . 'Threes right about' while marching in double time could not have been surpassed. The obliques were all well done. What might have proved disastrous to the straightness of line was overcome by the self-possession of the Sir Knight whose chapeau fell off while on a double-quick. He did not stop to pick it up. . . . 'Threes left about' could not have been better. 'On right into line' was perfection. . . . The wheeling by division in double time was the only movement that seemed to bother the Kentuckians. . . ." And much more of praise.

The Schedule Condensed.



Time and manner of formation, appearance and bearing. Sword manual (as much as can be executed without opening files and excepting the silent manual).

In Line.—Direct march to front and rear, in quick and

double time. Oblique to right and left, in quick and double time. Wheel on a fixed pivot. Wheel on fixed pivot and continue the march. Wheel on a movable pivot in quick and double time.

Column of Threes.—Being in line at a halt. March to the front and change direction. Halt and put the column in motion. Oblique. March to the rear (repeat it). Form line to the right or left. Form line to the front. All executed in quick and double time.

Column of Divisions.—Being in line at a halt. Form column and halt. Form line to the right or left. Form column. Form line in quick and double time. Halt. Break into divisions and reform Commandery from a halt and on the march, the latter in quick and double time. March the column by a flank and reform the column; this to be executed by a right or left face and not by threes. From column of threes form column of divisions. Reform divisions. Form line. Advance by the right or left of divisions. Form line.

(Rest not exceeding five minutes in the aggregate is allowed.)

Judges.—Major A. M. Randal, Capt. J. P. Sanger, Capt. Wm. Davis—all First U. S. Artillery.

The Prize Awarded.

[SEE FRONTISPIECE.]



After the return from the drill, the general opinion was decidedly in favor of DeMolay as winner of the first place. At night the contestants marched to the crowded pavilion. A morning paper said: "When DeMolay Commandery marched in they were greeted with continuous handclappings. Directly following these Louisville Templars were many ladies and their escorts. . . . The various evolutions (in a little drill then given) were so artistically gone through with that the spectators did not cease applauding. . . . The three Commanderies formed three sides of a hollow square immediately below the stage.

"The Commanders, in reply to a question by Captain General Lloyd, said that the Commanderies were entirely satisfied with the management of the drill."

He then stated that the judges were as competent as any other officers in the United States Army, and their report was read an-

nouncing the award of the first prize to DeMolay Commandery No. 12, of Louisville, Ky.; the second to Raper Commandery, of Indianapolis (the winner of the first prize in the Chicago drill in 1880), and the third to St. Bernard Commandery, of Chicago (which had within a few months previous twice defeated Raper in a prize drill).

"The decision," said the Examiner, "was in accordance with the general opinion expressed by those who viewed the drill."

The prize chosen by DeMolay, and without a doubt the richest and most costly, was the "Vase and Miner." It is two feet in circumference and two feet high, weighing 200 ounces, of polished silver, gold and settings. On the sides are the enameled coats of arms of California and of the Grand Commandery. The handles are finely chased, containing eighteen settings of California minerals. In the vertical sides of the cover are twenty-six diagonal compartments containing rich specimens of minerals, namely: Cinnabar, native silver, tremolite, placer gold, silver and copper ore, antimony, stebnite, sulphur, coal, tin pebbles, ulexite, stellite, wulfenite, native copper, gold and quartz, turquoise, silver ore, chrome iron, araconite, erubersite, zinc blende, azurite, pyrites, wire gold, chrysocolla, galena. On the top is a mounted knight (in full armor) of gold and silver. The vase rests on two cornucopias of gold and silver, filled with fruit and minerals. On one side a farmer, plow, etc., on the other a miner examining a fine specimen of mineral which he holds in his hand, both in high relief in silver. The silver vase is supported by four bear's feet, and is surrounded by forty shields set with polished specimens of moss agate, quartz and other stones.

The second prize stands four and a half feet high. It is an onyx column, twined with a silver vine. On the column is a mounted knight fifteen inches high. The horse is of bronze, the knight's armor is of gold and silver. Ornaments of crosses, shields, etc., abound.

The third prize is a knight standing on a globe, all of silver and gold with fine ornamentation. The whole standing two and a half feet high.

The story was circulated that out of consideration for Raper and St. Bernard DeMolay had generously chosen an inferior prize. This added somewhat to the reputation of DeMolay, but

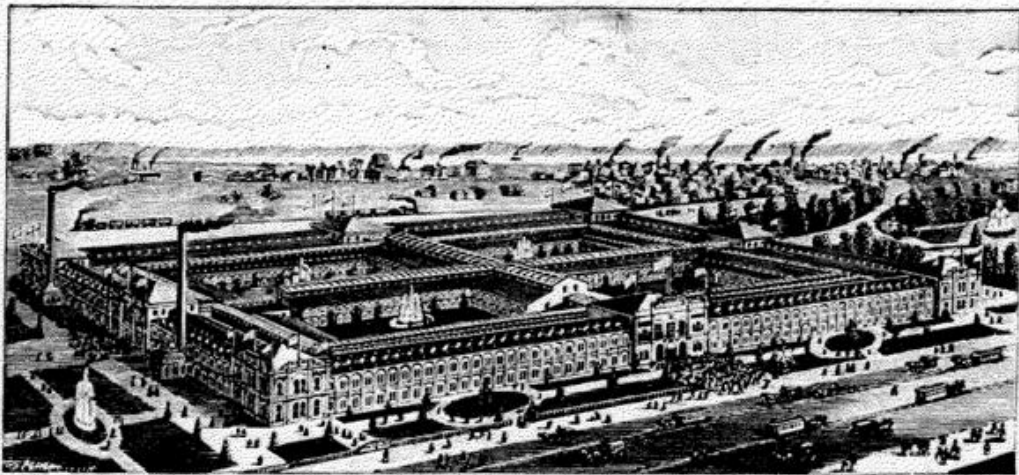
was pure fiction, for the most expensive and finest prize was chosen.

Congratulations

At DeMolay's quarters after the award were hearty and numerous. The rooms were full and a constant stream of visitors made things lively. The natural product of Kentucky was there, and the Kentuckians were happy. At 11 p. m., California Commandery called and treated us to a "serenade."

DeMolay was invited to luncheon and "informal" affairs, to visit San Jose and other places. These were enjoyed by individual members of the corps and by small detachments, but I am unable to recall the many courtesies shown to the victors.

In recognition of the courtesies extended to the Commandery, the Sir Knights of DeMolay presented to Mrs. Pearson, the wife of our host, a rich golden sword-pin surmounted with a crown set with diamonds. The contributions to it were from all, but only a few were notified when it was presented, and some dissatisfaction grew out of that fact. The "kicks" were vigorous, but soon forgotten.



LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The Return of the Corps.

At every station, it seemed, for hundreds of miles, the Commandery was met with tokens of regard.



ONYX COLUMN.

At Suisun, Cal., Naval Commandery No. 19 presented to DeMolay a polished onyx obelisk. At Omaha, the railway officials took the whole party in carriages to the hotel for dinner. There we were met by a committee from St. Bernard and other Chicago Commanderies with invitation to stop in their city and "participate" with them as their guests. We were received in Chicago by a battalion of Templars. They took the drill corps and ladies over the city in carriages and DeMolay gave an exhibition drill in the baseball park. The reception was generous and delightful.

At Indianapolis, Raper Commandery entertained us in royal style.

At Columbus, Ind., the local Commandery appeared with a band and gave a hearty welcome to the victors.

September 4, 1883, DeMolay crossed the Fourteenth Street bridge to Louisville, and was received with the booming of cannon, which broke some of the car windows. An immense crowd filled the depot, platforms and street. Louisville Commandery and members of DeMolay who did not make the pilgrimage, with "Schneider's Great Western Star Band," Jeffersonville and New Albany Commanderies, with music, and the Masonic Home Drill Corps, dressed as Templars, formed an escort, marching up Main Street to Fourth, where all took the cars for the Exposition building. This was situated on Fourth Street and St. James Court, ex-

tending to Sixth Street. It took in Central Park as part of its grounds and its enclosures extended to A Street. St. James' Court and Hill Street were not opened, but were occupied by the Exposition Buildings or its enclosed grounds.

On the way up Main Street, great crowds enthusiastically applauded and very many houses were decorated in honor of DeMolay. On the front of the Exposition building were the words, "Welcome to the Conquerors."

Headed by the Exposition's full orchestra, playing "Dixie" (being the same inspiring strains to which DeMolay had marched on the field in San Francisco), the Commandery was conducted into the building, where the mayor, Hon. Chas. D. Jacob, and Judge Burnett welcomed and congratulated DeMolay. After the response by Sir Knight Geo. W. Northup, and vociferous applause by the people, the orchestra played "See the Conquering Hero Comes."



ROB MORRIS.

Sir Knight Rob Morris, Poet Laureate of Freemasonry, being introduced by Grand Commander Edwin G. Hall, read the following original congratulatory poem, but we modestly deny there was anything "lucky" about the drill—claiming that it was pure merit from start to finish:

"Welcome, welcome, Knights so lucky,
All our hearts are yours to-day;
'Welcome home,' cries old Kentucky,
Proud to meet our DeMolay.
Going forth with souls undaunted,
How we longed to see you win;
All our wishes now are granted,
Hail, victorious, home again!

"'Twas no common thought inspired you
On that conquering summer day;
'Twas a hero's spirit fired you,
Greatest hero, DeMolay!
When your beauseant waved in glory,
And the sunlight kissed your steel,
Surely 'twas his dauntless story
That aroused your utmost zeal!

"Yes, the martyred Jacques, Grand Master,
Dying in a shroud of flame,
Pure as virgin alabaster,
Left a vigor in his name.
Yours the inheritance that hour
When your swords, without a stain,
Irresistible in power
Conquered on Francisco's plain

"Welcome home! In all this treasure,
Marvels of the later day,
Nothing yields exquisite pleasure
Like our victors—DeMolay.
Rest you now; enough of glory;
On Kentucky's brightest page
Golden letters tell the story
Of your conquering pilgrimage."

Congratulatory telegrams and regrets at not being present were read from Frankfort Commandery No. 4; Paducah Commandery No. 11; Newport Commandery No. 13, and Henderson Commandery No. 14.

The Grand Commander, Right Eminent Sir Edwin G. Hall, also extended official congratulations.

The Commandery took dinner and supper at the Exposition as its guests, and gave exhibition drills. Emblematic fireworks were burned at night.

Miss Daisy Helburn presented DeMolay with a beautiful floral tribute in the shape of a Maltese Cross.

A grander ovation and more hearty welcome could hardly have been conceived. The whole city, as it were, rose up to receive the victors and do them honor.

It gave an "inspiration" manifested in these lines to DeMolay Commandery Drill Corps:

The Templars come! Now on the air
Soft swells melodious sound;
The measured tread and banners fair
Greet us while shouts resound.

On breast, and belt, and sword he wears
The emblematic Cross;
But bends he not 'neath weight he bears!
If dropped, would feel its loss?

Blood-red are some—His spirit drinks
What meaning from its dye?
Is't of his Saviour's death he thinks,
Or that his own draws nigh?

Were "I-N-R-I" written on the sign,
In characters of gold—
In Hebrew, Greek and Latin line—
Could his heart still be cold?

Ah! Templars, can the *true cross* rest,
On breast that light remains,
Or sparkle on the Templar's crest,
Or hang from silvered chains?

Can he who bears the cross-hilt sword,
And wears the symbol so,
Insult our Lord by deed or word,
And to perdition go?

The true cross's not a charm, or gem,
Or trophy to be won
In battle or in tourna'—when
'Bernard and Raper's done.

But 'tis a cross that all should wear,
In self-denial borne;
Daily the toil, *rough-road* your share—
A charm by Christian worn.

Passion must ever be o'ercome,
Desires forbid—suppressed;
With jealousy and pride have done,
Envy—forever rest.

The charm, the gem and trophy are
In crown of glory set;
Brighter than fixed or morning star!
All these await you, yet

The scorn and malice of mankind
May add to cross a weight.
Temptations that around are twined
Will leave you at the gate

Of Paradise, where Jesus still,
With smiles of holy love,
Encourages and strengthens 'till
He'll welcome you above.

You won, in Henderson, the prize ;
 The next among your joys,
 Were praises as your prowess rise
 "That set from Illinois."

And then to Covington did go,
 To win back lost renown,
 And to Kentucky Templars show
 The beauseant lost but found !

In San Francisco lived the hope,
 That all who saw might learn,
 Fearless with banner-corps you'd cope
 And carry home the Urn.

On well-contested fields, you won
 Banner and "Set" and Urn,
 But *now* while yet 'neath heaven's sun—
 Turn—for a moment—turn.

THE CROSS you wear on sword and breast,
 With lessons deep are fraught;
 They teach of God's eternal rest,
 Immanuel's blood hath bought.

And if you glory still would win
 That joys be ever thine,
 Keep pure and spotless—free from sin ;
 Then like the stars you'll shine.

The few words more I have, are these :
 Place high upon your crest
 The words of faith—and they are : *Spes*
Mea in Deo est.

Attacks from Cover.



In the Chicago interstate drill (1880) Raper Commandery, of Indianapolis, took the first prize, and with it a prize banner subject to capture within three years, under stipulated rules. In that drill DeMolay was given second place. A challenge from St. Bernard, of Chicago, being accepted by Raper Commandery, the latter lost the banner and challenged St. Bernard for another contest. Again Raper lost and St. Bernard carried the prize banner to San Francisco (1883), having won it the second time within a few months before the California drill, in which DeMolay came out first. These facts give double

value to the victory in California and DeMolay is fairly and properly *the champion Commandery of the United States*. The foregoing facts also made it all the more humiliating for St. Bernard to be third in a contest with one which it had beaten twice, after that one had beaten the present champions in an interstate drill, especially so when lavish attention had been bestowed upon the bearers of the prize banner, and great confidence was felt as to the result of the drill in San Francisco. All of which has herein been noticed.

Chicago could not submit to it tamely, and an anonymous scribbler made a covert attack over the initials "H. W. S." in the Chicago Inter Ocean, shortly after the return of the Commandery.

In an interview the Tribune reporter represented Capt. Norton (of St. Bernard) as saying that he did not hear a word of dissatisfaction expressed, but that "the judges said we outdrilled the others. It was the hardest schedule I ever saw, and I have been in four similar contests."

What? St. Bernard "outdrilled the others," and yet army officers, among whom a false certificate is deep dishonor, gave the Commandery third place when it "outdrilled the others!" "Lord, Lord! How the world is given to lying," or words to that effect.

As a faithful historian these things must be noticed, therefore the "H. W. S." letter must be inserted, or as much of it as I have. He, she or it, whoever "H. W. S." may have been, said:

"The drill corps (St. Bernard) had every reason to feel confident of success in the prize drill. They held the twice-won championship banner, for which no Commandery had sufficient courage to challenge them. They left Chicago feeling that their chances for victory were more than ordinarily good.

". . . But no unpleasant feelings could last long where such delicate and constant kindness was shown. . . . What lost the victory to the Chicago men was the fact that they drilled without right and left guides. The Illinois Commanderies use Grant's tactics, in which there is very little double-time movement; and that the schedule of maneuvers usual at the prize drill was largely made up of double-time movements. The 'food for reflection' spoken of is as follows:

1. "The morning of the day on which the prize drill occurred the successful drill corps practiced double-time movements almost exclusively for about two hours, according to statements made



PULASKI LEEDS. 425



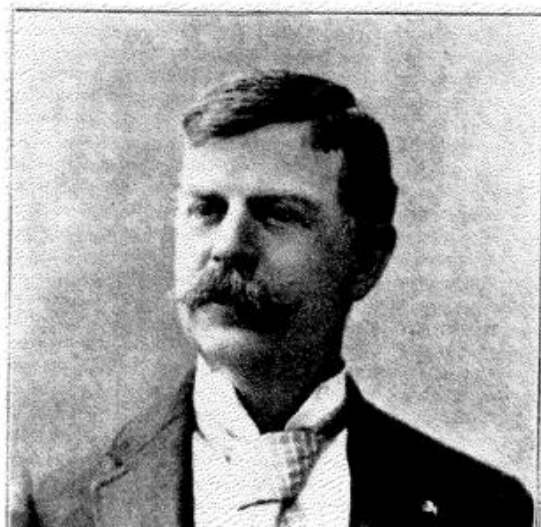
SAMUEL LEIDIGH. 437



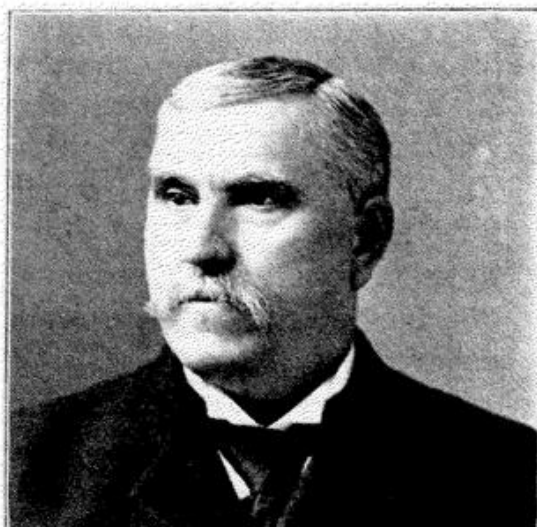
H. W. MIDDLETON. 194



NICHOLAS MILLER. 108



ED. MEGLEMERY. 393



JACOB MEFFERT. 87

by themselves, although the schedules were not distributed until the time of the drill.

2. "Captain Purinton, before the drill, asked the judges whether the absence of right and left guides would count against his command, stating that if it would he would withdraw from competition for the prize, but would give an exhibition drill. The answer was that they did not wish to decide the question, as the spectators would be disappointed if St. Bernard did not drill, but that they would be guided by the will of the competing Commanderies. The tactics which govern Illinois Commanderies state plainly that drilling without right and left guides is admissible; but their author, who, it is understood, is an officer of DeMolay Commandery, held to a different opinion.

3. "When the announcement of the result was made at the pavilion the judges gave no score, nor could representatives of local or outside papers obtain the figures.

"Whatever decision the judges made, popular sentiment voted the first prize to Chicago. When St. Bernard marched out upon the track it did so without a fault, and was hailed with the same applause which greeted it on all occasions. When the Commanderies marched from the field speculation was rife as to which Commandery won, and the prevailing opinion was that the fight for the first place had narrowed down to DeMolay and St. Bernard Commanderies. Rumors as to the decision prevailed before the announcement was made, but the large assemblage was, nevertheless, unprepared for the announcement.

"How nearly correct the public was in its estimate is shown in the score which has finally been made public. The judges scored St. Bernard, 87; DeMolay, 85; and Raper, 77, and then took off 50 from St. Bernard as penalty for not having right and left guides. These figures clearly demonstrate where the trouble was, and should put an end to all unjust and unfounded rumors. Though coming away from San Francisco with third prize, the members of St. Bernard Commandery still have as valid a claim to supremacy in drill as they ever had. St. Bernard was neither out-drilled nor out-generaled, but she was most effectually euchred.

"St. Bernard's departure from San Francisco was marked by as much attention as was their arrival, and regret was expressed and felt on both sides that separation must come so soon. The

Chicagoans, together with a large number of San Francisco Sir Knights and ladies, formed in line, in carriages, Sunday afternoon, and moved toward the ferry. . . ."

Of course no one of St. Bernard could have penned such a tissue of misstatements, but it was made public and will be noticed.

That St. Bernard felt confident was evident. It was petted and flattered until its "head was turned," but that "no Commandery had sufficient courage to challenge them" is laughable. (See page 163.) Eminent Sir Robt. S. Moses is my authority for saying that a member of St. Bernard (who, I don't remember) asked that inasmuch as DeMolay had withdrawn its challenge to accommodate Raper in one drill it ought to keep out of the second fight for the prize banner to favor St. Bernard. DeMolay was more than anxious to take part in the contests, and when an intimation that DeMolay could enter without offense to other contestants, there was great exultation in our ranks, but considerations of friendship for both Raper and St. Bernard did keep DeMolay out, and it was clearly understood at the time that such were the wishes of both contestants.

As to the tactics, St. Bernard and DeMolay used the same system ("Grant's") and there was no movement in the schedule not authorized by that work. This can be verified, comparing the schedule (published herein) with the tactics, which are in common use. As to item 1, being the third officer of DeMolay, I assert unequivocally that the schedule was not seen by any officer of the Commandery nor were we informed, directly or indirectly, as to any movement required by the schedule, until it was officially placed in our hands one hour before our time to drill. I was consulted in all matters of drill.

I insisted that the corps should drill before breakfast on the ground which was to be the place for the contest. This was agreed to, but during the afternoon of the day before the drill Sir Knight Northup, the drill master, remarked: "Grant, we will not have a drill to-morrow morning." I replied substantially and in positive tones: "Yes, we will. We have come too far after a prize to risk leaving anything undone that may put a feather's weight in the scale against us. Everything here is new to us. If we march on the field and one man should see something odd, his attention may be diverted at the very moment when it is important that he should think of nothing but the drill, and that fact may

lose the fraction essential to success. A little drill on the ground will make it and the surroundings familiar to every one, and the feeling of confidence will be greater. We *will* drill to-morrow morning and on the ground where the contest is to take place. One more practice drill is our last chance and it must be improved, so that the men shall have rest before the final struggle."

Sir George kindly yielded and it was then determined that a morning drill on the field should take place and the fraters of DeMolay had enough confidence in this judgment to submit cheerfully. We did drill there before the contest, because I so strongly pressed it, giving satisfactory reasons for it, but that we drilled double-time movements, except incidentally (and less than I desired), or that we drilled two hours, or as much as a half of one hour, is purely a fabrication.

As before stated the schedules were given out an hour before each drill. St. Bernard attempted to execute the movements according to it during her hour as I was told, which was a drawback and not a help. The commander ought to have known better.

Sir Knight Northup, on the contrary, as had been agreed upon, came immediately to our quarters with the schedule as soon as he received it. Waved it above his head, exclaiming, excitedly, "I've got it." The tent allotted to DeMolay was cleared and Sir Knight Stern stationed at the "door," with instructions not to permit any one to interrupt us, while Sir Knights Northup, drill master; Allin, Senior Warden, and myself as Junior Warden, entered and for the first time saw the schedule. We went over it carefully in detail three times, determining what the commands ought to be for each movement, and how each one should be executed. The drill, and how it ought to be conducted, were discussed, then both Wardens left the commander to become perfectly familiar with the schedule and be entirely composed.

Anxious inquiries about the schedule were made by members of the corps that gathered about the Wardens, who stated that the corps was able to execute any movement required by the schedule. This had an excellent effect and quieted the nervousness occasioned by natural solicitude. When Northup came out he was asked similar questions by those near him, and in a loud voice said: "There is nothing in it that you can't do." All this gave confidence to the officers and men.

As to item 2, DeMolay drilled without guides when it won the second prize in 1880, and whatever opinion I might or might not have entertained was not asked for by the judges in San Francisco, nor was my opinion given on the subject. The judges were army officers, and honorable gentlemen. If they gave Captain Purington any assurance touching the guides, there can not be the shadow of a doubt that such assurances were faithfully adhered to. The tactics that governed the Illinois Templars were the same that governed DeMolay. Rule 1 for this drill said that there should be twenty-four Sir Knights with the necessary officers. The tactics provide that "the Senior Warden may count *one* in the leading three, and the Junior Warden may march with the left three if the number is wanting. Therefore with these provisions and the assurance of the judges, the Commanderies not having been consulted, it is safe to assert that the guides who helped to make up the leading and rear threes were properly there.

Item 3. As the judges did not give the score, how could the papers publish it? I never saw or heard of such a publication, and how was it possible to have found out that 50 points were taken off from the winning score of St. Bernard? The statement is absurd on its face.

I undertake to say that which will be made apparent from the foregoing, that St. Bernard was "out-generaled" in this, DeMolay's officers carefully guarded the *esprit de corps*. They rested at the proper time and gained confidence from the action of their officers, who did the wisest things possible to have been done. On the contrary St. Bernard harassed the men and excited its chief by attempting to drill during the hour before they marched on the field, and in various ways exhibited a want of generalship. All needed rest and quiet to prepare for the great struggle.

It had the advantage in drilling last, and after it could watch the execution of movements by its rivals that it was about to undertake. It had another possible advantage in being especial favorites, and supposed to be loyal, while DeMolay was supposed to be "rebel" from a Southern State, and was judged by army officers.

St. Bernard was out-drilled, in the estimation of competent and honorable judges and in the opinion of the vast crowd who

witnessed the drill, as will appear from extracts from the papers before quoted (page 185) and to be quoted further on.

The charge of being euchred, is puerile and could not have been made by any of the valiant Knights of St. Bernard. DeMolay is also sure that none of them would approve of such an ungallant attempt, under cover or otherwise, to account for the defeat.

Now let us see whether "the large assemblage was unprepared for the announcement" or not. Compare the accounts already quoted with these:

The San Francisco Morning Call, of August 26th, says of DeMolay's drill: "Each movement was so well done that it was greeted with storms of applause. In fact the spectators appeared to be carried away by the fine appearance of the Sir Knights, and manifested, repeatedly, their approval of their machine-like movements."

Of St. Bernard it said: "Being great favorites, they were warmly welcomed. The last Commandery (DeMolay) having acquitted itself so well, all thought that St. Bernard would have to do exceedingly well, and the preliminary movements were nervously and closely scrutinized. There was a slight break; somehow the line did not always come up to the expectations."

The Daily Examiner, speaking of DeMolay's different movements, used these words: "Perfectly formed; every movement was as a unit; a perfect line, unbroken and unruffled; kept a perfect line; could not have been surpassed; were all well done; finely done; could not have been better; was perfection; the platoon drill, if anything, was superior to the other movements; was splendidly executed; wheeling by division in double-time was the only movement that seemed to bother the Kentuckians," etc.

Of St. Bernard it said: "The Chicagoans were nervous; the marching was many times very weak. The sword exercise was deemed superior. 'Threes left about' was but poorly executed, two of the threes making bad breaks; crowding; losing ground; wheelings were but fairly executed; two cases occurred where the wheels were badly made, the whole center doubling up; halted on the line instead of three yards from it, according to the tactics; obliques were fairly done in quick step."

The Daily Alta Californian said of DeMolay: "Moved like a

piece of fine machinery; their line was like a wall of masonry; almost perfect drilling."

Of St. Bernard it said: "The reputation and wide friendship for them made their entrance anxiously awaited. The first error was made palpable; in the first ten minutes several errors; crowd gave a suppressed, apparently involuntary, murmur of anxiety; bowed badly in both divisions; spoiling their front in line; did some magnificent marching. *And although they had evidently lost the first place*, they were thought to have made a close contest for second."

The Sunday Chronicle said of DeMolay: "A line as straight as an arrow; finely executed; all stepped off as one man; a slight break, cramping near the center; well accomplished."

It complimented St. Bernard's sword manual, and said the excitement was intense; every man of the spectators "were seeking to detect a false step that might weigh in favor of the other Commanderies. They soon found them, sad to say, and in considerable numbers, too."

So much for the "public sentiment" relied upon by the Inter Ocean correspondent.

I have referred to these criticisms of the reporters of four papers, who witnessed the contest, because it is fair to assume that the harmony of their record truthfully reflected the general estimation of the comparative merits of the drill, and is as complete a ratification of the official award as could be desired.

These comments in the way of defense would never have been recorded but for the letter in a great paper that may hereafter be cited as a reflection upon the Commandery, the judges and our entertainers in California. I do not hold St. Bernard responsible for the article, but as a faithful historian the facts could not be withheld.

DeMolay was handicapped, as it were, in being ignored at first and in being esteemed "rebel," but it won its way to first place by hard work and attention to every detail that was likely to affect its precision of movement. Its council of officers and their great care for details was undoubtedly an evidence of superior generalship. Even the position of the chief during the drill was considered and the commands, post and duty of each officer were dwelt upon when they were in the guarded tent, as explained. It was a grand victory over "crack" Commanderies, and the fact

that judges and people were a unit in opinion is not the least of the satisfaction experienced by those of DeMolay who took part in the contest.

After the award at the pavilion I said to one of the judges: "Now that you have promulgated your decision, let me ask, what did you think of DeMolay's drill in the abstract?" He replied: "It was the finest drill I ever saw. The step was unlike that of the other Commanderies in being more elastic and a full marching step. The others walked, they did not march."

 The prize and trophies won and presented to DeMolay in California were sought after by Louisville jewelers having exhibits in the Exposition, and one firm sent a man to Indianapolis to meet the Commandery there and secure them for exhibition with his firm's display at the Exposition.

The executive committee of the drill corps was convened and were offered \$100 for the use of the trophies. This was declined and they were placed in the hands of another without charge.

Committees to take charge of the trophies, to prepare expressions of gratitude for attentions shown the drill corps and to prepare a testimonial for Sir George W. Northup, commander of the corps, were appointed.

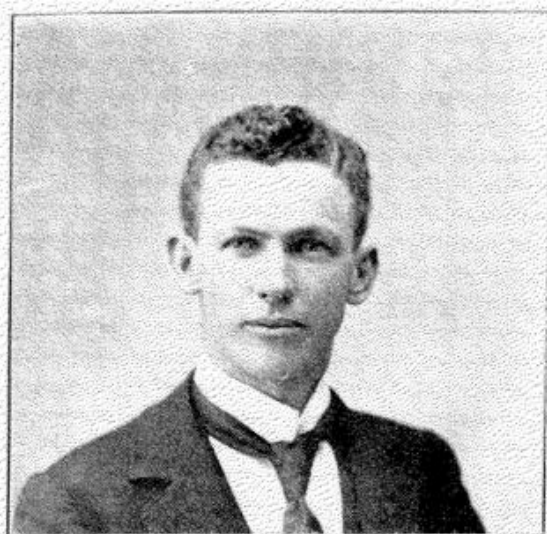
November 13th, H. B. Grant presented the Commandery with bound volumes containing the complete proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky.

The committee on the care of the California prize made an elaborate report, recommending that these words be engraved upon it:

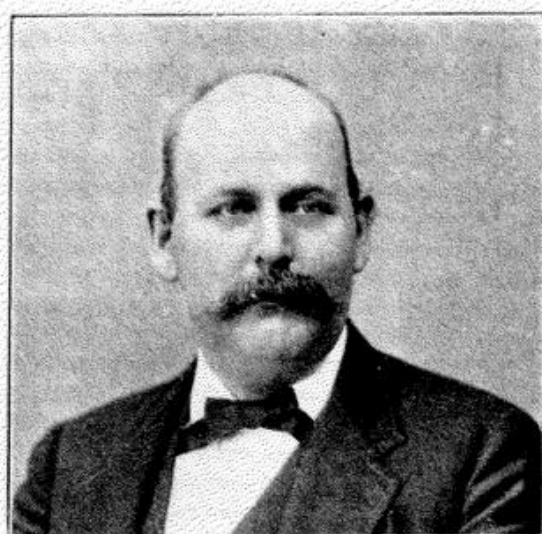
"First trophy, won by DeMolay Commandery No. 12, in competition drill, San Francisco, Cal., August 26, 1883. At the Twenty-third Triennial Conclave, Grand Encampment, U. S. A., Knights Templar."

Also that it ought to be kept in a fire-proof safe, giving reasons for preferring this to any policy of insurance, and recommended that if the finances did not justify the purchase now, that the trophies and records be kept in some of the vaults named in the report.

The safe was not purchased, and while our trophy is now kept in a safety vault, our records are liable to be consumed by fire or otherwise lost.



THOS. D. M'AULIFF. 434



WM. H. MEAD. 363



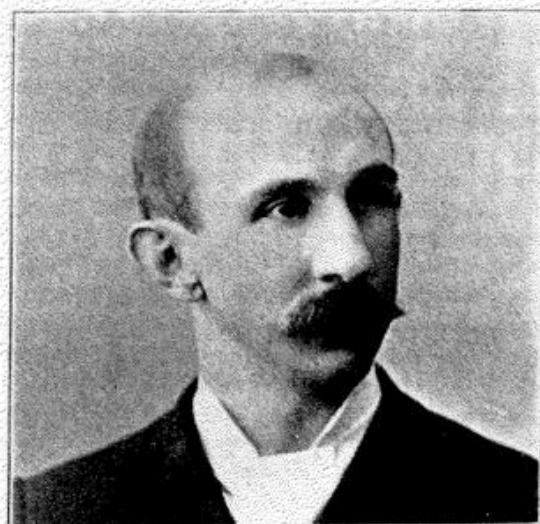
J. F. MERRIWETHER. 350



WALLACE W. MORRIS. 501



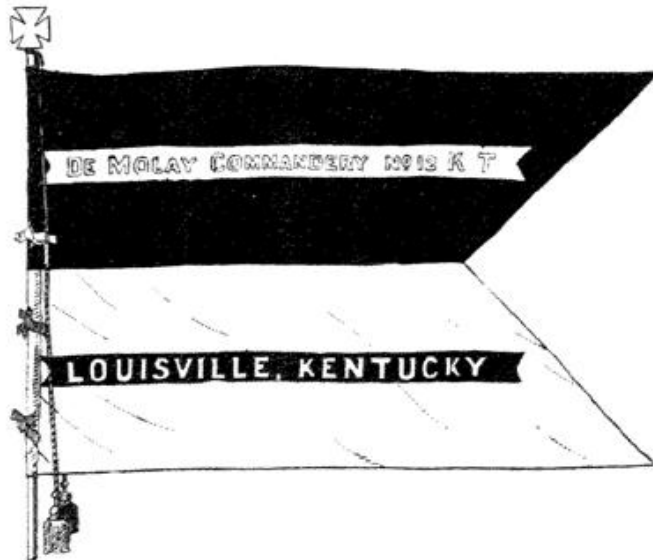
WM. MOSES, JR. 206



CLAUDE L. MOSES. 415

The Commandery ordered that the names of the participants in the memorable drill near San Francisco be engraved upon the prize won by them.

The cost of the trip amounted to \$6,070.10, as reported and recorded in October, 1884.



PRESENTED BY QUEEN ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1, O. E. S.

On the return of the Commandery Queen Esther Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, presented a flag to the victors.

Mournful Processions.

Frazer F. W. Merz died December 8, 1883, and was buried with knightly honors in Cave Hill Cemetery.

The records are meagre in the extreme concerning him, which is a sad comment on the world and its ways. Brother Merz was a German, who by frugality, pluck and industry, breasting misfortune, gained a competency and established a large "Architectural Foundry" on Green Street above Third. He occupied a prominent place as a business man, bank director, one of the directors of the Masonic Home, and was esteemed.

Finally disposing of his property he went to New York and became an operator in Wall Street speculations, where he secured an ample fortune. He expressed a determination to make liberal provisions in his will for our Masonic Home, and I presume did so. His fortune had nearly reached the point that was satisfactory to him then the inevitable came, and the whole of his means were

swept away. That, undoubtedly, dethroned reason and killed him.

His wife was afterwards admitted to the Home and died there April 18, 1887. Alas! Alas!

Frater A. J. Kendall, of Frankfort Commandery No. 4, was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery by a detachment of DeMolay at 9:30 a. m., January 10, 1884, by request of his Commandery.

Frater Michael Stuber died January 9, 1884, and was buried in Cave Hill with knightly honors. At the time of his death he was treasurer of Eureka Chapter No. 101, honored by his companions and respected by those with whom he had dealings or intercourse.

He was a photographer who stood among the first in his business, to which he gave zealous attention. Affable and earnest in his duties, a loyal Freemason, and member of Preston Lodge No. 281, who gave to his memory the last sad honors of the craft.

“Thanks, Awfully.”

Mansfield Commandery No. 21, of Ohio, sent a letter expressing very warm thanks for attentions given to a frater of that Commandery by members of DeMolay.

Frankfort Commandery No. 4 also acknowledged its gratitude for services in burying Sir Knight Kendall, and asking for the bill of expenses incurred. DeMolay instructed the Recorder to respond to the effect that “there is no bill of expense.” This is the custom of DeMolay. It pays such bills and declines to accept any refunding of the amount expended.

Thanks were received from various persons, firms, railroads and Commanderies for an attractive report and resolution passed by the Commandery expressing its gratitude for favors shown to the drill corps on its Western trip, namely:

Raper Commandery No. 1, Indianapolis, Ind.

St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Chicago, Ill.

Apollo Commandery No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

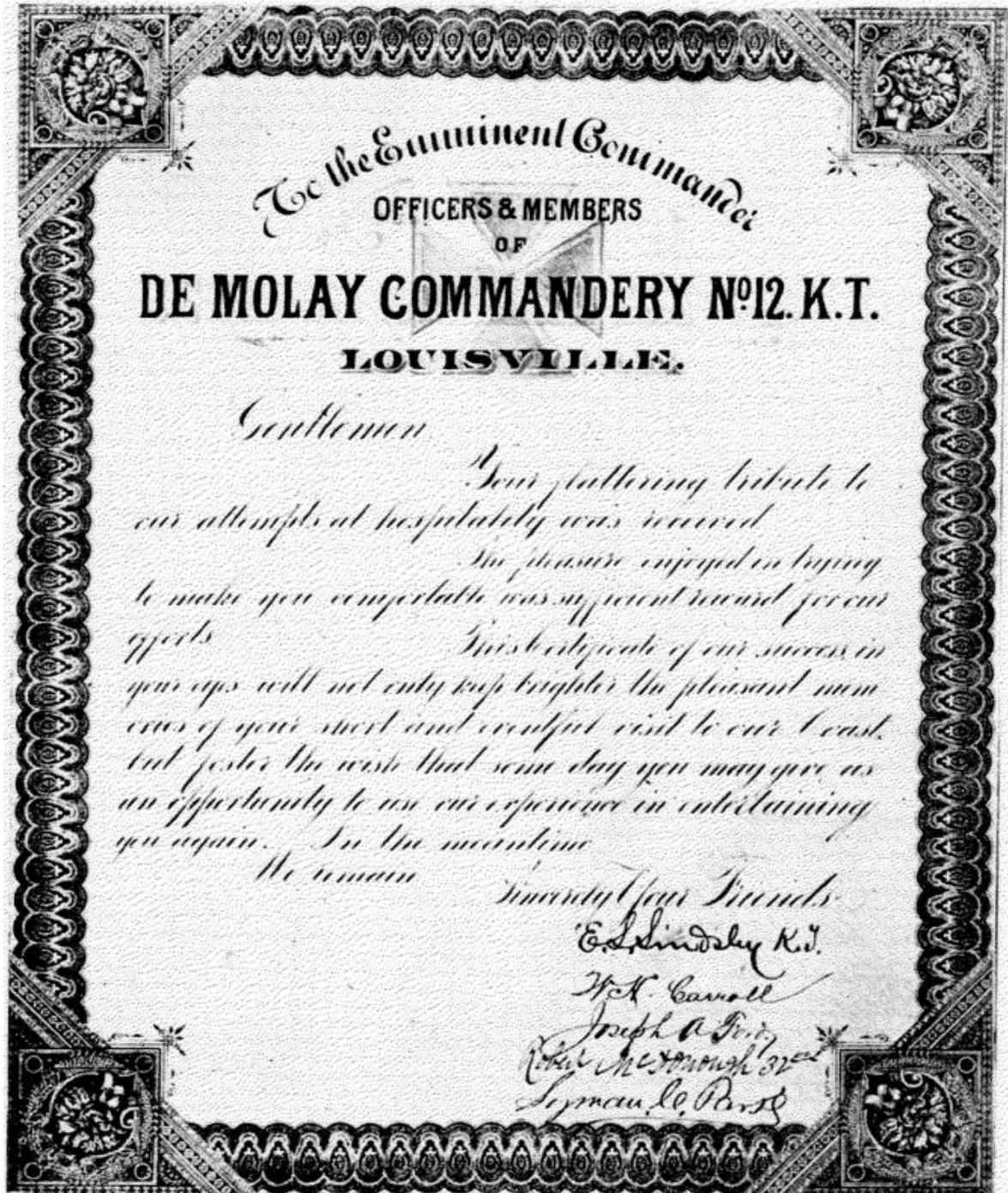
Montjoie Commandery No. 53, Chicago, Ill.

Chevalier Bayard Commandery No. 52, Chicago, Ill.

Sacramento Commandery No. 2, Sacramento, Cal.

Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 9, Los Angeles, Cal.

Golden Gate Commandery No. 16, San Francisco, Cal.



Naval Commandery No. 19, Vallejo, Cal.
Red Bluff Commandery No. 17, Red Bluff, Cal.
Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, St. Louis, Mo.
Moore, Hunt & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
J. M. Currier, Chicago, Ill.
J. B. Fuller and wife, Marysville, Cal.
Union Pacific R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

Thanks of like character were sent to the following and others:

J. Emory Tippet, N. R. Ruckle, H. E. Purington, Chas. O. Hall, Chas. E. Fairbanks, W. T. Hilton, John J. Badenock, Jesse Knight, Jesse Saxton, Jno. F. Merrill, Thos. Currier, L. W. Campbell, Jno. E. Norton, W. B. Main, Geo. M. Moulton, T. E. Paxton, A. V. H. Carpenter, E. L. Lindsley, Jno. Lloyd, all of whom were made honorary members. Among the acknowledgments was the foregoing (page 208) from the donors of the silver pitcher (see page 183).

Banquet to the Drill Corps and a Surprise were Enjoyed.

After the return from California Sir Knight J. W. Hickman "took up a collection" and caused a fine oil painting of Frater Geo. W. Northup, commander of the drill corps, to be painted. At a banquet about the 1st of January, 1884, given to the drill corps, this portrait was unveiled and presented to Sir Knight Northup in the name of the Commandery.

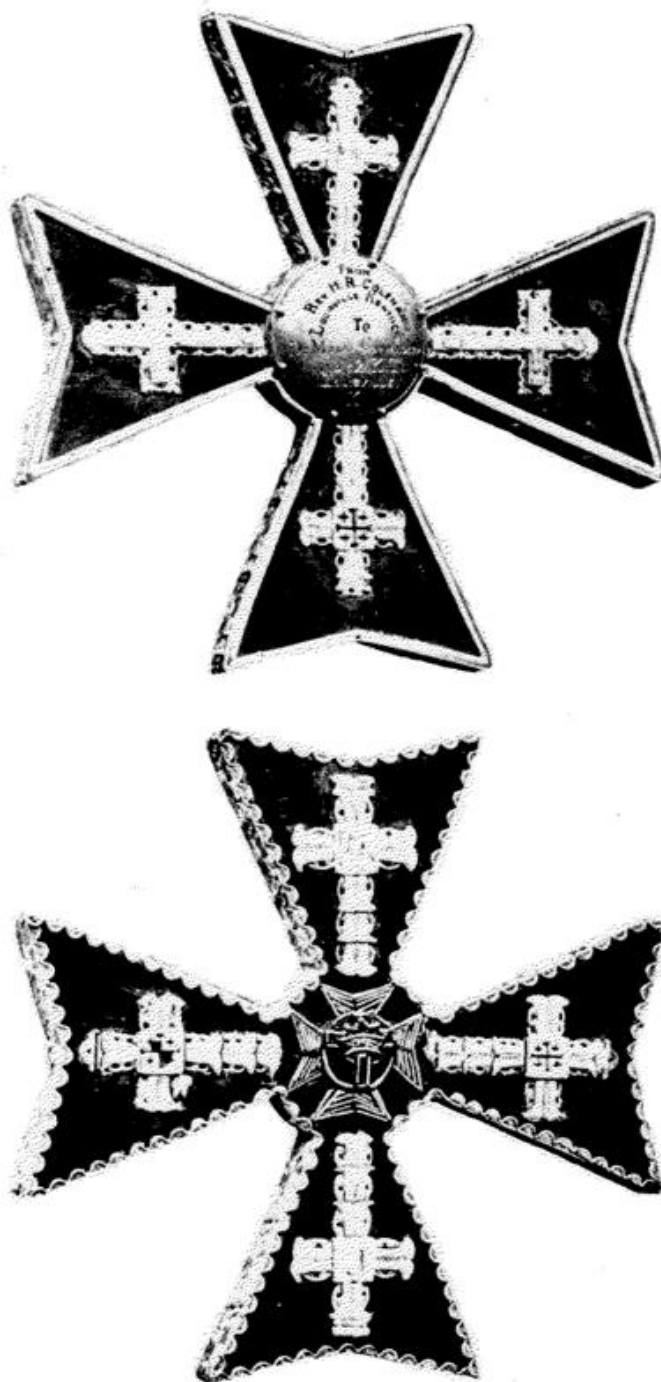
The occasion was a happy one, and the ladies who honored it with their presence as well as the Templars and others seemed to make it a "mutual admiration" affair. The result could be but this, a "happy to meet, sorry to part, hope to meet again."

The Maltese Cross.

March 13, 1884, Frater Henry Russ Coleman presented the Commandery with a Maltese Cross of beautiful design and ornamentation.

In design it is nine inches across; one side is made of cedar from the mountains of Lebanon, the other side is of olive wood from the environs of Jerusalem. In the center is a small Maltese Cross of ebony from Mecca, upon which is a Roman Cross and crown neatly carved. The arms of the large cross on both

sides are adorned with elaborately carved Roman crosses of mother of pearl, made in Bethlehem; on same the outstretched form of Jesus, the bust of Mary and quadruple tan crosses, cross-

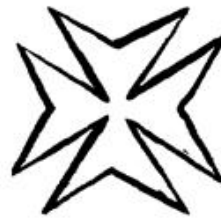


crosslet, etc., cut through the pearl. On the reverse center is an oval plate of silver bearing the inscription: "From Rev. H. R. Coleman, Louisville, Ky., 1884, to DeMolay Command-

ery No. 12, K. T., Louisville, Ky." The whole cross is bordered and bound with rich filigree work in silver, ornamented with burnished crosses, crowns and insects, in bas-relief. The silver mounting was done in Malta. The silken cord, looped, in a silver ring at the top, was presented by Eber Preceptory No. 101, Knights Templars, of the historic city of York, England, around which clusters so much of Masonic interest. The box in which the cross rests is of olive inlaid with cedar, lined with crimson velvet from Damascus, and was made by an Arab in Jerusalem.

Symbolism of the Maltese Cross.

In form the Maltese Cross is one having four arms of equal length, widening toward the outward ends, where each terminates in a notch representing a fish's tail, making eight points, which are said to refer to the beatitudes (Matt., v.). The cross itself refers to the crucifixion and suffering of Christ; the fish-tail arms to the Greek word for fish, having five letters which are initials of five Greek words meaning Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Savior. For these reasons early Christians adopted the fish as a symbol, and wore representations of it as ornaments. Even the fish's oval air bladder, having pointed ends, was worn, and this form was adopted for seals. The element in which fish live was also to remind the Christian of the origin of spiritual life, referring to the waters of baptism.



The Loving Cup.



OLD LOVING CUP.

Frater H. R. Coleman, also presented to the Commandery a "Loving Cup," of earthenware. It is in the form of a mug, having three handles, and holds about a quart of liquid. Its ornamentalations are in bas-relief. Its use in the long ago was peculiar to England. Three Knights of the order take hold of the cup and, after re-

peating certain words calculated to express and cement fraternity, each in succession drinks from the cup.



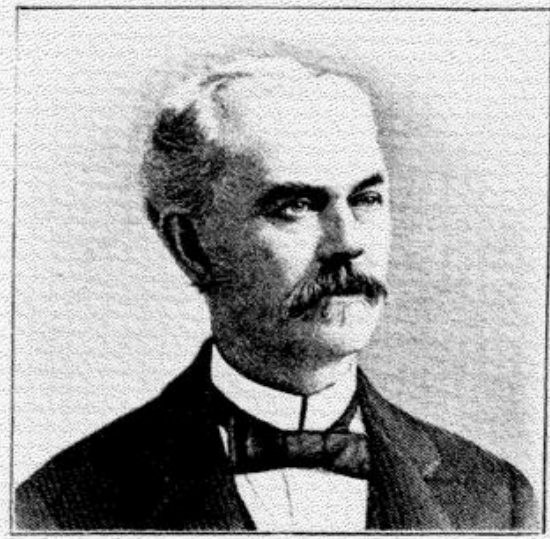
T. L. JEFFERSON, SR. 76

Frater Thomas L. Jefferson, Sr. (father of our brother, Thos. Lewis Jefferson, who succeeded his father as treasurer of DeMolay Commandery), died after a protracted and distressing illness, and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, from Broadway M. E. Church, South, with the honors of Masonry, by Excelsior Lodge No. 258 and DeMolay Commandery No. 12. March 24th.

At the conclave convened to attend the funeral, the following memorial of our departed brother was adopted by a rising vote and spread upon the record:

"An alarm came to the door of our Asylum, and the messenger was Death. With relentless hand he beckoned to our frater, Sir Knight Thomas Lewis Jefferson, who has left us to return no more!

"Sir Knight Jefferson was a good man and true. He was faithful and earnest in the discharge of duty, zealous in the defense of destitute widows and helpless orphans—abundantly demonstrated by his activity in behalf of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, of which he was a director from 1867 and president thereof for fourteen consecutive years; earnest in works of charity, of which he left permanent record in the archives of many benevolent associations. Honored by his fellow-citizens as representative and senator in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, and member of the council of this city. Trusted by his party as a member of its executive committee and delegate to the national convention—though in no sense a politician. Enjoying the confidence of his fraters in being many times, and unanimously, re-elected as its chief fiduciary officer, and holding positions of trust in the management of large estates. Respected by his lodge in being elevated to the Oriental chair. A steward, trustee and class



MICHAEL MULDOON. 20



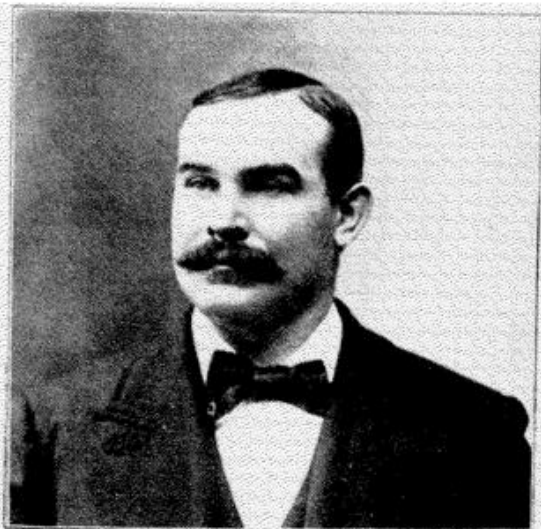
SAMUEL L. NOCK. 195



WM. J. NETTLETON. 487



FERDINAND J. PFINGST. 337



THOS. PIDGEON. 315



SIDNEY S. PRATHER. 504

leader in his church and superintendent of Sabbath school; engaged also in mission work as a layman. A man whose integrity had never been questioned and who left on record the evidence of his fidelity.

"His triumphant death was the crowning act in testimony of the sincerity of his profession, and left its impress upon the hearts and minds of his brethren.

"Stricken down in the midst of usefulness, his death seems to us untimely and his brethren mourn, but humbly bow to the will of the Great Creator.

"O! the depth of the riches of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways are past finding out."

Sir Thomas Lewis Jefferson was born in Baltimore, Md., February 15, 1826; initiated, passed and raised in Excelsior Lodge No. 258, 1861; advanced, and exalted in King Solomon Chapter No. 18; created a Knight Templar in DeMolay Commandery No. 12, 1872, and passed to the rewards of another state of existence March 23, 1884.

Inasmuch as I have taken occasion to criticise the reports of Committees on Necrology, it may be but fair to acknowledge the paternity of the foregoing, so that my fraters may have an opportunity to get even with me and pay me off in kind.

In September (1884), Sir Knight Louis Bergman presented the Commandery with a large and excellent photograph of Brother Jefferson.



CHAPTER XVIII.

Events of 1884-85.



HENRY T. JEFFERSON. 89

April 8, 1884, Henry T. Jefferson was elected Commander. Active preparations were being made for a visit to Nashville on invitation of Nashville Commandery No. 1, to attend the Grand Commandery at Bowling Green and the celebration of St. John's Day for the benefit of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home.

The new administration was ushered in with sadness in the death of Frater L. A. Allen, which occurred April 14th. He was buried with knightly honors in Cave Hill Cemetery.

A committee on memorial presented report:

"Whereas, Providence in its inscrutable wisdom has seen fit to knock at the door of our Asylum and summon hence to the Grand Commandery above our esteemed and beloved frater, . . .

"Resolved, That in the death of Sir Knight Allen, DeMolay Commandery has lost a worthy and deserving member and Masonry an earnest disciple, the United States government an honest and patriotic officer, and his many associates a true and faithful friend.

"Resolved, That a page be set apart in the records of this Commandery to the memory of Sir Knight Allen. . . ."

The page was "set apart to his memory," but remains in virgin whiteness, save the ruling.

The annual return gave the total membership as 217; gains 21; loss 17.

A very elaborate and systematically excellent financial report

was made by Recorder Phil T. Allin. The best I have ever seen. It shows:

ASSETS.

Miscellaneous property valued at.....	\$2,025 00
Sinking fund	3,638 32
Bills receivable and cash	127 80
Personal account (ex-Recorder)	189 35
Dues owing	269 80
Total assets	<u>\$6,250 27</u>

LIABILITIES.

Dues over-paid	\$ 16 65
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RECEIPTS.

Interest and dividends last year	\$ 634 11
Life memberships	210 00
Fees, last year	5,305 50
Dues, last year	<u>3,548 05</u>
	\$9,696 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses	\$4,681 16
St. John's Day	17 75
Red Cross	190 30
Funerals	160 10
Dues remitted	133 95
Dues to suspense account	181 50
Grand Commandery	210 00
Drill Corps	1,358 79
Charity (we blush)	<u>44 00</u>
	6,977 55
Gain	<u>\$2,719 11</u>

The report shows receipts and disbursements by months, an inventory and a balance sheet.

May 13th, by request of Alida Commandery, its Commander-elect, Sir Knight M. Cary Peter, was installed, Past Commander Edwin G. Hall, who was also Grand Commander, officiating.

Pilgrimage to Nashville.

The Commandery accepted an invitation to visit the Nashville Commanderies, and, escorting Grand Commander Edwin G. Hall, took up the march May 21, 1884. A goodly number of ladies were of the party and the trip was exceptionally delightful.

Arriving in Nashville at night the Commandery was escorted to the Maxwell House, where, with the ladies, it became the guests of Nashville and LaValette Commanderies. Right royally were all of us treated.

The prizes won in Chicago and San Francisco, the Kentucky prize banner, the onyx column presented by Naval Commandery and the Coleman cross were taken with DeMolay by request, and placed on exhibition.

A street parade being formed by ten Tennessee Commanderies DeMolay "fell in" and added to the length and beauty of the demonstration. At the fair grounds a competitive drill took place between St. Elmo Commandery, of Memphis, and Nashville Commandery, of which Sir Knight B. G. Witt, of Henderson, Geo. W. Northup and H. B. Grant, of DeMolay, were judges. The scoring was made independently by each judge, who on comparing notes found they were in remarkable accord, so nearly did they agree in their figures.

DeMolay gave an exhibition drill, which was thus commented on by the city papers:

"With easy grace and rapid tread they entered the arena and received a complete ovation from the thronged stand . . . Their every movement was perfect grace and natural ease. They went through evolution after evolution, continued field movements, almost their entire sword manual and difficult cross, triangle and square maneuvers absolutely without error. The much that had been expected of them was far surpassed by the result of their exhibition and Nashville will be another city to bear testimony to their extraordinary skill and perfection. They left the field amid tremendous applause."

A concert at night, followed by a banquet, delicious as it was delightful.

An elaborate floral design, consisting of a large cross and crown, was presented to DeMolay and received by Sir Knight

C. K. Caron, on behalf of the Commandery, in an exceedingly graceful speech.

The ladies of our party presented to Sir Knight Theo. Cooley, of Nashville, a handsome testimonial of their appreciation of his gallant attention and escort about the city.

The next day the ladies and Sir Knights were treated to an enjoyable drive about the city and left, with many warm greetings and fond memories, to attend

The Grand Commandery in Bowling Green, Ky.,

and enjoy the hospitality of its citizens.

The little "Park City" was in high feather, and sustained the reputation of Kentuckians for hospitality.

A banquet and ball were given, and the inevitable exhibition drill by DeMolay afforded ample entertainment for the crowd that seemed to come from everywhere, and packed the park and streets until there was scarcely room in which to turn around.

The local paper said:

"The DeMolays were a fine looking body of men, who moved in line as one man, and stopped as one man at the command halt. . . . The perfect cadence and changes were without a bauble. The wheelings were so perfect that they were made like the swinging of a gate upon its hinges, and the echelon movements were notable, not only for their beauty of design, but for the proper distance that was kept. . . . Their fancy movements . . . were executed with such skill and precision that they were greeted by continual clapping of the hands of the immense throng. . . . When they marched off there went up an applause from the thousands of throats. . . ."

St. John's Day—Visiting Commanderies.



On St. John's Day the usual celebration took place for the benefit of the Masonic Home. On that occasion DeMolay was visited by Raper Commandery No. 1, of Indianapolis; St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, of Chicago, and Ivanhoe Commandery, of St. Louis.

On the 23rd of June, the former, with their ladies, were received, shown courteous attention and given a steamboat excursion. In the evening both Raper and St. Bernard Command-

eries were given a reception at the Louisville Hotel, south side of Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

On St. John's Day, Ivanhoe Commandery, of St. Louis, having arrived, the three celebrated Commanderies, with their ladies, and other visiting fraters, were entertained in Central Park, where the "Home Celebration" was held. Of course the Home was visited, and Kentucky's reputation for hospitality did not suffer.

On their return, St. Bernard Commandery sent to DeMolay for the Masonic Home a check for \$400. But that was St. Bernard's style of doing things, with a liberal hand.

Death.



Sir Knight Willis Boden appears to have been buried by DeMolay, and a motion to send the bill for expenses to his Commandery, Fort Wayne, Ind., would not be considered, so that, as usual, no charge was made.

Frater Charles Tilden.

August 8th, Frater Charles Tilden met with the board of directors of the Masonic Home, of which he had been elected president, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Knight Jefferson (see page 212), and affixed his signature to the engrossed copy of resolutions on the death of Brother Jefferson. The next day he was at his post as president of the Bank of Louisville. That night he was attacked by violent pains and shortly afterward gasped and died.

He was born in Kent County, Md., November, 1810, and came to Louisville when quite young. From book-keeper he became a merchant, then an officer in the Bank of Louisville, serving as teller and cashier, then (1870) became president. He married Miss Dubberly in 1842. Was made a Mason in Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 106, Louisville, 1839, and became Grand Master in 1848. Exalted in 1840, and created a Knight Templar in DeMolay, 1870. He became a director of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home in 1868 and served until his death.

He was buried by his lodge and Commandery after services conducted by the pastor of the Christian Church, of which he was a member.

DeMolay Commandery adopted resolutions of condolence for his most estimable wife and mourning family.

Thus sadness and sorrow are ever present.



August 12, 1884, Mrs. John A. Stratton, who, with three young ladies, accompanied her husband and the Commandery to San Francisco, giving so much encouragement to the corps by her lovely attention and spirited words, presented DeMolay with a horseshoe. This iron relic she picked up on the Rocky Mountains en route for the Pacific Coast, and preserved it in playful assurance of "good luck" in the great prize drill.

She had it gilded and adorned after returning home, and it is now one of the cherished "trophy" of the Commandery, valued especially for the good wishes of the lovely donor, as well as for the memorable associations that cling around it.

Jewels—Nashville Commandery.

The Commandery having purchased a new set of jewels with monogram pins, desired to present Nashville Commandery No. 1, of Tennessee, with a similar set. Members who enjoyed the hospitality of this Tennessee body contributed the money, and the jewels (costing \$92.25) were sent forward with a prettily written letter of transmittal.

The finely executed response adorns the walls of our Asylum.

More Deaths.

Sir Knight W. B. Carson died September 27, 1884, but at the request of the family no Masonic demonstration or services were held. Pall-bearers were appointed and members attended in citizen's dress. The records show that he was upright, faithful and beloved.

Sir Knight Edward Pearce was buried February 1, 1885, by Abraham Lodge No. 8, and DeMolay Commandery No. 12, of which he was a member.

This Sir Knight had been a Mason for twenty-seven years and a member of DeMolay for thirteen years. I only knew him as a very quiet man, but always esteemed him as one that could be trusted.

Sir Knight Wm. Alvis Todd died in New Orleans February 14, 1885, and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery February 17th, with Masonic and knightly honors by his lodge (Preston No. 281) and DeMolay Commandery. The summons was sudden and the fraters really lamented the loss of this genial companion. The Commandery thanked Sir Knight Jno. W. Miller (of New Orleans, I believe) for kindness and attention shown the deceased while sick, also expressed warm thanks to Dr. L. C. Tebo and Rev. A. K. Hall for kindness shown to our deceased frater.

April 14, 1885, Sir Knight Amos Seeholt died and was buried on the 16th with knightly honors in the graveyard at Newburg, Jefferson County, Kentucky, the Commandery going in carriages. He was a kind-hearted, liberal man, who at one time was a prosperous farmer. Reverses came by reason of his too much kindness in endorsing for friends.

Complimentary, Very.

The Grand Commander, Sir Bernard G. Witt, inspected the Commandery in March and witnessed the work in the order of Red Cross and of Knight Templar. In his official report he said:

"I bear willing testimony to the proficiency in both ritual and tactics. Especially do I commend to all of our Commanderies, for their imitation, the very high state of perfection to which DeMolay Commandery has attained in tactics of the Asylum. . . . It gives me great pleasure to make mention of the very perfect and systematic manner in which the records and accounts are kept; and I recommend to Records who visit Louisville to call on Sir Phil Allin and get him to show them the best record book it has ever been my pleasure to inspect. The financial condition is excellent, having funds and property valued at more than \$6,000."

CHAPTER XIX.

Events of 1885-86.



C. K. CARON.

April 14, 1885, Frater Charles Knight Caron was elected Commander.

Sir Knight Phil T. Allin, Recorder, made another splendid report, showing the receipts for fees \$900; for dues, \$914.50; expenses, \$1,301.31; funerals, \$289.85; charity, \$89.25; dues remitted, \$20. Gain, \$226.88. On the roll 228 members.

The Commandery resolved that a committee be raised to solicit subscriptions from members for the Masonic Home

Journal, published in the interest of the Masonic Home, urging that every member take that paper. The committee did some good work.

A banquet was enjoyed at the annual re-union and on May 14th Ascension Day was celebrated in St. Paul's Church (now the Scottish Rite Cathedral). The annual collection taken up on such occasions for the poor was given to the "John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary," corner of Third and Oak Streets.

A historian (H. B. Grant) was chosen and the by-laws were amended providing for the election of a historian every five years.

The Commandery attended the meeting of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky at Frankfort and gave an exhibition drill in the baseball park. Receptions at the Governor's Mansion were attended and highly enjoyed. Entertainments by the local Commandery added zest and merriment to happy crowds who were fortunate in being there.



Death.

June 15th, Frater Edward Winkler was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery with knightly honors, having died on the 13th inst. The committee on resolutions made no report. My recollection is that this Sir Knight was both a worthy man and a popular merchant.

Since the above was in type, two members of DeMolay have informed me that Frater Winkler was a good man and greatly beloved. He was also an officer of Excelsior Lodge No. 258 for many consecutive years.

Frater Roland H. Webb died October 4th, and was buried by the Commandery October 6th. He was made a Mason in 1859. Frater Webb was re-elected flour inspector for the city and occupied that position for twenty-seven years (until he died), which speaks well for the confidence entertained in him. He was ever ready to help the needy and his generosity was too often imposed upon.

Death again entered the ranks and on the 4th of November Sir Knight Richard Dearing was stricken down. A good man and an earnest Mason, departed to join the unnumbered hosts.

During the early part of the year some improvements and repairs were made. The "Chamber of Reflection" was moved from the west end of the banquet hall to the southwest corner room over the stairs, which in former years was called the "Eminent Commander's Apartments." The banquet hall was cleaned and papered.

Muncie Commandery, of Indiana, invited DeMolay to visit them July 15th, and assist in the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Court House in their city, but DeMolay, having recently attended the Grand Commandery and participated in the celebration of St. John's Day, regretted that it would not be able to accept the invitation, and was constrained to decline it. An invitation from LaValette Commandery No. 15, of Evansville, to participate in a tournament there was received, but communications asking for particulars met with no response and DeMolay took no action.

In October a contract with the Pettibone Manufacturing Company was entered into by which the latter agreed to furnish uni-

forms that would be uniform, according to an agreed pattern, and the by-laws were amended to conform to the agreement.



MRS. WM. E. RYAN.

Will E. Ryan (son of "Daddy Ryan," the first Prelate of DeMolay) and Miss Hattie E. Worham were married November 24, 1885, in Calvary Church. The Commandery was invited to attend and accepted the invitation.

It is only necessary to look at the face of the portrait here presented, to feel assured that our brother "Will E." is to be congratulated with decided sincerity.

The Missouri Home.

The Masons of Missouri contemplated erecting a Masonic Home in that jurisdiction, and sent a committee to Kentucky for information as to our own "Old Kentucky Home" for Masonic Orphans.

The committee came, saw, and were captured. Its make-up was: Rev. Sir Knight C. C. Wood, Past Grand Master; Sir Knight N. M. Givan, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery; Sir Knight R. E. Anderson, Past Grand Master; Sir Knight Wm. H. Mayo, Grand Recorder, and T. P. Dyer. These visited and were welcomed by the Commandery. Some of them avowed their opposition to the building of a Masonic Home, but after seeing our Kentucky Masonic Widows and Orphans Home freely admitted that their opinions had undergone a radical change, and that they would advocate the measure in their report to the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

These visitors, being exceptionably able speakers, entertained the Commandery by humorous and pathetic talks, warmly commending Kentucky Masons for their practical work of charity. After they had concluded, the following action was taken by DeMolay:

"Whereas, it is understood that the committee having in charge the arrangements for the meeting of the Grand Encamp-

ment of the United States Knights Templars, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., in September next, have decided to have a 'Charity Day,' when the Commanderies present will be expected to assist in some way in entertaining the public by giving an exhibition drill or otherwise, and the proceeds of such entertainment will be devoted to a fund for the purpose of building a Masonic Widows and Orphans Home in Missouri, therefore be it

"Resolved, That DeMolay Commandery No. 12, stationed in Louisville, Ky., hereby tenders its services to the committee and will assist and do all in its power to make 'Charity Day' a success."

A committee to go to St. Louis to secure quarters, etc., was then appointed.

For the result of "Charity Day" see remarks in the chronicles of 1886.

The Recorder's balance sheet to December 8th shows expenses \$1,074.18, charity \$49.50, receipts for fees \$350, dues \$921 for the current year to that date.

Sir Knight Chester M. Talmadge died in Logansport, Ind., December 5th, and the courtesies shown by the Commandery there were suitably acknowledged. He is represented to have been a very worthy Christian gentleman, but I can not recall him sufficiently to be more explicit.

A Sword and Chapeau

For funerals were purchased at a cost of \$35. Why a pair of boots and gauntlets were not added to the invoice, with a coat and trousers or a full wardrobe, doth not appear. Why a chapeau should be placed on the coffin of the deceased is not clear to me. Possibly the pretty feathers and rich trimmings make an attractive exhibit. If it were a battered helmet, worn by the deceased in honorable warfare, there might be some reason for the custom, but why a "bran new" lot of felt, feathers and fixings that the deceased never wore, and may never have seen, should be laid upon his coffin is beyond my ken.

The real reason for *this* purchase was to help the widow of a deceased frater, hence commendable.

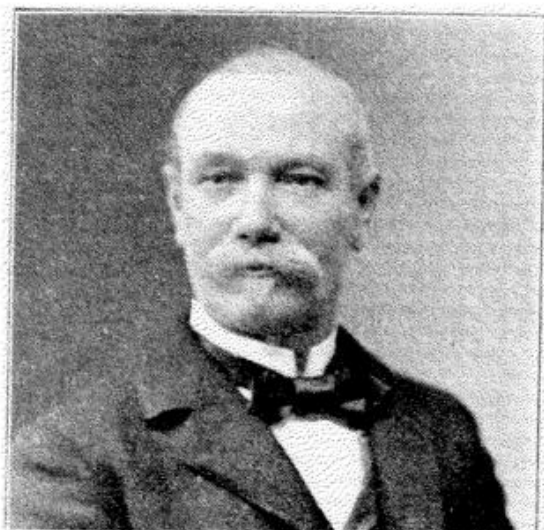
A very unworthy member of the Commandery (H. C. S.) traveled all over the country, personating different members, and obtaining contributions in such a fraudulent way that the Com-



JAMES C. POSTON. 465



HIRAM ABIF PROUT. 362



THOS. R. PUGH. 170



CLARK H. RAE. 435



JOHN W. RAIDT. 511



GEO. W. REICHENBERG. 522

mandery issued a circular of warning, sending it to every jurisdiction. The young man had stood high in the community and with his companions, but became a moral wreck and disappeared finally—supposed to have died or been killed, no one knows where or how.

December 17, 1885, Grand Junior Warden, Sir Knight Jno. W. Prewett, inspected the Commandery, accompanied by the Grand Commander and others. He reported:

"The rendition of the ritual throughout, under the skillful direction of the presiding officer, Sir Knight C. K. Caron, assisted by his accomplished corps of officers, was simply perfect. The military features of our order, upon this occasion, were superbly displayed. With the finished work of this Commandery I found no fault to mend, no wrong to redress. I was there to learn rather than to teach.

"There were in attendance upwards of one hundred and thirty Sir Knights. . . .

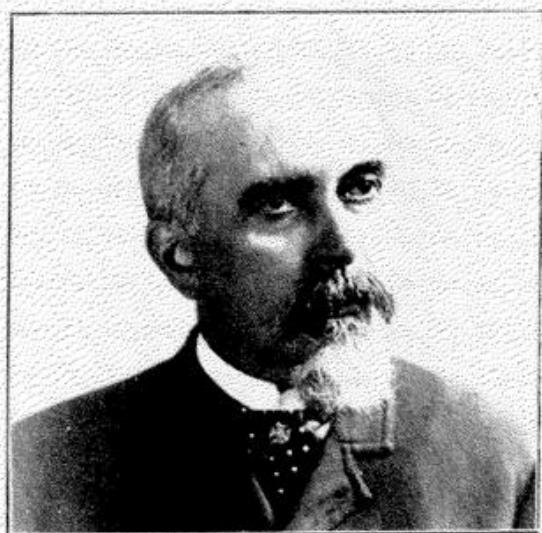
"The record kept by Sir Phil T. Allin are perfect models of neatness, accuracy and comprehensiveness. I found the archives systematically arranged and easily accessible. . . . The finances are in a very healthy condition. The sinking fund has been managed with signal ability and the balance sheet of the Recorder shows a surplus of . . . \$6,498.87. The average attendance is about fifty."

Total membership 232.



CHAPTER XX.

Events of 1886-87.



JOHN FINZER. 148

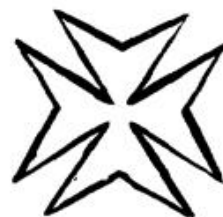
John Finzer was elected Commander "from the floor" April 13, 1886, in consideration of personal regard for him, and because he had always been a liberal, active supporter of the Commandery. It may be assumed that everything done by the Commandery this year will be elegance without stint, for Sir Knight Finzer was made that way—though now, alas! he is no more.

The Commandery attended the meeting of the Grand Commandery in Paducah, and tendered escort to Grand Commander J. M. Saffell, May 12, 1886. It "painted the town a bright cardinal color" and its drill corps is noted by the Grand Recorder as forming a part of the "procession," though the Commandery itself is not put down on the programme. A band and a drum corps accompanied the Commandery.

The drill corps gave an exhibition drill in the ball park; of all this the Grand Recorder states in the proceedings: "Their every movement was perfection. Competent judges, old army officers and veteran Sir Knights, pronounced it the most perfect drill they had ever witnessed."

Paducah Commandery No. 11 entertained its visitors as became the chivalric order of knighthood.

Henry T. Esterle presented the Commandery with a Maltese Cross April 13, 1886, for use in conferring the order of Malta. On the death of his mother in June the Commandery passed resolutions of condolence.



Ascension Service

Was celebrated June 3rd, in Grace Episcopal Church, on the north side of Gray Street, between Floyd and Preston Streets. On this occasion swords were worn, and held in the second position of draw swords, while the creed was being repeated. This is contrary to the adopted form, but is claimed to be an imitation of ancient knights, of whom we are not successors though we bear the same name. Nor has it the same significance, though it may be construed to refer to the drawing of swords in defense of the Christian religion, if forced to fight in a "religious war."

St. John's Day was celebrated, as usual, and the Commandery took an active and substantial part in it.

Death.

July 15th, Frater Geo. W. Barth died and was buried with knightly honors. He was born in Germany, March 10, 1813, and made a Mason in Abraham Lodge No. 8, in 1854. Brother Barth was a sincere, conscientious man, earnest in his church duties and a lover of Masonry and its teachings.

August 24th, Frater Louis Dauble died. I can not recall his personnel, but the records refer to him in generalities as having been worthy and respected.

November 30th Frater Wm. Nicholas Bryan died. He was Master of Excelsior Lodge at the time, and was buried with the honors of the craft and of knighthood from Broadway M. E. Church, near Floyd. Quiet and modest, but zealous as Mason, Templar and churchman, he died lamented by a large circle who loved him.

March 4th, Frater Louis Tripp, a venerable charter member of DeMolay Commandery, passed over to the unknown hereafter. He was born 1808, became a charter member of Louisville Lodge No. 400, and made a Templar in No. 1, January 10, 1865.

Brother Tripp was a music dealer and at one time had the largest establishment in Louisville. He was an upright man, member and office bearer of Calvary Episcopal Church and was very much liked. His body was laid to rest in Cave Hill Cemetery by lodge and Commandery.



MRS. THEOPHILUS STERN.

Sir Knight Theophilus Stern and Miss Annie Maas were married September 20, 1886, and invited DeMolay to attend their nuptials. The Commandery "riz up" to accept and a goodly number of uniforms appeared on that occasion.

The same day DeMolay Commandery No. 12 went with a jolly crowd to the Fourteenth Street depot to take the cars for St. Louis and attend the festivities of

the Grand Encampment. Among them were eighteen members of DeMolay Commandery No. 9, of Reading, Pa., who had, according to previous notice, stopped in Louisville en route for St. Louis, and were entertained by No. 12 in its *ne plus ultra* style.

This Pennsylvania Commandery "pilgrimed" to California in 1883, and returned a day or so before No. 12 did. Having the same name as the victors in the prize drill, it received and enjoyed some attention, as the champions, at different stations in the far West. They came by the way of Louisville this year to become better acquainted with the real DeMolays, and they found them "at home."

In St. Louis No. 12 kept open house, and gave a Kentucky welcome to the thousands who called. It seems to be predestined to share its well-earned honors with others. For example in Cleveland, Ohio (1877), DeMolay entertained and was referred to as "the Louisville Commandery." While No. 1 deserved full praise for its elegant entertainment, it got some of the credit belonging to DeMolay. In California, while en route home (1883), DeMolay No. 9, of Pennsylvania, received ovations as the champions. Now, in St. Louis, although DeMolay No. 12 kept open house, the Grand Commandery of Kentucky and "the Louisville Commandery" received, on DeMolay's account, something of praise in addition to that which both deserved. However DeMolay was not wholly overlooked and patiently bides its time, knowing that "truth is mighty."

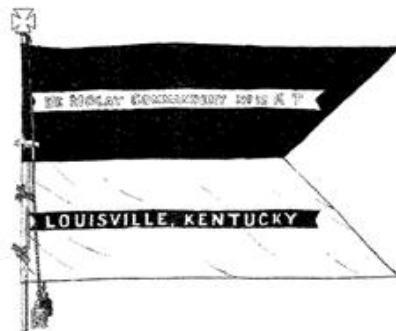


The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of September 22, 1886, said that in Armory Hall at the reception of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, early in the evening visitors "began to arrive in such numbers that at one time a complete blockade was formed. . . . They passed into the Grand Commander's room, where several trophies and presents of DeMolay Commandery No. 12, of Louisville, were exhibited. . . . After viewing these presents the crowd passed to the hall upstairs, where they were treated to a concert consisting of fine selections by the Louisville Band. After this DeMolay Commandery gave a drill exhibition, which was much admired by the dense crowd of spectators, who were evidently satisfied that the numerous trophies carried off in various places by DeMolay were the just reward of merit. A second concert of three selections next followed, after which refreshments were partaken of. . . . After the feast, those of Templars, beauty and chivalry who felt inclined to 'trip the light fantastic' had an opportunity to do so. . . . All felt that a very pleasant evening had been spent."

Charity Day.

An entertainment and drill took place at the fair grounds September 22nd, where, according to an estimate of the Globe-Democrat, there were 100,000 people as spectators. DeMolay drilled with Sir Knight William H. Meffert in command and Sir Phil T. Allin as Senior Warden. The Globe-Democrat of September 23rd said:

"This Commandery won the penant, . . . and it was expected it would make a brilliant display. Nor was any one disappointed, the men marched with admirable precision. . . . It may be said that it was a perfect representation of Templar tactics and for fancy move-



ments it excelled everything ever witnessed here or elsewhere. Whenever a word of command was given, the Sir Knights answered as one man. There was never a second's hesitation or an approach to a blunder, and not once was a Sir Knight at fault in regard to space or dressing. . . . The first movement which

excited special admiration was the oblique march (in which the Commandery crossed and executing to the rear march, re-crossed the field, without a break). . . . The Kentucky Sir Knights not only formed both without a hitch, but marched and counter-marched in a manner which would have put to shame any crack regiment in the civilized world." Of the manifestations of approval, it said of the oblique across the field, etc.: "There was loud applause and frantic hurrahs from thousands of Sir Knights who were among the spectators."

"Comparisons are odorous," but a delicate notice of one may be excusable. Of the second Commandery that drilled the *Globe-Democrat* said: "This drill was good and would have been regarded as excellent but for its marked inferiority to the work of the champions." The paper's comparison of DeMolay's drill with that of Louisville No. 1, St. Bernard and Detroit Commanderies was decidedly favorable to DeMolay, the only one who received unstinted praise.

The street parade on the 23rd was noticed by the next morning's papers thus: "There was great cheering and fluttering of handkerchiefs when DeMolay, of Louisville, swept along with perfect alignment from curb to curb. . . . Several Sir Knights on the (reviewing) stand swung their chapeaux and shouted lustily at the sight. . . ."

DeMolay was furnished with tickets, but returned them and paid its own way into the grounds, every man his shekel, as a contribution to the grand object of charity to which it also contributed its services for the benefit of the Missouri Masonic Home.

This was as it ought to have been, and was in harmony with DeMolay's action on other such occasions.

The chairman of the Triennial Committee in St. Louis wrote that he had notice of the Commandery's "preference to pay admission. For this act of generosity on your part we return you our sincere thanks and the prayers and blessings of the widows and orphans whom you thus shield and defend."

The drill corps comes high, as will be seen from occasional record of appropriations to pay for its expenses or something in that line, but it brings honor, and honors cost either in work or money, or both, "for there is no excellence without great labor," and labor represents dollars as well as sense. This year it cost (out of the treasury) \$738.32. Total cost \$2,867.73.



CHAPEL WINDOW.
(But lining for colors is incorrect.)

DeMolay declined to accede, claiming jurisdiction, and referred the matter to the Grand Commandery. Covington appealed to the Grand body, and in the meantime Frankfort set up a claim, and the Grand Commandery could not decide it but deferred action until 1888.

October 24, 1886, a very fine art glass or stained glass window (or both), costing something over \$300, was placed in the Masonic Home Chapel and was dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

A window, on the opposite side of the platform, which had been put in by Queen Esther Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was dedicated at the same time.

Louisville Commandery dedicated a window in the same chapel early in 1887, and by invitation DeMolay attended the service.

Covington Commandery No. 7 notified DeMolay that its territory had been invaded "without knowledge or consent" by the latter having conferred the orders on three companions residing in or near Ghent, Ky., and No. 7 "demands that you pay over to Covington Commandery No. 7 the fees so wrongfully received from said companions."



THOS. C. ROBERTSON. 282



GEO. ROGERS. 222



GEO. J. ROMISER. 532



DANIEL ROMMEL. 464



J. W. ROSE. 377



JAS. H. ROSS. 321



LaValette Commandery No. 15, of Evansville, Ind., invited DeMolay to join it in "a field day" between May 15th and June 15th, but owing to the dates coming so near to the Grand Commandery meeting, DeMolay felt constrained to decline.

Past Grand Commander Edwin G. Hall, having moved to California, DeMolay recommended him "to the care and tender mercies of the Sir Knights of that Western country."

March 6, 1887, Sir Knight Geo. T. Seal presented the Commandery with a very rich and beautiful silver pitcher.



JNO. R. DURFF. 210

CHAPTER XXI.

Events of 1887-88.

April 12, 1887, Henry Richard Mitchell was chosen Commander. (See portrait in drill corps, No. 4, page 167.)

Shoulder straps were ordered for the retiring Commander as usual.

The Recorder's excellent report covers thirteen pages of Royal records and is a fine one, as those which preceded it, showing every desirable detail in business-like shape.

Expended for charity, \$123; for funerals, \$204; receipts for orders, \$1,200; for dues, \$606.85; members, 244.



The Grand Commandery met in Danville May 18, 1887, and DeMolay participated in the "Grand Escort Parade" (what's in a name?). After showing the citizens the amount of dust they could kick up, and what fine birds with fine feathers the Kentucky Templars were, the valiant Knights who rode in carriages considered that they were duly and properly escorted.

Ryan Commandery No. 17, of Danville, did everything nicely. Its entertainments were elegant and the welcome given to the visitors hearty and delightful. Banquets and beauty were numerous, novel and nice.

A display drill was given by DeMolay and Boyle County boiled over with hilarity and happiness. So did the visitors. Sir Knight Lorenzo Dow Crominger, Grand Recorder—and he is a truthful as well as a magnanimous Knight—said:

"All the stores, colleges and schools were closed, and everybody, both white and black, was there. . . ." The drill he said "was pronounced far superior to anything of the kind that ever occurred in Danville before. . . . The people were fascinated with the rapid and graceful movements of the 'White Slippered Brigade,' as they (DeMolay) were called. . . . The Knights' feet moved like clockwork; not a break in their perfect action. . . . They won the admiration of all, especially the

ladies." That settles it. If the people were fascinated and the ladies admired, what more could be desired, as the feet moved like clockwork? The name "white slippers" came from white overgaiters DeMolay habitually wore in its drills, and, while they added much to the appearance of excellent drilling, they were sure to make any error noticeable, but DeMolay went to drill with a "who's afraid" style that was easy and nonchalant.

The Temple Desecrated.

If any truth is taught by Masonry, the decent observance of the Sabbath is taught in the lodge and chapter. In the Commandery we profess to "practice the Christian virtues," and if the observance of the Sabbath and respecting the name of Diety are not included and taught from first to last, our rituals are mockeries and Masonry a sham.

December 13, 1887, the following letter from Lodge 376 was read in the Commandery, and the Recorder was instructed to reply, "expressing full sympathy with the communication and granting that lodge full liberty to use the communication as they think best." This by a unanimous vote. So much for DeMolay's opinion of desecrating the name of Masonry and of the Christian Sabbath.

"Falls City Lodge No. 376, F. & A. M.,

"Louisville, Ky., December 7, 1887.

"DeMolay Commandery No. 12.

"Dear Fraters: At a stated meeting of the above-named lodge on the 6th, the following preamble and resolution was adopted, and the Secretary ordered to send you a copy for your action, and also the board of directors of the Masonic Temple Company.

"Whereas, The very foundations of Ancient York Masonry is the reverence of the one God, who revealed himself to his chosen people and gave them the law of perpetual obligation; and

"Whereas, One commandment of that law requires the due observance of the Sabbath day;

"Resolved, That this lodge does most solemnly protest against the permission by the Masonic Temple Company of theatrical exhibitions in its theater on Sunday, the Sabbath rest day of America.

"Resolved, That it is the judgment of this lodge that such use of any part of Masonic Temple is contrary to the principles of



THOS. H. RUBEL. 493



CHAS. SCHOLTZ, JR. 279



WM SCHLAEFER. 510



FRANK M. SCRIMSHER. 294



DE C. G. SIMONSON. 281



HENRY C. STRUSS. 164.

our order, and a disgrace which should not be permitted by men bound by Masonic obligations.

(L. S.)

"Yours fraternally,

"R. M. Cunningham, Secretary."

January 10th, the Temple Company notified the Commandery that the rent of the Commandery rooms had been raised from \$200 to \$300 per year. A committee was appointed to find other quarters, and reported in February, in pretty decisive terms, to the effect that the Commandery would pay rent at \$250 a year, the Temple Company furnishing fuel, lights and water, and to make certain improvements. In case this was declined, that the Commandery would move out. At the next meeting the \$300 demand was agreed to.

"The King of France, with twenty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then — marched down again!"



February 18, 1888, on invitation of the Grand Consistory, the Commandery (with No. 1) acted as escort to a Lodge of Sorrow held in the "Moody Tabernacle," an immense temporary structure, capable of seating more than 10,000 people, which had been erected on the south side of Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, on the ground now occupied by the Baptist Seminary. The attendance was very large and the ceremony was elaborate, but tiresome in some of its details, though in the main exceedingly good.

April 10th, a committee was appointed to procure certain photo-electrotypes or other engravings, and to solicit subscriptions for this history, "and urge upon every member . . . that will insure its speedy publication."

The Recorder's annual report shows expenditures for charity, \$313.80; drill corps, \$35; life members, 56; total members, 252.

CHAPTER XXII.

Events of 1888-89.



JNO. A. STRATTON 213

April 10th, 1888, Sir Knight John Antle Stratton was elected Commander.

On the 17th, Sir Knight C. H. Fisk, Grand Senior Warden, officially visited the Commandery and made report to the Grand Commander that he had been received and escorted from his hotel to the council chamber by a detachment, with music; that "too much credit can not be given to the offi-

cers of DeMolay for their rendition of the work. For the first time each was occupying a new position, and not one had been installed but a short week when called to show himself worthy of the honors conferred upon him. Right well and nobly did each acquit himself. . . ."

Arrangements for a "pilgrimage" by boat, to attend the Grand Commandery at Maysville, was made, \$12 per capita being the estimated cost. Maysville Commandery requested, and DeMolay agreed, to carry its trophies on the "pilgrimage," and give an exhibition drill in Maysville.

May 2d, Louisville Commandery No. 1 guaranteed to pay for fifteen tickets, and DeMolay guaranteed seventy-five, to secure the steamer Fleetwood for the trip. One hundred dollars was appropriated to take a band with the "poor and weary pilgrims"; \$400 being also pledged as a guarantee fund to cover deficiencies.

The following account is taken from the proceedings of the Grand Commandery:

"A party of about one hundred Knights Templars, mostly of

DeMolay Commandery No. 12, and Louisville Commandery No. 1, both of Louisville, Ky., made an excursion from Louisville to Maysville May 8 to 11, 1888, in attendance upon the Grand Commandery at the place last named.

"The boat (Fleetwood) is first class; the captain a gentleman of the best quality; the weather and season were all that could be desired, and never did the Ohio River seem so delightful as on this occasion. A number of the Knights were accompanied by their ladies and children. Schneider's band discoursed charming music, and nothing was wanting to make the journey enjoyable and memorable.

"The Poet Laureate of Freemasonry, Dr. Rob Morris, greeted his fellow voyagers with the following original lines:

"As we went up to Maysville,
In the merry month of May,
The beautiful stream in laughing mood,
The banks with flowerets gay—
I thought in all my seventy years
I'd ne'er seen such display
As when we went to Maysville,
In the merry month of May.

"What kindly smiles from ladies then!
What words from brothers dear!
I fain would call them back again,
My after-days to cheer;
In hours of loneliness and pain,
Wherever I may stray,
I'll cherish our trip to Maysville,
In the merry month of May.

"These faces will come back to me,
On which 'twere joy to dwell,
Of Thompson wise and Ryan free,
And Evans, Grant and Hill,
And Northup, Stratton, Meffert three—
No merrier three than they—
With whom I went to Maysville,
In the merry month of May.

"Oh, God! who giveth happiness
Unto our faithful band,
Give all fond memories to bless
These Templars, heart and hand!

Follow them whereso'er they go,
And let them never stray,
With whom I went to Maysville,
In the merry month of May."



"The inspection and drill at the fair grounds attracted a large crowd; in fact, it was said to be the largest crowd ever present at that resort on any occasion. . . . Then came the exhibition drill by the truly famous DeMolay Commandery No. 12. The perfect manner in which all the movements were executed provoked the warmest admiration on every hand, and the various maneuvers of the Sir Knights were greeted with enthusiastic applause. . . ."

After the drill the city marshal presented the Commandery with an enormous wooden key, which measured four feet long by fourteen inches across the ring end. It was inscribed, "Key of the City."

A concert and dance were given, and the gratification could not have been surpassed.

The Grand Commander, Eminent Sir Knight Horace January, had become totally blind after his first election as a Grand officer, and although deprived of his sight had been unanimously promoted to the chief command. DeMolay marched with its ladies and band to serenade him. The scene was very affecting.

An engrossed copy of a resolution of thanks to the captain and officers of the Fleetwood for courtesies during the recent "pilgrimage" was ordered to be sent to the gentlemen indicated. Thanks were also sent to Maysville Commandery for generous courtesies received.

A "Triennial Club"

Was formed by some of the members for the purpose of drill and to raise money with which to pay expenses to the Grand Encampment. The first official notice of this club is given in a request that action be taken by the Commandery sanctioning a proposed picnic and other entertainments by the club, which was done. But the organization was more of a "club," having its own rules and membership and officers; therefore, can not be particularly noted in its doings.

The expenses incurred by the three principal officers as representatives to the Grand Commandery were paid. And such has been the uniform course for years and continues to be the practice.

The Grand Commander of Iowa, after the Grand Encampment rituals had been distributed, recalled them and returned the rituals to the Grand Recorder, and his Grand Commandery approved that action. The Grand Commandery of Iowa also refused to obey the mandate of the Grand Encampment, and the Grand Master of Templars declared said "Grand Commandery to be in a state of disloyalty and rebellion, contrary to their vows of allegiance, and until this order is revoked I interdict all Templar intercourse between the Grand Commandery of Iowa and all Sir Knights in its obedience." This order was read in DeMolay Commandery June 12, 1888, and spread upon the records. A full account of the trouble will be found in the proceedings of the Grand Encampment in 1889. Happily all differences are healed.

June 17th, DeMolay and Louisville Commanderies attended and conducted religious services at the Masonic Home, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, all appearing in citizen's dress.

St. John's Day was celebrated this year, and DeMolay gave it "aid and comfort" in a practical way; that is, by earnest work and contributions.

The amount spent for "charity" last year, as noted herein, was followed up by many appropriations from time to time this year, which made the aggregate during the current year over \$460, as will be more specifically referred to hereafter.

August 14th, the Commander could not be present, but sent

a letter in which he suggested that the Commandery had been too lavish in the expenditure of money. "We have not (he said) thought before acting. . . . We have lived beyond our income. . . . We owe in bank a debt of \$1,350; also a floating debt of some \$200 or \$300. We have not one cent to pay the debt with. What must we do? . . . Draw on the sinking fund? Never! Never!! for it would only take a few months to wipe that out at this rate and we would be a bankrupt, with extravagant habits." He suggested that "debt breeds discord, and interest eats and destroys." He said he would refuse to entertain motions that tend to bankruptcy, and we could not be honest in borrowing money with no certain means or income to pay it. We had paid out \$214.51 in interest, which might have been given in charity.

During the month he had dispensed in charity \$25 to one member, \$15 to another, and 200 bushels of coal to the widow of a member. Some of it by order of the Commandery and contrary to his judgment and the best interest of the recipients.

A motion was made to take steps looking to the absorption of \$595.80 belonging to the sinking fund. At the next meeting a proposition seemed to prevail that the amount be borrowed without interest.

Appropriations were made for an ascension scene, \$150; charity, \$5, and collection for the Masonic Home in Tennessee set on foot. Debt did not appear to frighten the champion spendthrifts.

Pilgrimage to Nashville.

September 24, 1888, DeMolay went to Nashville to give a drill for the benefit of the Tennessee Masonic Home. The DeMolay Commandery was met at the depot by Nashville and LaValette Commanderies, escorted to its quarters and gave one of its inimitable drills before an immense concourse of people.

The local papers said: "The Commandery is one of the finest bodies of drilled men on earth. It is conceded that the Kentucky Masons are head and shoulders above their brethren of any other state, and the DeMolay Commandery is the pick of Kentucky Masons, and the drill corps the jewel in the coronet.

"The drill of DeMolay Commandery was looked forward to with much interest at the state fair yesterday, and every move-

ment of the plumed and sabered visitors during the day was watched with interest. When the hour arrived for the famous drill corps to give the exhibition, there was a murmur of applause as the Kentucky Knights marched into the arena. The drill corps went through the numerous intricate evolutions with deliberation and precision, calling forth applause from the admiring crowd, especially by the peculiar excellence with which the Maltese Cross was formed. . . ."

Another paper said: "The drill was fully equal to the high expectations of the assembly. . . . DeMolay came to Nashville in the service of the movement to raise a fund wherewith to erect a home for the widows and orphans of indigent Masons. This fund was increased by one-half of the gate receipts at the park, many going there, doubtless, to see the Commandery. . . . After the drill . . . J. A. Stratton, Eminent Commander, in a feeling and appropriate speech, presented to W. H. Bumpas, secretary of the home, \$250 in a check and \$16 in cash as a present from DeMolay. . . ."

The first sum had been carried along to be presented to the Home, the \$16 was the amount DeMolay members would have paid if charged the entrance fee into the park. Being participants and contributors to the "attractions" they paid no gate fees, but made it good, as they did in St. Louis on "Charity Day" for the Missouri Home.

Secretary Bumpas appropriately thanked DeMolay and said:

". . . I have long been aware that to be a Kentucky Mason meant more than mere ritualism; that it filled life with the real truth and nobleness of the grand old order. Your fame for hospitality has gone over the earth. Only a few days since as I passed through your great city I remarked to my wife that we were on hallowed ground; that my heart always swelled when I reached Kentucky borders as it did not on any other soil, for I remembered that her great love for the friendless was reflected in her Home for the widow and the orphan.

"Illustrious . . . for the achievements of your great men, your resources and wealth, your intellect and beautiful women, yet without them you would have become widely honored and greatly loved for your grand Masonic Widows and Orphans Home.

"It is the impetus to all similar efforts and will fill our country with an irradiation of beauty and love already re-echoing on the shores of that eternal home. Sir Knights, yours is a glorious history. . . ."

Sir Knight W. C. Smith, on behalf of LaValette Commandery, then presented a floral design, one of the very handsomest, representing the coat of arms of LaValette. In form it was a Maltese Cross, adorned with crowns, crosses, etc., of unique conception and admirable in execution, making the principal cross more prominent while the adornments were subordinate (not overdone) and lovely. It measured three feet from point to point.

Frater Smith said: "The Masonic fraternity of Tennessee is to be congratulated on having within the borders of our state as its guests so distinguished a body of Knights Templars as DeMolay Commandery, of Kentucky, for your fame as a Commandery has spread both far and wide. We feel honored by your presence. . . . Your coming has afforded us peculiar pleasure to greet you as Knights Templars, not only on account of your achievements, but on account of your devotion to Masonry and the great principles of charity it inculcates. The mission which brings you hither is dear to every Tennessee Mason and the ready response you have made to the request of the managers of the Tennessee Home is in keeping with the zeal and liberality which has always characterized your Commandery. . . . Your work and activity in behalf of the 'Kentucky Home' is not unknown to us, and it is a great compliment to you when we say that the influence of your example in that great work of practical charity is stirring the hearts of Masons all over this broad land in nearly every state jurisdiction. . . . You came, Sir Knights, without the hope of fee or reward, to help, aid and assist your brethren of Tennessee in building a temple here to be devoted to purposes for which we wield our swords, and we can not permit the occasion to pass without expressing, in some way, our grateful appreciation of your disinterested friendship and knightly interest. . . ."

William Hadfield died October 10, 1888, after a long and painful illness and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery with knightly honors October 19th.



The illustration as here presented is a faithful representation of the jewel without the large diamond above the crown and gold pin (and its inscription), with which the rich and beautiful present may be fastened to the clothing.

A beautiful cross, representing the coat of arms of DeMolay Commandery set with jewels, had been presented to a popular member by his fraters of the Commandery. This had found its way into a pawnshop, and was redeemed by some of those who had helped pay for it originally. Still \$25 was due on it, which the Com-

mandery paid by order on the treasurer (December 11th), and by agreement, the Commandery became the owner of the jewel, which was placed in the treasurer's custody (records of December 11, 1888).

The Commandery ordered that the "names of all members of Drill Corps who made pilgrimage to San Francisco, whether on active duty or substitutes, be inscribed on trophy won at that place."

Queen Esther Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was granted permission to meet in the Asylum, "provided it does not conflict with our lease."

Milton Lawrence McFerran died December 27th, and his remains were deposited in the vault in Cave Hill with befitting and knightly honors.

Charges of drunkenness and embezzlement were preferred against a member who had been peculiarly honored in very many ways. A motion to withdraw the charges did not have a seconder and a committee was appointed to take evidence in the case.

Ordered that Sir —— be notified to appear before the committee and given ample time and opportunity to know when and where they will meet, and that he be summoned to appear at the next stated conclave of this Commandery."

The matter had been on hand for a month, after considerable scandal or talk about the circumstances had resulted in its being almost "public property." Under all the circumstances the case seemed to be an aggravated one, but the personal popularity of the Sir Knight made every one hesitate, while all lamented. The Sir Knight who moved to withdraw the charges went to the city where the accused had found employment through efforts of the Commandery and made a long report to the effect that the accused was crazy.

Accused thus responded to the inquiries:

"—— ———, March 11, 1889.

"To the Eminent Commander, Officers and Members of DeMolay Commandery No. 12, Knights Templars.

"Sir Knights: I received a summons and a copy of charges and specifications that have been preferred against me. It is impossible for me to be present at your meeting on March 12th, and put in this letter instead.

"Be kind enough to appoint some capable Sir Knight to represent me before the committee and I will furnish my side of the story. Please notify me who is appointed and you will greatly oblige, yours courteously, _____."

That hardly talks like a crazy man, but we can't always tell about such cases.

The matter dragged on for months, and died. So it is the world over. "Kissing goes by favor" and "Love hideth a multitude of sins." We may admire the defense of friend for friend who deserves punishment, though we look upon the offenses with horror, as we admire and abhor the brilliant eye and polished fangs of the poisonous reptile. "To err is human, to forgive divine," but may not forgiveness without confession and repentance be condoning to foster crime that like the *ignis fatuus* allures to destruction?

Theodore Cimeotti died and was buried with knightly honors in Cave Hill Cemetery March 28, 1889. He was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, July 6, 1840, raised in Kilwinning Lodge No. 506, and died March 26, 1889.

A Reunion of DeMolay Members

Was enjoyed March 22, 1889. On this occasion fourteen companions crossed the Persian dominions to attend a royal banquet with princes, rulers and ladies.

Six tables were set in the Chapter room and the entire upper floor of the Temple was opened and lighted for promenading and inspection. Three hundred plates at the banquet found users, besides those who "sat down at the second table." Not until the little hours of the morning, when the clock tolled the sacred number three, did the guests depart with merry assurances of happiness.

Sir Knight Jordan, in response to the toast, "Our Ladies," said Kentucky was famous for beautiful women, fine horses, the best of bourbon and natural gas. Everybody concedes it all, but the joke, of course, comes in on "natural gas." Expense of the banquet \$362.11, not including some donations of handsome pyramid cakes and other things.

On the roll at the close of fiscal year, 273; receipts (ordinary) for the year, \$2,713.90; disbursed for charity, \$542.85, not including the \$266 given to the Masonic Home of Tennessee. So that the bankrupt condition of the treasury, and load of debt, noticed during this year, seemed to have little effect in the line of "retrenchment and reform."



CHAPTER XXIII.

Events of 1889-90.



James Woodward was elected Commander April 9, 1889.

The retiring Commander was presented with shoulder straps as usual.

Notice came that Frater A. G. Dick died in Clarksville, November 14, 1888, but I can not remember him with sufficient exactness and have no data that enables me to give any information touching his life or labors.

John D. Orrill,

One of the largest men among Kentucky Masons, being six feet six inches high and well proportioned, died May 9, 1889, aged sixty-six years. He was made a Mason in Preston Lodge August 7, 1867, and became High Priest of Eureka Chapter No. 101 (1871-72).

The Commandery acted as escort to Preston Lodge and he was buried with Masonic and knightly honors in Cave Hill Cemetery, from the Main Street M. E. Church, South. There were 62 members of his lodge and about as many in the ranks of the Commandery attending the funeral, which was a true indication of the estimation in which he was held by the craft.

DeMolay attended the Grand Commandery in Cynthiana May 22, 1889, and paid the expenses of its three representatives.



The unanimous verdict as to the trip was flattering to the hospitality of Cynthiana, but being the "Triennial Year," wherein DeMolay was making preparations to attend the Grand Encampment in Washington, her efforts at entertaining were cordial though not elaborate.

The Home was visited, where services were conducted in conjunction with No. 1, June 16th. The music was fine, both vocal and instrumental, costing \$40.

The Triennial in Washington.

Extensive preparations were made for a "pilgrimage" to Washington, D. C., to participate in the festivities and enjoy the companionship of friends and Templars there.

The Commandery declined to take part in any drill contest, but by request cheerfully agreed to give a display drill on "Charity Day" for the benefit of some worthy object.

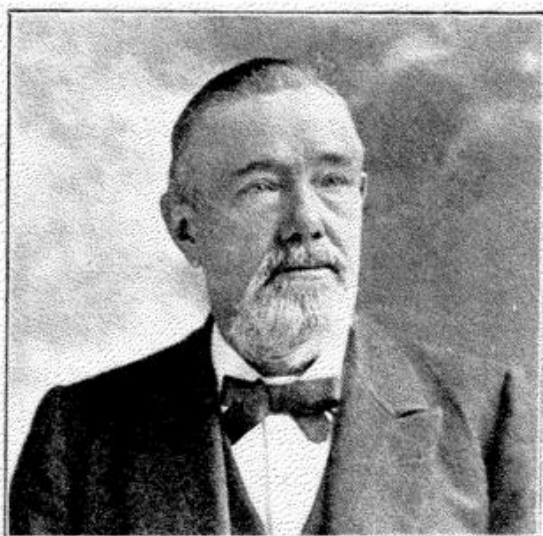
It also made a contract with Sir Knight Andy Schneider for his band, with seventeen instruments, to go with DeMolay for \$340, or if used for less than five days the pay was to be \$4 per capita, per diem, transportation to be furnished the band. Authority to borrow any amount to pay deficiency was authorized.

Provision having been made by generous citizens, Masons, and perhaps others, at the solicitation of Sir Knight Rudolph Finzer, to take a company of the Masonic Home boys to Washington, uniforms were procured after the pattern of the Templars, but the coat was of a dress coat pattern, and the author of the tactics undertook to perfect them in the drill. After they had reached such proficiency that a number of "old soldiers," members of DeMolay's and Louisville Commandery drill corps, pronounced them surprisingly expert, one of the boys who had been at the Home and had some experience in drill (Clyde Williams, since made a Mason), was appointed captain, and drilled the little fellows daily under the personal supervision of their former instructor.

They became, in such movements as they had learned, quite equal to DeMolay's present drilling skill. That is saying a great deal, but there is no doubt about it. They were "the observed of all observers" in Washington, and marched in the general parade, winning unrestrained applause and unstinted praise. They behaved like little gentlemen, and gained the respect, yea, and the admiration, of every one.

DeMolay had quarters at Walker's Hotel and gave an exhibition drill in the ball park in Washington. The applause, says one paper, "made every Kentuckian feel about seven feet tall."

Of the Home boys' drill it said: "They showed the audience the prettiest drill they had ever seen. . . . They performed



CHRISTIAN STEGE. 250



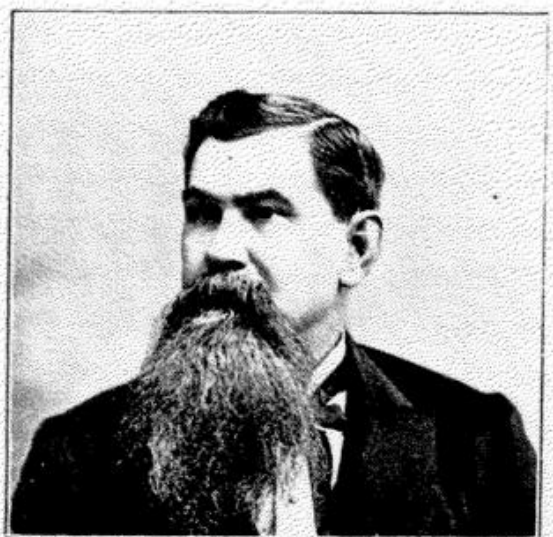
EDWIN H. STEVENS. 557



BENJ. D. STOUT. 505



ALFRED N. STRUCK. 520



K. W. SMITH. 66



CHAS. HITE SMITH. 299

all the regular and fancy movements to perfection and went through the silent manual like clockwork. . . ."

Before leaving Louisville, Fraters Jno. Finzer, Jacob Krieger, J. F. Grinstead and F. J. Pfingst publicly presented to DeMolay an elegant silk banner, but no particulars are attainable!

John Howe

Died February 1, 1890, and the Commandery went to Carrollton, where he was buried with knightly honors. Friends of the deceased gave expressions of their gratitude and appreciation for this fraternal action.

Cyclone—John Kelsall.

March 27th, a severe rain and hail storm drove people to their homes. Soon afterward, at 8:30 p. m., a tornado approached the city from the southwest, destroying farm houses, barns, stock, also property in Parkland, a southwestern suburb, and, traversing the city to the northeast, crossed the river to Jeffersonville and re-crossed it so as to destroy the stand pipe of the water company's engine house, three miles east of its last crossing. The destruction was fearful, and among others, the "Falls City Hall," on Market Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, was completely demolished.

Frater John Kelsall was in the building and, with others, was killed by the falling house. He was buried by Kilwinning Lodge No. 506 and DeMolay Commandery March 30th.

Brother Kelsall was an excellent man and Mason.

April 6th, the Commandery celebrated Easter Sunday at the Masonic Home and conducted the services, which were largely musical. The platform was elaborately decorated with cut flowers and pot-plants. The Templars appeared in uniform, much to the delight of the children. Let us hope that some impression for good was left upon the minds of all.

Recorder Allin's report of the year just past shows: Membership, 295; life members created during the year, 16; expended for the triennial conclave pilgrimage, \$677.45; annual conclave of Grand Commandery, \$54.50; charity and funerals, \$322.17; Red Cross, \$488.42; other expenses, \$1,502.60; notes paid, \$850; property valued at \$7,281.38.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Events of 1890-91.



THEOPHILUS STERN. 137

Theophilus Stern was chosen Commander April 8, 1890, and the retiring Commander was presented with a pair of shoulder straps.

The Grand Commandery met in Louisville May 14, 1890, and received knightly attention and entertainment. Contributions for the Home were made by seventeen Commanderies, DeMolay giving \$200, which was just \$100 more than that given by any of the others.

DeMolay gave a "reception" at the Louisville Hotel, where the trophies were "on exhibition." The report by the Grand Recorder says of it: "The evening reception was a magnificent affair. . . . The ladies present displayed ravishing toilets, especially the younger ones. . . ." Just what kind of toilets "ravishing toilets" were is not stated. It may be that the younger ones outstripped their elders.

The present by-laws were adopted, together with elaborate rules of order prepared by a charter member.

John B. Davies,

A charter member, died at Jeffersonville in 1890. The Commandery crossed the river in carriages, and, returning, deposited the remains in the vault at Cave Hill Cemetery, during a severe rain storm, not omitting the honors of Christian knighthood.

Companion Davies was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, July

14, 1821. He came to America and became a successful business man, trusted and respected. He was seemingly content to be a silent participant in the affairs of his Masonic bodies, never taking a prominent part, but evidently loving the fraternity and those with whom he mingled.

Jeffersonville fraters were, by resolution, informed that DeMolay appreciated the attention paid to Frater Davies by them.

Clifford W. Rowland

Died August 14, 1890, and was laid to rest August 16th in Cave Hill Cemetery. I can not recall the features or knowledge of this brother.

Hiram Bassett,

A past presiding officer of every Grand body of the York Rite in Kentucky, and Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge; also an officer of the General Grand Chapter, and Prince of the Royal Secret, Thirty-second Degree, in the Scottish Rite, died November 6, 1890.

Notwithstanding the day was exceedingly stormy, with a remarkable downpour of rain, DeMolay went by special train to Millersburg, Bourbon County, to attend the funeral of our excellent frater. A deserved tribute, of over four pages, to his memory appears in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge (1891).

My humble tribute in verse to our excellent friend truthfully sets out his distinguishing characteristics:

He was a man of form and mien imposing,
And courteous as knightly courts suggest;
While friends, all confidence in him reposing,
Did oft among the good esteem him best.

He was a Mason, who was honored justly,
A Craftsman skilled in all tradition's lore;
In law and usage he was never "rusty"
And counted his disciples by the score.

He taught Masonic truths of love and duty,
By precept and example, one by one;
And showed by his sincerity their beauty—
In dignity and force excelled by none.

Upright and honest and unostentatious,
And kind and generous to friend or foe,
He ne'er was so surprised that word ungracious
Fell from his lips to wound as with a blow.

Such was *our brother*, who has gone before us,
Whose memory revered, and worth we tell;
But "I AM THAT I AM" will soon restore us,
Our loved and lost, with him for aye to dwell.

November 20, 1890, DeMolay escorted Grand Master Fisk, who dedicated the Masonic Hall in Parkland, now a part of Louisville. Members took part in the "Dramatic Address" written by Sir Knight Rob Morris; another recited "We Meet Upon the Level," and the entire exercises were well prepared and evidently appreciated by our Parkland brothers and citizens.

The Commandery made its annual donation towards Christmas presents for the Home children, who enjoy these recurring delights as only children can do.

Sir Knight Wm. H. Higgins

Died, aged twenty-five, from injuries received from a street car, and was buried by the Commandery from the Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, January 4, 1891. Young, happy, companionable, he was stricken down, and sadness shrouded us as with a pall.

The burial service of the order was printed, with full explanatory notes made by a member of the Commandery.

John Finzer,

Past Commander of DeMolay (see portrait, page 229), died while on a visit to Europe, and, February 3d, the Commandery sent a detachment to Cincinnati to meet the remains, under escort that had been sent to New York to receive the body of our frater.

February 5th, he was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery from the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church (Fourth and Broadway). That being a large church, it was used by kindly permission, yet it was filled to overflowing by friends of the deceased.

Brother Finzer practiced the greatest of virtues which adorn

a noble man—charity. His kindness and liberality were proverbial, and everyone had a good word to speak of him.

There was no member of the Commandery who was more generally and sincerely beloved. This was demonstrated by the multitude that attended his funeral, among whom were several hundred employes. Very many failed to find accommodations inside the church, and the sidewalk outside was crowded.

He was the friend of the poor and the benefactor of the needy. He was generous and kind, to an extent rarely met with, and I never heard of a deserving person who applied to him for assistance and went away empty-handed.

The head of the largest tobacco manufactory in the city, if not in the South, his ability was put to the test and fully sustained.

We will not soon find his like again.

Alas! thou'rt fallen, good Knight, Sir John,
Full knightly with thy armor on.
Thy mystic sword in valiant fight
Was wielded bravely for the right;
And widows, destitute, in weeds,
The helpless orphans' pressing needs,
Found prompt relief from thy good store;
Thus wolf was driven from their door.
The Master's promise blesseth thee—
"Thou didst to them and unto Me."
Thy loving heart must turn to clay,
Thy spirit take its flight away,
Thy helping hand by death is closed
Thy body moulders in repose;
Thy lamp of light, alas! its flame
Gone out! but yet thy precious name
And noble deeds in life—still seen—
Doth keep thy lovely memory green.
Forgive, dear Lord, if we repine;
We are but human—not divine.

Robert J. Tweedy,

A zealous Templar and worthy Mason, died March 2, 1891, and was buried with knightly honors in Cave Hill Cemetery. He was diligent in business and devoted to the interests of his employers, which devotion was, in a measure, the cause of his death. Alas! that such men must die.

April 8th, the Commandery attended the funeral of Past Grand



EDMUND B. SWIFT. 450



GEO. D. TODD. 206



WM. R. TOOMEY. 458



I. J. TURPEN. 452



C. F. TROUTMAN. 507



C. W. TAYLOR. 304

Commander Samuel S. Parker, a member of Louisville Commandery No. 1, in New Albany.

April 12th, religious services were conducted by DeMolay Commandery in the chapel of the Masonic Home.

The Recorder's annual report shows that at the close of this fiscal year DeMolay had members, 287; disbursed for triennial pilgrimage, \$492 (see also last year's report); charity and kindred objects, \$762.62; entertainments \$265.15; bills payable, \$200; other expenses, \$1,307.10.



JNO. P. FULTZ. 231

CHAPTER XXV.

Events of 1891-92.



WM. E. RYAN. 158

Sir Knight Will Edmonston Ryan was chosen Commander April 14, 1891, and his predecessor was presented with a pair of shoulder straps—Past Commander's. H. B. Grant was again elected "historian."

Grand Commander Wm. H. Meffert, a member of DeMolay, was tendered and accepted the escort of the Commandery from Louisville to Frankfort to attend the Grand Commandery,

which met in the latter city May 27, 1891.

This annual conclave was a delightful one. "The boys" were in high glee and serenaded many friends about the capital city. It also "entertained" as usual, but at small cost (\$133.05).

A monument erected in the lovely cemetery near Frankfort was dedicated to the memory of Ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn, a Royal Arch Mason, who, as a physician, went to the yellow fever stricken sections during the scourge and ministered to the victims of the plague. DeMolay formed a goodly part of the escort of the Grand Master by the Grand Commandery.

The following simple tribute, written by DeMolay's historian, was used on that occasion:

Hail, monument sublime!
Be thou throughout all time
Solid and strong.
Deep carved upon thy base
Words time can not efface
Show that he blessed his race,
Often and long.

Tell how he bravely fought
And hope to many brought
Through deadly scourge;
How, meriting our praise,
Along through future days
Will men upon thee gaze
And laud in dirge.

Thou monumental urn,
Erected to Blackburn,
How grand you look!
Good cause there is, forsooth;
Self-sacrifice is proof;
To serve his kind in truth,
Himself forsook.

May 29, 1891, the Commandery attended the ceremonies of unveiling a monument in LaGrange, Ky., erected to the memory of Sir Knight Rob Morris, Poet Laureate of Freemasonry, a very full account of which is printed in the Grand Lodge proceedings.

On the way back to the train, the Commandery paid its respects to Mrs. Morris at her residence.

With very complimentary reference to DeMolay and its kindly offices, both at the laying of the corner stone of the monument and in its dedication, Mrs. Morris presented to the Commandery a pair of immense deer's horns, which had belonged to Dr. Morris, as a token of her esteem, the estimate in which Frater Morris held DeMolay and among whose members were some of his warmest and most valued friends. Also as an appropriate emblem for a Commandery celebrated for skill and occupying the first places as banner Commandery of Kentucky and champion of the United States. These horns were explained as an emblem of strength and union. They now adorn our Asylum walls. A plate was prepared and attached to them in June, having this inscription: "This head and horns presented to Rob Morris, Poet Laureate of Freemasonry, by friends in Montana. Presented to DeMolay Commandery No. 12, May 29, 1891, by his widow at LaGrange, Ky., on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to his memory."

Frater Thompson, of Louisville Commandery, who was with DeMolay, received the sword formerly worn by Dr. Morris, with

request that he present it to that Commandery, which had passed through LaGrange en route for the city, and of which Dr. Morris was a member.



THE MORRIS STAG HORNS.

Harry Thomas Esterle

Died July 17, 1891, and was buried by his lodge, Louisville No 400, and DeMolay Commandery No. 12, in Cave Hill Cemetery, July 19th.

He was an officer of the Commandery, but resigned on account of ill health. An enthusiast in all that pertains to Masonry, he was well liked and faithful to every trust reposed in him.

Frater William Cromey

Died August 12, 1891, and was buried from Broadway M. E. Church, South, near Floyd Street, August 14th, with Masonic and knightly honors.

Brother Cromey was born in Ireland September 21, 1822, and

made a Templar in 1863. He was a charter member of Compass Lodge No. 223, and of DeMolay Commandery No. 12, serving as treasurer of both bodies for very many years.

He was an office bearer in his church, warmly attached to his friends, zealous and patient in what he undertook, kind and pleasant in companionship. He was one of the first directors of the Masonic Home and for a short time acted as superintendent *ad interim*.

He seemed to be in his native element when he could do a favor for a friend, putting himself to much trouble and taking peculiar delight in it. He would stand for what he deemed right with wonderful tenacity, and feared not to speak whenever circumstances required it.

Frank Alexander Seifried

Died August 31, 1891, and was buried by this Commandery September 2nd, in beautiful Cave Hill Cemetery. He was born November 13, 1835, made a Mason in Lewis Lodge No. 191 in 1867.

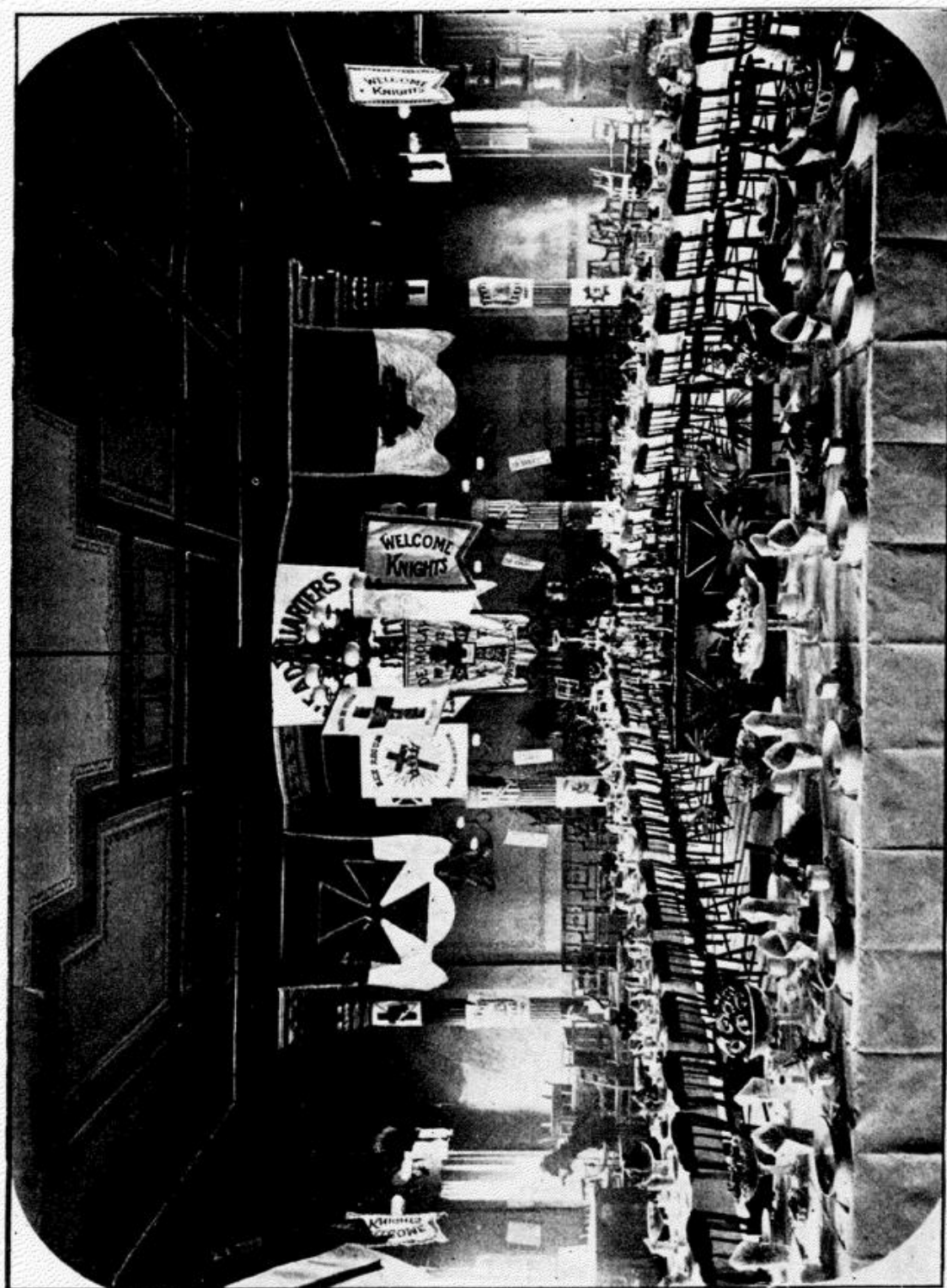
New robes for the officers were ordered in September at a cost of \$470.

This order was made at the same conclave: That the membership of the Commandery be divided into three divisions, each division to serve at funerals for three months, and every member of the division "on duty" to attend any funeral occurring during the term, when notified, or furnish a substitute who would serve in his place.

The trophies were placed in the Mechanics Trust Company's vault, at an annual rental of \$5.

The Grand Commandery of Ohio met in Cincinnati, Ohio, and, by invitation, DeMolay went to that city by boat, September 23, 1891, to participate in the festivities, and show how well it could drill. With Kentucky Commanderies Nos. 7 and 10, and Calvary Commandery No. 3, of Parkersburg, W. Va., DeMolay formed the first division in a street parade, passing the Grand officers in review.

A reception was given in the armory at night, when Mt. Vernon Commandery, of Columbus, and DeMolay gave exhibition drills.



BANQUET TABLE IN CHAPTER ROOM, MASONIC TEMPLE. (SEE PAGE 266.)

The affair was exceedingly elegant, there being from seven to eight thousand people present—according to estimates reported in the Grand Commandery of Ohio proceedings.

December 11th, Grand Commander J. W. Prewitt visited the Commandery when there were eleven candidates for the order of Red Cross. His report was complimentary, embracing, with plural pronouns, the consideration of his inspections of Commanderies Nos. 1 and 12. The banquet was set by DeMolay in the Chapter rooms, was on tables forming a triangle, and the affair was elaborate and delightful.

Frater Thomas J. Kean

Died December 18, 1891, and DeMolay accompanied his remains to the depot and sent an escort with them to Georgetown, where he was buried.

Frater William Manby

Died January 15, 1892, in the sixty-third year of his age, and the Commandery went to LaGrange on the 17th to attend his funeral and lay him sadly away in the cemetery at that place. He was secretary of his lodge (No. 57) for years, having been made a Mason in 1863. The lodge and citizens at LaGrange showed great kindness to the fraters who attended Brother Manby's funeral.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

A celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary was resolved upon, but the committee appointed to secure funds and make arrangements reported adversely to the demonstration. Another committee reported favorably, and after considerable skirmishing it was continued with instructions to make arrangements for the anniversary, inviting only Grand officers in addition to members and their ladies.

The reasons for such unusual proceedings were manifold. The membership was large, and if the average attendance should be but one lady to two Sir Knights there would be more than 460, not estimating other guests. The triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment would be held in Denver, Colorado, and the Commandery expected to go and drill there, besides attending the Grand Commandery in Kentucky. The expense for all these



OSCAR TURNER. 526



JOHN D. UTTERBACK. 472



R. F. VOGT. 518



F. WM. VOGT. 146



WM. J. WATKINS. 224



THOS. A. WEEDON. 453

would be heavy, and "retrenchment" seemed to be in order, as DeMolay had been in debt for several years.

This demonstration was held in the armory of the Louisville Legion, on the east side of Seventh Street, north of Chestnut Street. The armory was elegantly draped with flags and adorned with banners and living plants. The occasion was a thorough success.

Frater Joseph B. Kinhead,

A charter member, died April 5th and was buried by his church (Presbyterian), corner of Second and Gray Streets, of which he was an elder. He became a Mason in 1850 and delivered an address before the Grand Lodge of Kentucky (as its Grand Orator) in 1853. A director of the Masonic Home for seven years, he was a great friend of that institution, and stood high socially as a lawyer and as a Christian gentleman.

A contribution was made to the Jennie Casseday Infirmary, and steps were taken to give further aid to it.

The Commander, Eminent Sir Knight Will E. Ryan, made a written report on retiring from the chair, April 12th, which reflects great credit upon his management of affairs during the year. From it and the Recorder's report we find that he entered upon his duty as Commander while the Commandery was largely in debt. The orders were conferred on 33, admitted 4, reinstated 2, lost by suspension 5, demitted 1, died 7, net gain 26, membership 313, paid charity and funerals \$299.15, banquets and receptions \$366.17, notes for old debt \$900, robes \$470. There was enough left to pay \$310 Grand Commandery dues. A very excellent showing.



CHAPTER XXVI.

Events of 1892-93.



ED. C. PEARSON. 235

Edward Clarence Pearson was elected Commander April 12, 1892, and installed, with others, at the Armory the next evening.

The Commandery abandoned the plan of going to Covington by boat to attend the Grand Commandery, or as a body, but a goodly number of members went by rail. Covington Commandery entertained nicely.

The new Grand Commander (Fisk) of that body gave a reception at his residence, where a floral tribute was presented to him by Frater Robt. S. Moses, in the name of DeMolay.

Some of the Masonic bodies in Louisville proposed to purchase a piano for the Masonic Home. DeMolay gave \$50 towards paying for the instrument that was procured, and now stands in the Home chapel.

Richard B. Caldwell,

Past Commander, died July 15, 1892, and Louisville Lodge No. 400, with DeMolay Commandery, accompanied his remains to Cave Hill Cemetery, paying the last sad honors of the craft and of Knighthood. He was at one time a most earnest Mason and Templar, painstaking and obliging, but misfortune and other causes destroyed his energy, and he died in peace, after a protracted illness. Alas! "Poor Dick!" We loved you for your many good qualities.

The Commandery went to Denver in August to enjoy the

St. John's Commandery's Acknowledgments.

(See page 273.)

St. John's Commandery No. 4,
 Knights Templar -
 Stationed at Philadelphia -
 To the Eminent Commander, Officers and Members
 of DeMolay Commandery No. 12 Knights Templar -
 Stationed at Louisville, Ky.
 Sir Knights
 At a Conclave of St. John's Commandery

W. H. Knights Templar, the Eminent Commander
 in reading his report to the Commandery gratefully
 dwelt upon the very courteous and Knightly Reception
 given by your Commandery to the Pilgrims of our
 Commandery upon the occasion of their necessary
 short stay in your City on the 15th day of August
 whereupon On motion at a stated Conclave held
 January 2^d 1893 it was Unanimously

Resolved:

That St. John's Commandery

in recognizing the strong Fraternal ties of Friend-
ship which were so magnificently exemplified by
your Commandery in tendering a Reception to
our Beloved Brother's they desire to express their
Sincere Thanks and Fraternal Regards
therefor and sincerely trust that in the near future
the opportunity may be given of returning the
beautiful and appreciated Compliment—Also

Resolved: That a copy of this Minute
be properly transcribed and forwarded to
Geo. McLean Commandery No. 12.



A. A. Gilroy.
Eminent Commander

Mont. H. Smith
Generalissimo

Chas. A. Stuehn
Captain General

Joe. Butler Recorder

convivialities attendant upon the triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment, which convened August 9, 1893. A display drill, under command of Sir Knight Wm. H. Meffert, was well spoken of, and in the usual strain about DeMolay's efforts, but I have no memoranda from which to quote in exact terms.

The Grand Commander, in his address, said that Commanderies from Kentucky united in making the receptions at head-



DENVER SOUVENIR.

quarters most attractive, but DeMolay excelled them all. The flow of spirits was exhilarating, if not exuberant.

A beautiful design in immortelles, about 3 x 5 feet, was presented to the Commandery by citizens of Denver. A case made especially for its preservation having been procured, the beautiful souvenir now adorns the Asylum suite.

Conducted by Sir Knight Wm. Moses, Jr., a party of thirty-two members of DeMolay, their ladies and friends, visited the

National Park, leaving Denver on Friday of the conclave week. They visited Salt Lake City, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak and many other places of interest.

August 15, 1892, St. John's Commandery No. 4 of Philadelphia, with ladies, visited Louisville and were paid courteous attention by DeMolay and Louisville Commanderies. A delightful repast was served under the trees on the lawn of the Masonic Home, where we were delighted to entertain our Quaker brethren.

Four robes for pilgrims were purchased.

Jacob Kreiger

Was born August 26, 1826, in Bavaria. He was made a Mason in Excelsior Lodge No. 258, died December 19, 1892, and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery with craft and Templar honors. He failed in business as a merchant, but afterwards became a bank clerk, and advanced step by step until he became president of the Masonic Savings Bank. By fortunate investments he made a sufficient amount to have lived in luxury all his life, and paid up all his old indebtedness with interest, notwithstanding the fact that he was under no legal obligation to pay a cent of it. This, and all his actions, demonstrated his honesty and ability. He was president of the Shortline Railroad from Louisville to Cincinnati, now part of the Louisville & Nashville system, to which he sold it, and headed the project of a bridge to Jeffersonville, which broke him and his bank. I knew him to be kind, liberal and courteous. Reverses and misfortunes came. They broke his heart; or, at least, there is little doubt that they contributed largely in causing his death. How distressing! "Of whom shall we look for succor but of Thee, O Lord?"

Henry Verhoeff

Died March 14, 1893, and was buried from his residence, corner of Second and Jacob Streets, where funeral honors were paid him, and his remains were escorted to Cave Hill Cemetery.

Brother Verhoff was a successful merchant and highly esteemed as a citizen. As a Mason he was not active, being so quiet in his attendance on the meetings that his presence was not made known except in a social way. He liked his friends and

St. Bernard Drill Corps

Whereas: During the Columbian Pilgrimage of St. Bernard Drill Corps, February 10th to 20th 1893, the members thereof were received by the members of

De Molay Commandery No. 12, K. T. of Louisville, Ky.

and the citizens of Louisville, Ky.

with every mark of distinguished consideration, and

Whereas: The manifold pleasures of the pilgrimage were greatly enhanced by the devoted and untiring efforts of the fratres of De Molay Commandery No. 12, K. T. for their entertainment, and

Whereas: Generous and lavish hospitality was spontaneously showered upon them in true Southern Style during their stay in your beautiful city, leaving an ineffaceable fragrance upon their memories; and

Whereas: The members of St. Bernard Drill Corps, individually and collectively, and on behalf of the friends who accompanied them, being desirous of giving expression to the grateful emotions which the remembrance of their brief sojourn in Louisville must always awaken, it was unanimously

Resolved

By St. Bernard Drill Corps in meeting assembled in the city of Chicago the twenty seventh day of February 1893, that the thanks of the Corps be and are hereby extended to De Molay Commandery No. 12, K. T. of Louisville, Ky. and further

Resolved That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of St. Bernard Drill Corps and that a copy of same be forwarded to De Molay Commandery No. 12, K. T. of Louisville, Ky.

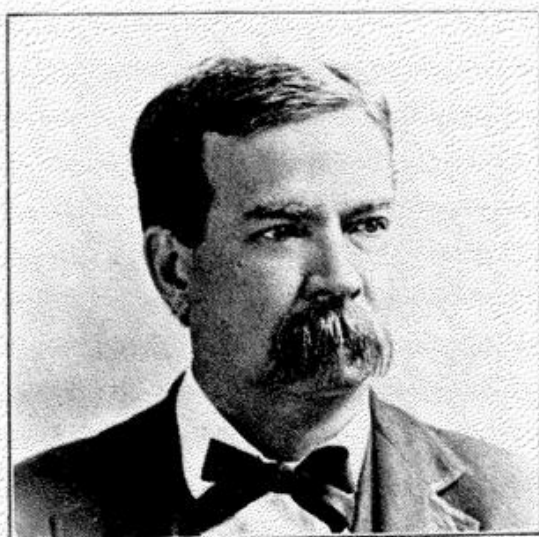
William Johnston
G. J. Johnston } Committee
J. E. Roundy }



ERNEST WEDEKIND. 385



HENRY WELLENVOSS. 252



JNO H. WELLER 352



GEO. WILKES. 270



J T. WILSON. 408



MATHEW WOODSON. 524

showed it in his effective, quiet style, devoid of all ostentation, but very acceptable.

Ed. Roberts

Died December 31, 1892, and the Commandery escorted the remains to the depot; from thence a detail accompanied them to Pittsburg, Pa.

The Commandery as such attended and conducted services at the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home.

St. Bernard Commandery No. 35

And ladies visited the city February 19 and 20, 1893, on its way home from a trip to New Orleans, and were entertained by DeMolay Commandery, assisted by "Kosair Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine." St. Bernard was escorted about the city in carriages, taken to places of interest and shown the Masonic Home, where they were invited to "rest and refresh themselves."

The affair was pleasant to the entertainers, and the entertained appeared to enjoy the "reunion" with those who measured lances with them for national honors at San Francisco in 1883.

The Annual Summary.

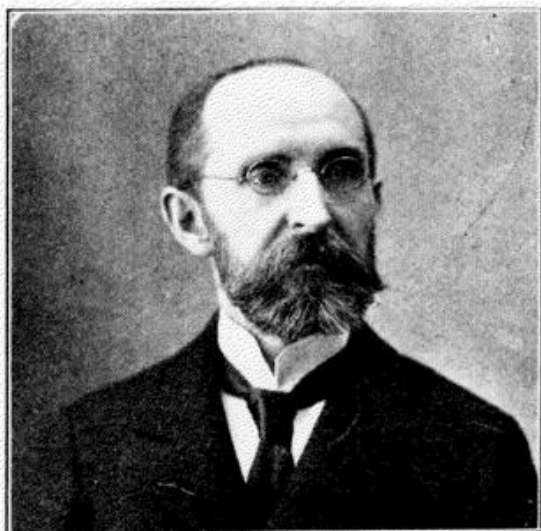
The Recorder reported receipts, \$2,092.04; expended, triennial conclave, \$254.35; entertainments, etc., \$509.12; charity and funerals, \$323.70, including \$100 to the Home; expenses, \$817.86; total members, 309.



WM. P. JOHNSON. 366

CHAPTER XXVII.

Events of 1893-94.



DAVID H. WILSON. 217

David Hunter Wilson was elected Commander April 11, 1893. In May the Grand Commandery met at Mammoth Cave, and De-Molay gave modest entertainment there to its fraters and friends.

The Unrelenting Reaper.

During this year the following deaths occurred:

Frater Julius Hinzen, Jr., died April 13, 1893, and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery from St. Andrew's (Episcopal) Church, corner of Second and Kentucky Streets, the Commandery and his lodge, Willis Stewart No. 224, rendering the usual honors.

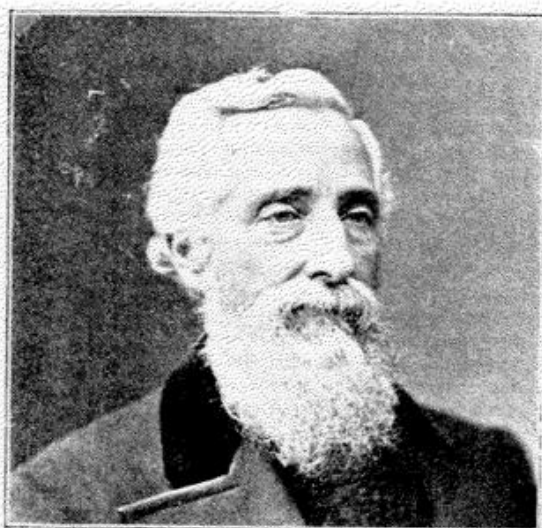
Brother Hinzen was a young man, who became a bright worker and occupied a trusted and responsible position as teller of a bank. Though physically weak, he was intelligent and zealous. His father was for years a director of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, and treasurer of its endowment fund. A man of sterling integrity, and his son was much like him.

Henry D. Fitch died April 16, 1893. But the mere announcement of the fact was made in the minutes. I knew him from boyhood and esteemed him highly. Always pleasant, but his smile was almost sad. No one spoke ill of him.

James Alexander Beattie

Died December 22, 1893. He was born in St. Louis June 30, 1832. Served as Grand High Priest (1875), Grand Commander

(1874), Inspector General, Thirty-third Degree, A. A. S. R., Southern jurisdiction (1869), and filled the chairs of Louisville Lodge No. 400, King Solomon Chapter No. 18, Louisville Council No. 4 and DeMolay Commandery No. 12. Of the latter he was a charter member and its first Generalissimo. He was a ripe scholar, a lawyer of unusual soundness in judgment, honest and fearless in his profession, and died in faith and fellowship of the M. E. Church, South.



WM. A. DUCKWALL. 64

Wm. Albert Duckwall died August 26, 1893. He was born in Virginia, June 11, 1817.

Sir Knight Duckwall was an old and successful merchant, whose trade was chiefly with the river men and boats, before railroads, in a measure, destroyed the river traffic.

He occupied an enviable place in the community, but was one of the most quiet and modest men in the city.

Charles Holmes Gardner

Died January 29, 1894. He was made a Mason in Louisville Lodge No. 400, and became Commander of DeMolay (see portrait, page 81), almost by force, for, in spite of his refusal to serve, his fraters elevated him to the highest position in their gift.

Circumstances prevented his attending the Commandery for several years, but the older members retain a warm fraternal memory of him.

Laten Bennett Porch

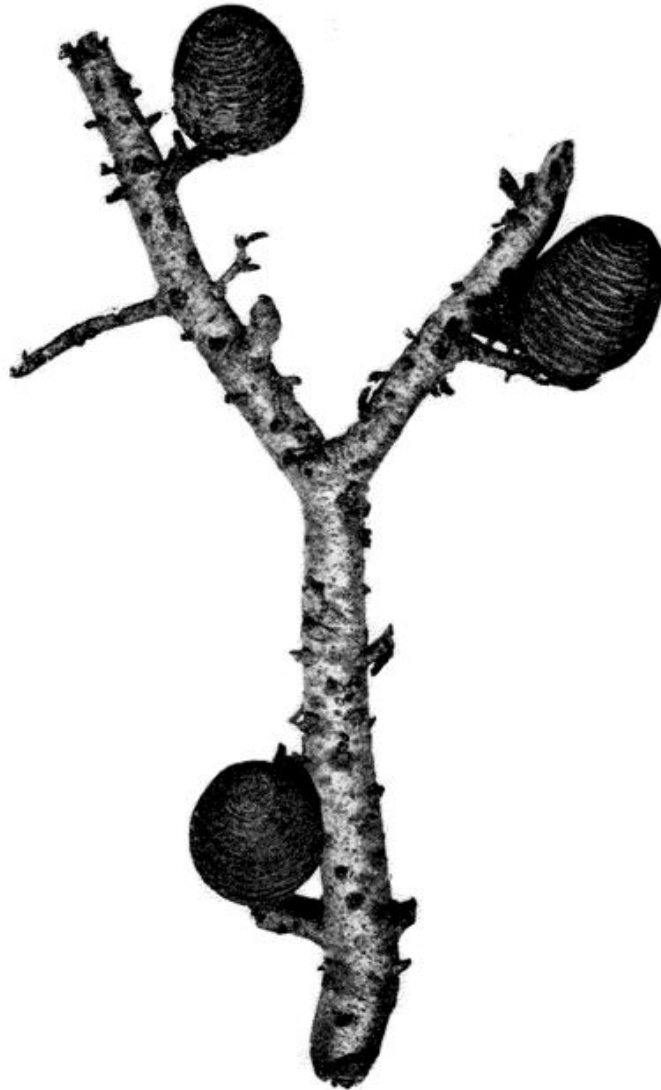
Died in Tampa, Fla., February 22, 1894. For years he had been in poor health, and retired from a successful business life too late to reap the rewards of his toil. He was a director of the Masonic Home for years, and one of those pleasant, liberal souls whose kindness was his financial ruin. He gave one of his life memberships in the Home to DeMolay, another to his Lodge

(No. 376), and his remains were brought to Louisville February 25th, and buried with the honors due to him.

Henry Wm. Bohmer

Died March 4, 1894, and was buried in Cave Hill on the 6th, from his late residence.

Brother Bohmer was one of the members who was ever welcome to our conclaves; a ready smile and genial manner won many friends. Misfortune overtook him, lameness and other things discouraged and he voluntarily left us.



A BRANCH FROM THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.

May 15, 1893, the Commandery, together with No. 1, celebrated Ascension Day by holding services appropriate in Christ's

(Episcopal) Church at 7:30 p. m. The music was grand. Let us hope that at least a moiety of good found a lodgment in some knightly breast. Sir Knight Rev. Charles E. Craik, rector, delivered the sermon.

In November, the children of the Masonic Home, to the number of 110, were given a great treat by being taken to the World's Fair in Chicago, the funds for this purpose having been contributed by friends and lodges, DeMolay coming forward with her contribution (\$25).

The Commandery also made a donation for Christmas presents for the children at the Home.

Mr. B. J. Grabfelder, of Louisville, brought from the Holy Land a beautiful branch of the Cedars of Lebanon, which, on February 14, 1894, was presented to DeMolay. It is numbered among the cherished souvenirs of the Commandery.

The Recorder's splendid report shows that the membership had reached 316. Receipts, \$1,988.15; expended for charity, etc., \$430.57; banquets, \$226.81; other expenses, \$412.10. A quiet though a sad year, certainly.

Our Lady Guests.



MRS. H. T. JEFFERSON.



MISS ELIZABETH JEFFERSON.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Events of 1894-95.



ROBERT S. MOSES. 228

Robert Sears Moses was elected Commander April 10, 1894.

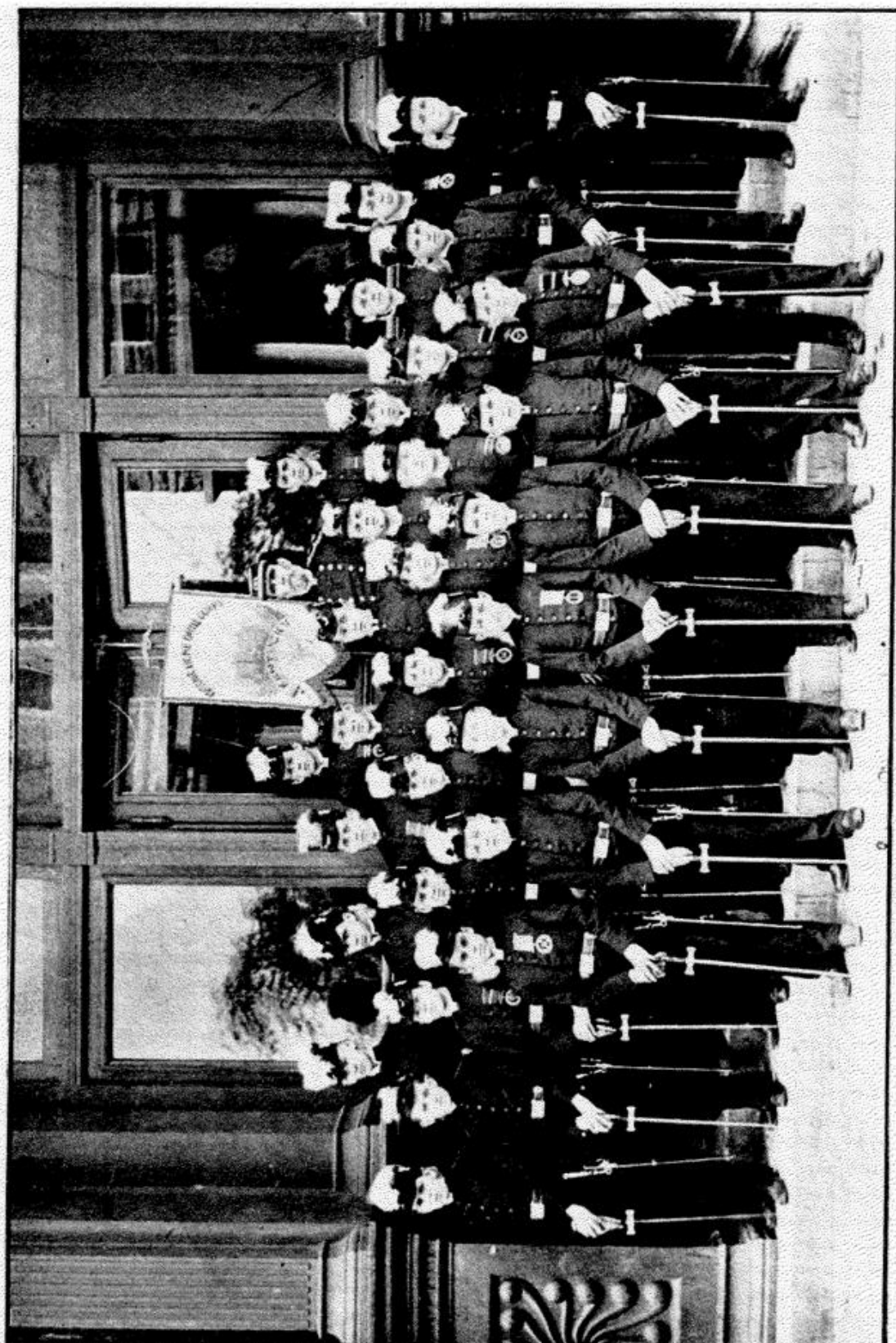
Ascension Day, May 3rd, was celebrated by Louisville and DeMolay Commanderies jointly, in the Broadway M. E. Church, South, near Floyd Street, Rev. Sir Knight Wesley Green Miller, the pastor, officiating.

The Grand Commandery met in Paducah and DeMolay sent a small delegation,

which, however, maintained the Commandery's reputation for hospitality in a most acceptable and satisfactory manner. A company of twenty-six boys from the Masonic Home, dressed as Templars, had been drilled, and, under command of the "historian" of DeMolay, accompanied that Commandery. They were the center of attraction and were received by an escort of Paducah Templars. They gave a drill that was vociferously applauded by a great concourse of people who went to the baseball ground to see them. Their drill would have done credit to DeMolay in its palmiest days. They, with DeMolay and others, attended service and listened to a grand sermon by Rev. Sir Frederick E. Davenport, from the text, "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit ye like men, be strong."

The Masonic Home Drill Corps—also called the "Little Commandery"—acted as escort to the Grand Commandery, and a flattering notice is given of the proteges of DeMolay in the proceedings of the Grand Commandery.

The Commandery gave a reception with cooling refreshments,



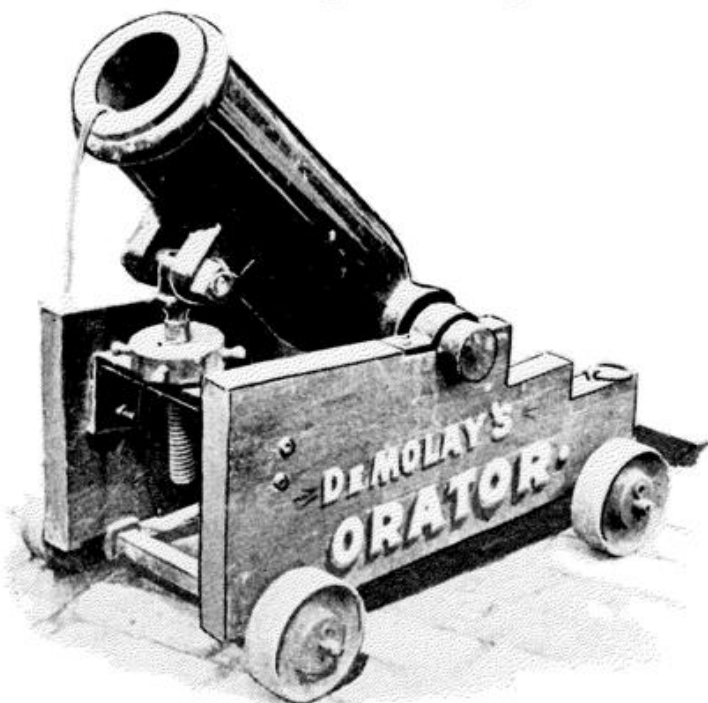
THE "LITTLE COMMANDERY" AT PADUCAH.

which seemed to be in good taste and unusually acceptable. The Commander, Sir Knight Moses, was very active and efficient here, and all through his administration.

Paducah Commandery No. 11 wrote to DeMolay expressing its gratitude for the addition its reception, at the Grand Commandery at Paducah, gave to the enjoyment on that occasion. There can be no doubt that DeMolay did add materially to the happiness of Paducah and her guests.

The Masonic Home of Tennessee invited DeMolay to visit that institution June 23rd, in its interest.

Louisville Commandery No. 1 guaranteed \$100 and DeMolay guaranteed \$200 for the expense of a special train to Nashville,



and arrangements were perfected. The "pilgrimage" was taken, a drill given, lunch served by the brethren at the Home, which is about four miles north of Tennessee's capital. Courtesies were extended and the trip enjoyed.

DeMolay took the Louisville Legion Drum Corps with it, which kindly did the pounding and noise without cost, except for the transportation.

Greetings and thanks were tendered to it and to Nashville and LaValette Commanderies "for the cordial and friendly reception we received and the courteous attention extended to our ladies while in the city of Nashville."

To this both the Tennessee Commanderies replied. The letter from them contained these words:

" . . . I am directed to 'uncover' and give the officers' salute to every member of DeMolay. We know of no Commandery within the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment to whom we are so much indebted for courtesies and favors as to DeMolay No. 12, and we are drawn to you with that knightly affection which rejoices at every new laurel added to your glorious list of victories. You have now added to many kindnesses extended before."

Fraters W. J. Watkins and Jno. H. Cowles had presented a small mortar for pyrotechnic shell throwing, making a loud report at the discharge and another when the shell bursted high in the air, creating a dense white cloud in daylight, and an illuminated cloud at night. This was fired from the car at different stations and "astonished the natives." At Franklin, Tenn., the overzealous town marshal threatened to shoot the man who should again fire the more noisy than eloquent "orator," as our gun had been dubbed, but when the train got well in motion, the gun was fired and no arrests or blood followed it, while the marshal's efforts to preserve the peace and quiet of the village were unavailing.

Twenty-four old lockers in the armory were given to the Home for use of the "Masonic Home Drill Corps," in which to keep their little uniforms.

During the year a piece of music called "DeMolay Commandery March," written by A. F. Marzian and dedicated to Sir Knight Wm. J. Watkins, appeared. The title page is adorned by the Commandery coat badge.

Three Pilgrims' Huts, designed by Commander Moses, were procured, a large drugget to make the steps and throne of Cyrus attractive, and other convenient paraphernalia were obtained.

Life Membership.

There appeared to be some conflict between the by-laws touching life memberships and the statutes of the Grand Encampment. A committee was appointed to "make our by-laws conform to the requirements. . . ." One man did the work, of course, and the "conforming" section was adopted in September, in lieu of Section 2, Article V, thusly:

"Section 2. A member having paid \$75 at one time, with a view of becoming a life member, or one paying that amount in fifteen annual installments of \$5 each, shall be constituted a life member and thereafter shall be exempt from paying dues, except such as may be required by the Grand Commandery; provided, however, that a member who shall pay not less than \$5 a year as dues for fifteen consecutive years, shall be adjudged to have paid all the requirements aforesaid and be entitled to life membership."

An Elevator and The Temple Company.

There has been some friction between its tenants and the Masonic Temple Company for years concerning certain improvements and repairs that were demanded as necessary. Among them an elevator was asked for. This seems to have been "a long felt want," called for by modern ideas of convenience.

From the street to the floor upon which lodges, chapter, council, Commanderies and Scottish Rite bodies meet there are eighty-four steps, and the Commanderies asked that an elevator be put in the building. This was agreed to provided the bodies would pay an increased rental. The conditions were declined upon the allegations that the proposed increase would in few years pay for the betterments common to modern buildings. While noticing this it does not seem to be out of place to give some of the causes of dissatisfaction on the upper floor of the Temple that induced lodge after lodge, Scottish Rite bodies, chapter, council and finally (1897) DeMolay to move into other quarters. First the climb and stairways were fearfully and wonderfully made. On the chapter end of the Temple the stairs were changed to run from the narrow hall leading into the theater gallery, up through a chute only three feet wide, and the danger in case of fire was not enticing. The company had not spent a dollar on improvements or furniture, or taking care of them, but the chapters and Scottish Rite had frescoed and furnished the rooms, expending largely over \$7,000 in twenty-five years. Then when the lights became insufficient, so that papers must be held close to a light in order to read them, not so much as a new burner was furnished. The rooms, carpeted and furnished by the chapters, were let to Red Men for meetings, theater troops for little rehearsals, etc. The

exhaust for foul air from the theater gallery was led into the hall leading to the chapter by unsightly machinery, and dirt was left in the lower approaches both at the chapter end and entrances to Commandery and lodges were frequently untidy. Denmurrer did not help matters and the representatives were told that the upper floor was a losing investment. The chapter rooms were vacated, and the Temple Company spent money to re-carpet and furnish them, changed the stairway, doctored the lights, fitted up a smoking room and furnished a janitor, all at less per night to the Elks than the chapters had paid and "found themselves." The lodges complained about the same high climb, bad approaches, untidy appearance, etc.

The Commandery (south) end of the Temple was called the "back way." Substantially the same complaints were made, and demand for some conveniences and general "fixing up." The Temple Company did not view it this way and the bodies moved out.

Enaicht B. Bryan

Died at Stanford, Ky., September 6, 1894, and was buried September 8th by Preston Lodge No. 281 and DeMolay Commandery, with craft and knightly honors, in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Charles Edward Swift

Died September 10, 1894. He was made a Mason in Preston Lodge No. 281 and was buried with the honors of the craft and with the ceremonies of the Commandery.

Inventories of property were referred to near the beginning of these chronicles, and as the end is approached other inventories appear of record, having been taken for the information of the Commandery by Sir Knight Geo. F. Evans, of Louisville Commandery No. 1, who "guards the avenues" and looks after the arsenal and stores, and is also Commissary General.

From the lists it appears that the value of the joint property, with its accretions since 1867, is \$1,095.70.

The individual property or separate estate of DeMolay (exclusive of cash, stocks or bonds, but including the prizes won at Chicago (\$600) and at San Francisco (put down at \$1,500),

amounts in value to \$3,486.67. Since then (recently) a considerable amount of crockery has been purchased.

“At the Head of the Lines.”

An order from the Grand Commander was read “at the head of the lines,” “convening all the Commanderies in the state in their Asylums at 11 o'clock Christmas morning.” The purpose was to drink a toast honoring the Grand Master of Templars.

To read orders “at the head of the lines” is well enough, but not military. Twenty years ago, when orders or communications from the Grand Master or Grand Commandery were read, the Commandery stood “uncovered” and at the present. Aside from the unsoldierly attitude and absurdity of the overdone courtesy intended, the result was that every one became fatigued while standing in that position and the distress was such that the effect was lost, and instructions or information received little attention. I have seen swords fall from the temporarily paralyzed hands on the conclusion of the reading in attempts to carry swords from the tiresome present.

Happily the Grand Commander, Montgomery (1890), decided that when orders were read or published the correct position is parade rest (or sitting, no doubt).

The usual Christmas donation to the Masonic Home was made.

December 25th, at noon the Commandery assembled in the Asylum and “participated” in libations:

“To our Most Eminent Grand Master, Hugh McCurdy, the head of Amercian Templar Masonry, who holds all Templar hearts.”

(A pretty big thing to hold! Why will we not learn to be truthful and moderate while we are courteous?)

Response of the Grand Master was read and Sir Knight J. C. Poston delivered an excellent address.

Second toast, “Our mother Commandery, Louisville No. 1. May she live long and prosper.”

Response by Past Commander Timberlake, of that Commandery.

Third toast, “Our Charter Members.”

Response by Sir Knight A. H. Gardner.

Other toasts were offered and light refreshments found ready "participators."

The Historians of the Future.

Finding how exceedingly laborious it was to obtain data for these annals, I offered an amendment to the by-laws, adding to the duties of the Recorder the following:

"He shall carefully keep a scrap-book, preserving therein all newspaper (or periodical) mention of the Commandery and its pilgrimages and biographical notices of deceased members, giving the name, date and place of publication of the papers from which the same is taken.

"In the minute book he shall uniformly set apart a page to the memory of deceased members, showing thereon the date and place of birth, dates, etc., of taking the E. A., R. A. and K. T. grades, the Masonic services; when, where, by whom and how buried, with such other (truthful) biographical data as shall be appropriate. He shall read such record for correction and approval as other minutes are read.

"He shall also note in his record book statements, as full as practicable, of all pilgrimages, public drills, celebrations of Ascension Day, Easter services, etc."

This came up for action April 9, 1895, and together with the following additional amendment offered by Recorder Allin were adopted, viz.:

"To facilitate which all committees appointed for such occasions shall, at the next conclave succeeding such events, make detailed reports thereof in writing."

All ought to remember that dates and places, names and full data should be of record or embraced in reports filed in a scrap book or "Historical File Box." Then successive historians will have all necessary information at hand and can "speak by the card."

Committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions for these chronicles, so as to insure their publication.

Another committee of three was authorized to expend not exceeding \$125 in procuring for this history half-tone electrotypes, at its discretion, of the original petition for a dispensation, charter, trophies, prizes, presents, banners and seal; portraits of deceased Commanders, the first honorary member, Grand Com-

mander who granted the dispensation, first petitioners, first Recorder, charter members who retained membership until death, or who are now members; the Masonic Home Drill Corps, views of the Commandery taken during drill, any group of the corps which took an interstate drill, street parade in San Francisco, portraits of General Pike, Governor Murray, etc.



REV. JNO. T. CHRISTIAN. 499

March 3, 1895, on invitation of Rev. Sir Knight J. T. Christian, the Commandery attended service in the East Baptist Church.

The subject of Frater Christian's sermon was, "The Knight, the Bearer of Light." The sermon and services were excellent and well received. At the next conclave thanks were tendered to pastor and people for the profitable pleasure thus enjoyed.

At the request of Bowling Green Commandery No. 23, DeMolay attended the funeral of Frater W. P. Pike, and formed part of the escort to Cave Hill. A large number of brethren from Bowling Green attended the funeral.

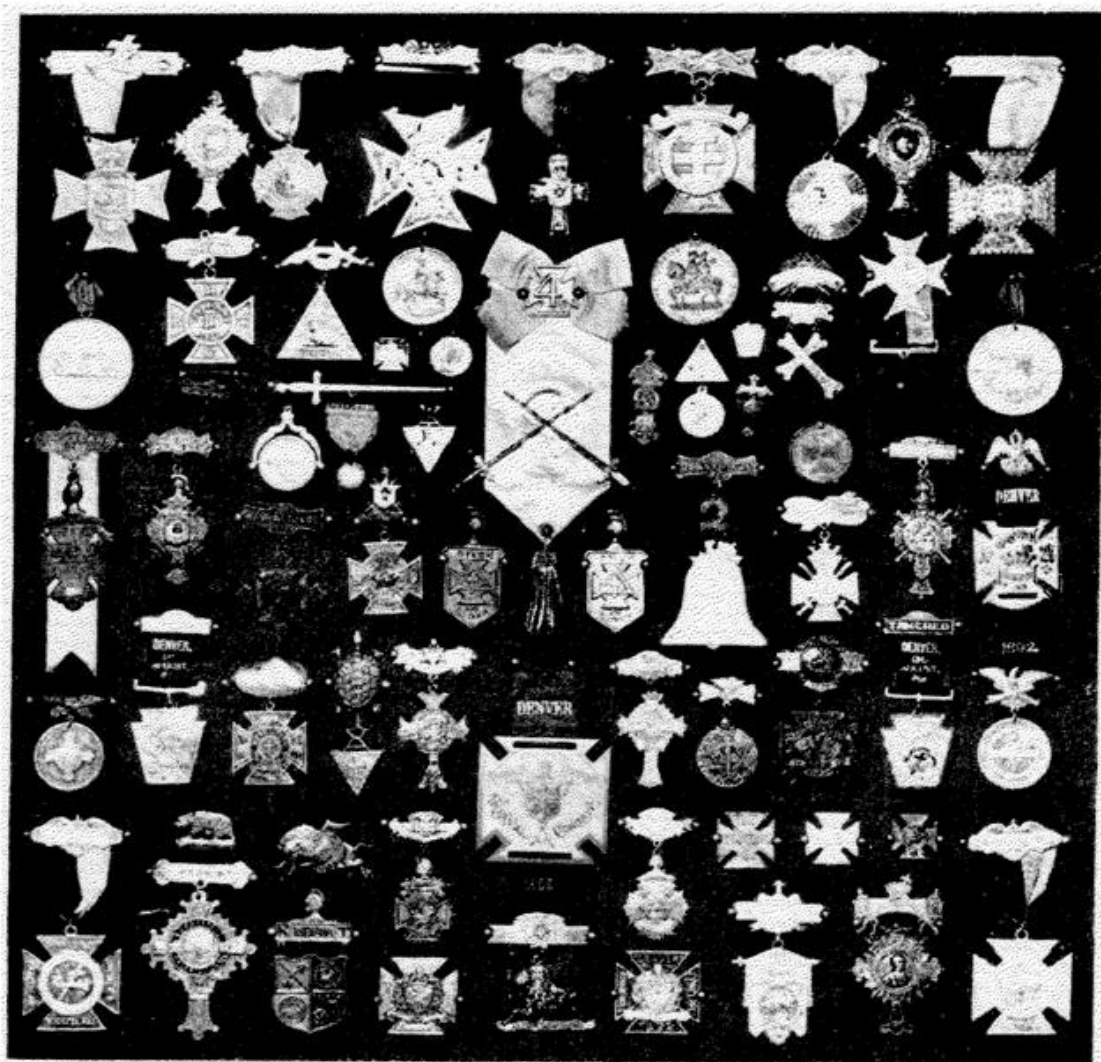
April 7th, DeMolay held services in the Masonic Home chapel, and thanks were tendered to Mr. Llewellyn B. Cain, Mrs. Carrie B. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. E. Mason Redman, Miss Janie Webster and Rev. E. C. Dargan for valuable assistance.

A motion was made and seconded that a committee be appointed to purchase a United States flag, to be carried with the Commandery to the next triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment, to be held in Boston next August. The Commander took time to consider whether such action would be in violation of the constitution.

Whether or not the propriety of such a proposition may be questioned, because of special conditions, can hardly change the general fact that whenever any law of any society, especially of a semi-military secret order, prohibits the display of the nation's flag, either in its columns or quarters, the time may have arrived

when such society ought to be suppressed. At the next meeting a motion to purchase the flag was ruled out of order. On what grounds is not shown.

Grand preparations were made to attend the next triennial conclave in Boston, and quarters had been engaged at \$4 per capita per day, but other arrangements were postponed until



COLLECTION OF COAT BADGES PRESENTED BY R. S. MOSES. (PAGE 292.)

after the meeting of the Grand Commandery, to be held in Bowling Green May 15th.

The *ne plus ultra* of Recorders, Sir Knight Phil T. Allin, made another of his inimitable reports, from which I gather the following information:

Present membership, 327, a net gain of 11; receipts, \$2,055.58;



JNO. L. ADAMS. 492



REV. W. H. BARTHOLOMEW. 540



FRANK I. BROCAR. 311



ROBT. S. BROWN. 341



JOHN A. CRUTCHER. 559



JOHN C. FISHER. 238

disbursements, charity and funerals, \$168.70; religious services, \$28.75; properties, \$338.34; banquets and entertainments, \$315.06; other expenses, \$1,172.65. The Commandery has in the sinking fund \$4,175.32; other property, \$4,160.08; dues owing, \$380.70; total, \$8,716.10.

Sir Knight T. L. Jefferson, Jr., Treasurer, reported general



COLLECTION OF COAT BADGES PRESENTED BY R. S. MOSES—CONTINUED.

funds overdrawn, May 1, 1895, \$508.74; cash in the sinking fund, \$1,029.50.

The retiring Commander (Moses) presented two frames containing an interesting collection of metal badges, pictures of which appear above and on page 292.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Events of 1895-96.



JNO. H. SANAMAN. 331.

John Henry Sanaman was elected Commander April 9, 1895, and installed at the same conclave. Shoulder straps were presented to the retiring Commander (Moses), who was thanked for his "zeal and work."

Two petitions for affiliation were received, and one frater was elected to membership.

The committee appointed to secure subscriptions for this book reported "progress," and seven Sir Knights were added to the committee, making it so large that little hopes of speedy action were entertained. "Large bodies move slowly."

The committee having in charge the services at the Masonic Home, April 7th, made a written report (in conformity with an amendment to the by-laws), saying: "We secured all the talent free of charge, with exception of the accompanist," who was paid \$5. Thanks were tendered to Mr. L. B. Cain, Mrs. Carrie B. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. E. Mason Redman, Miss Janie Webster and Rev. E. C. Dargan.

John Monroe Davenport

Died May 9, 1895 (see portrait, page 73), and the Commandery attended the funeral services conducted by Episcopal clergymen (May 11th), at his late residence on College Street, after which the Templar ritual was rendered and the remains were escorted to the train, which conveyed the body to Petersburg, Va., his native city, for interment.

Sir Knight Davenport was born September 18, 1818. He be-

came a member of Falls City Lodge No. 376, Louisville, and affiliated with DeMolay from Appomattox Commandery of Petersburg, of which he was a charter member.

Ascension Services.

May 23d, the Commandery united with Louisville Commandery No. 1, and marched to Christ's Church Cathedral (east side of Second Street, between Green and Walnut Streets), where the impressive Ascension services were observed. There were twenty-three members of No. 1 and forty-six of DeMolay in uniform who attended.

Rt. Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, Thirty-third Degree, of No. 12, delivered an address that was highly spoken of. The dramatic poem of Dr. Rob Morris, Knight Templar (published in *Tactics*), was rendered in a manner that provoked warm commendations. Altogether, the services, which closed at 10 p. m., were gratifying to those who witnessed or participated therein.

In addition to the official commendation from Grand Recorder L. D. Croninger, for the excellence of Recorder Phil T. Allin's annual return, the Commandery's Financial Committee reported: "We again take pleasure in complimenting the Recorder upon the neat condition of his books and his complete report of the condition of the Commandery." This was certainly deserved. The record of his report fills fourteen pages, each measuring $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is neat, terse, full and businesslike.



REV. F. M. PORCH. 516

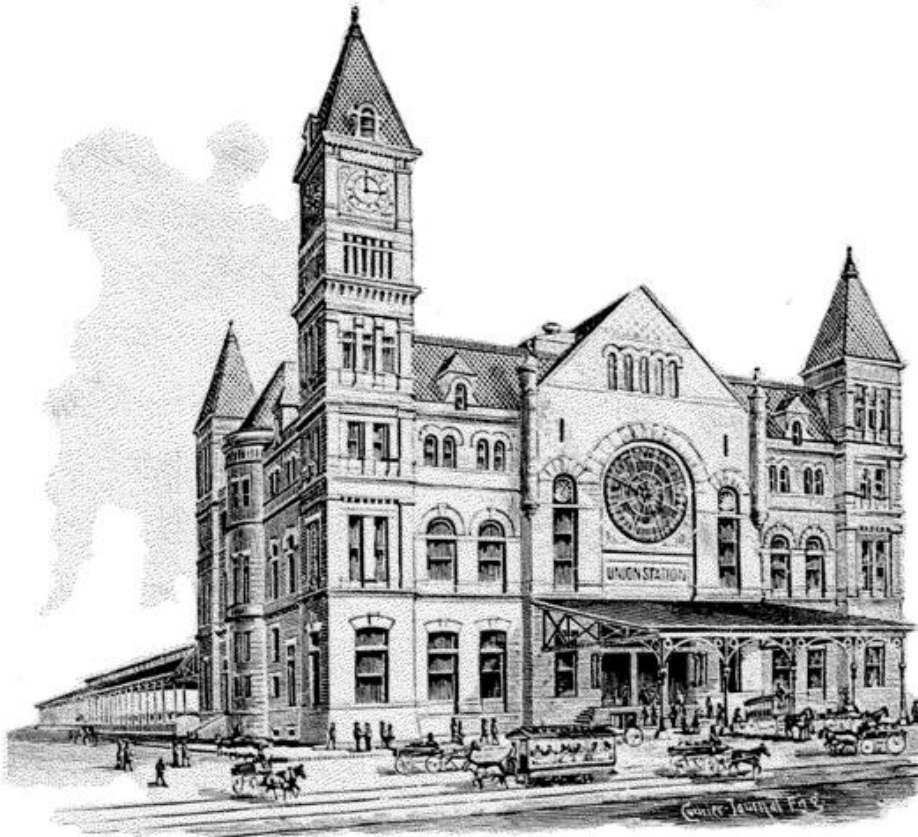
The Commandery attended the meeting of the Grand Commandery in Bowling Green May 15th, and kept open house in entertaining the fraters and friends, who never fail to find the quarters of this Commandery congenial and overflowing with good cheer.

The annual sermon delivered before the Grand Commandery by Sir Knight Francis M. Porch, who had

the same day been elected to membership in DeMolay, was highly commended. His subject was, "What think ye of Christ?"

The Grand Encampment, Boston.

The Grand Encampment of the United States convened in Boston, August, 1895, and for months DeMolay had been engaged in making preparations for the pilgrimage. Under Wm. H. Meffert, Past Grand Commander, the drilling went bravely



UNION STATION, L. & N. R. R., LOUISVILLE, KY., WHENCE THE PILGRIMS
STARTED TO FIND THE BOSTONESE.

on, but the corps determined not to enter any competition or display drill.

One thousand miniature metal fac similes of the Commandery coat badge were provided, and a special vestibule train of palace sleepers left Louisville August 20th, with the following Sir Knights and ladies:

Sir Knights—J. L. Adams, Wm. Allen, J. B. Arbergust, T. E. Brooks, S. G. Bryan, S. J. Burford, F. J. Buckner, Jno. H. Cowles, Alex. Duvall, E. B. Dye, R. H. Finzer, Rudy Finzer, J. T. Farley,

A. H. Gardner, E. B. Green, J. P. Gregory, H. B. Grant, F. W. Hardwick, W. Irwin, Hal. T. Jefferson, T. L. Jefferson, H. T. Jefferson, L. A. Jenkins, F. L. Klingman, Geo. Kopmeier, F. J. Kiefer, Wm. Layer, F. C. Losey, T. B. Leonard, W. H. Meffert, J. Meffert, Ed Meglemery, A. J. Morris, R. S. Moses, Wm. Moses, Jr., C. L. Moses, W. J. Nettleton, J. R. O'Bryan, E. C. Pearson, H. E. Pelle, Fred Pfingst, J. W. Raidt, T. H. Rubel, Dan. Rommel, Clark Rae, J. W. Reichenberg, Wm. Ryan, J. H. Sanaman, K. W. Smith, J. P. Simmons, Chas. C. Vogt, A. N. Webb, D. H. Wilson,



MISS BOONE. MRS. T. L. JEFFERSON. MRS. H. B. GRANT. MISS VAN CLEAVE.
MRS. BEN HOWE. MISS DORLAND. MISS ELVIRA LONG. MRS. T. H. CURD. MRS. B. G. REES.

D. L. Wilson, W. J. Watkins; also Sir Knights J. T. Hedges, A. Trimble, J. H. Ewalt, J. E. Wilhelm, F. C. Gunther, F. C. Gilcher, Alf. Clark, J. D. Powers, J. D. Landrum.

Madams: J. L. Adams, W. H. Bailey, H. B. Byars, Frank Brucker, D. Berthel, Alf. Clark, T. H. Curd, Alex. Duvall, E. B. Dye, R. H. Finzer, F. G. Gilcher, H. B. Grant, J. T. Hedges, Ben Howe, T. L. Jefferson, Henry T. Jefferson, F. L. Klingman, W. H. Lane, Wm. Layer, Al. Muchmore, W. J. Nettleton, J. R. O'Bryan, H. E. Pelle, Ferd. Pfingst, J. W. Riechenberg, Clark Rae, Thomas Rubel, B. G. Rees, A. Tribble, Julius Vogt, W. J. Watkins, D. H. Wilson, D. L. Wilson. Misses Vogt, Kopmeier,

Jefferson, Van Cleave, Muchmore, Poston, Boone, Long, Adams, Weiss, Pfingst, Gardner, Brohm, Dorland, Tribble, Lane.

On arriving in Cincinnati the sleeper conveying the Masonic Home drill corps, better known as the "Little Commandery," was attached to the DeMolay special, because the latter Commandery was the recognized "escort" of the boys.

A running account of the route will be seen in the chronicles of the Little Commandery, which are published herewith by request of DeMolay No. 12.

DeMolay Commandery of Boston received the Louisville DeMolay No. 12 at the station in Boston and escorted the Ken-



THE LOVING CUP SENT BY NO. 12 TO DE MOLAY, BOSTON.

tuckians to their quarters at the United States Hotel. Here No. 12 gave a reception in honor of W. LaRue Thomas, Deputy Grand Master (now Grand Master of Templars) on Monday; then on Wednesday gave a general reception.

The decorations were elegant and appropriate, but not overdone. Among the attractions were DeMolay's trophies, that did not fail to interest those who visited the Commandery.

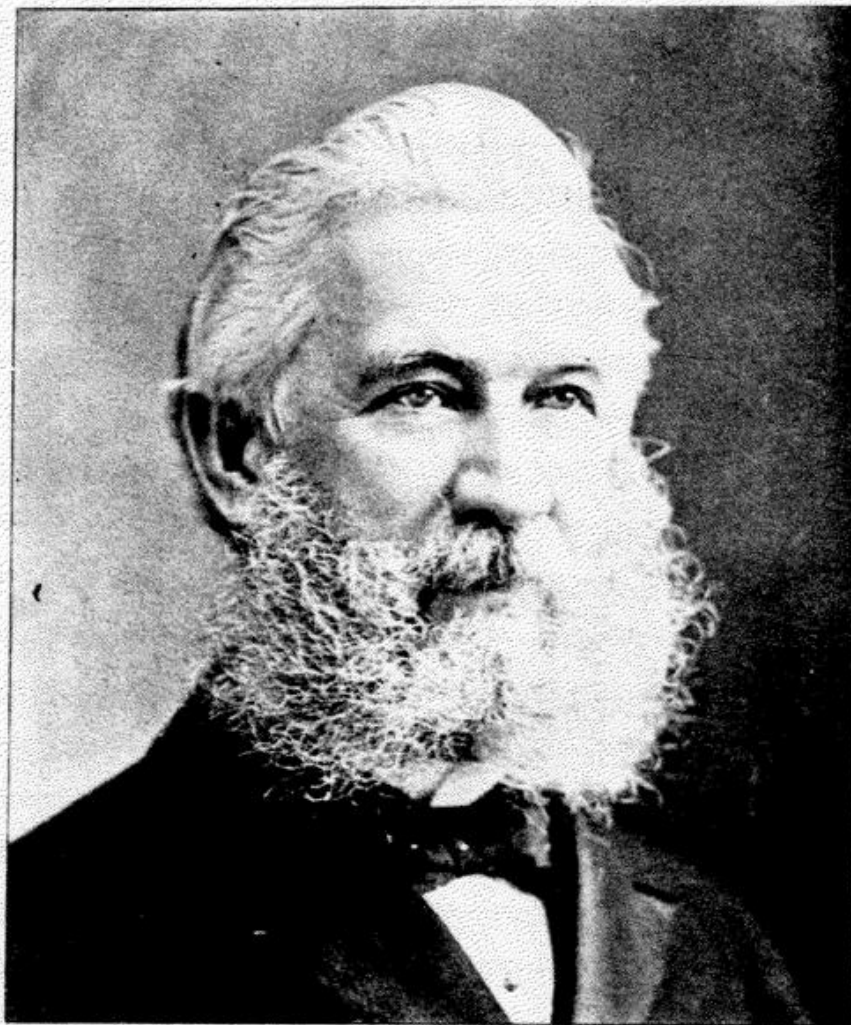
The Commandery attended, by invitation, a large number of receptions, and enjoyed some brilliant entertainments; prominent among them was the excursion to Nantasket Beach, where an elaborate fish dinner was given by DeMolay Commandery of Boston.

Resolutions and acknowledgments were formally made, and on the return to Kentucky, No. 12 caused a silver loving cup to be made and sent to its namesake, DeMolay of Boston. The cup bears the following inscription:

"DeMolay Commandery No. 27, Knights Templars, Boston, Mass., from DeMolay Commandery No. 12, Knights Templars, Louisville, Ky."

This was forwarded and appropriately acknowledged in the spring of 1896.

The committee having arrangements in charge made a written report of the pilgrimage in most interesting detail. The total expense of the trip was \$3,501.40.



GEN. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, HONORARY MEMBER.

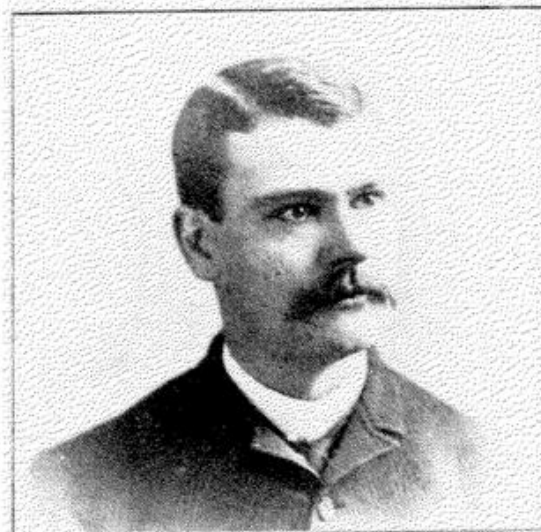
The "Little Commandery's" Trip.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF DE MOLAY.]

Through the personal generosity and kindness of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Chairman of Triennial Committee (portrait, p. 298), the



WM. RYAN. 4



FRANK H. JOHNSON.



DR. F. C. SIMPSON.

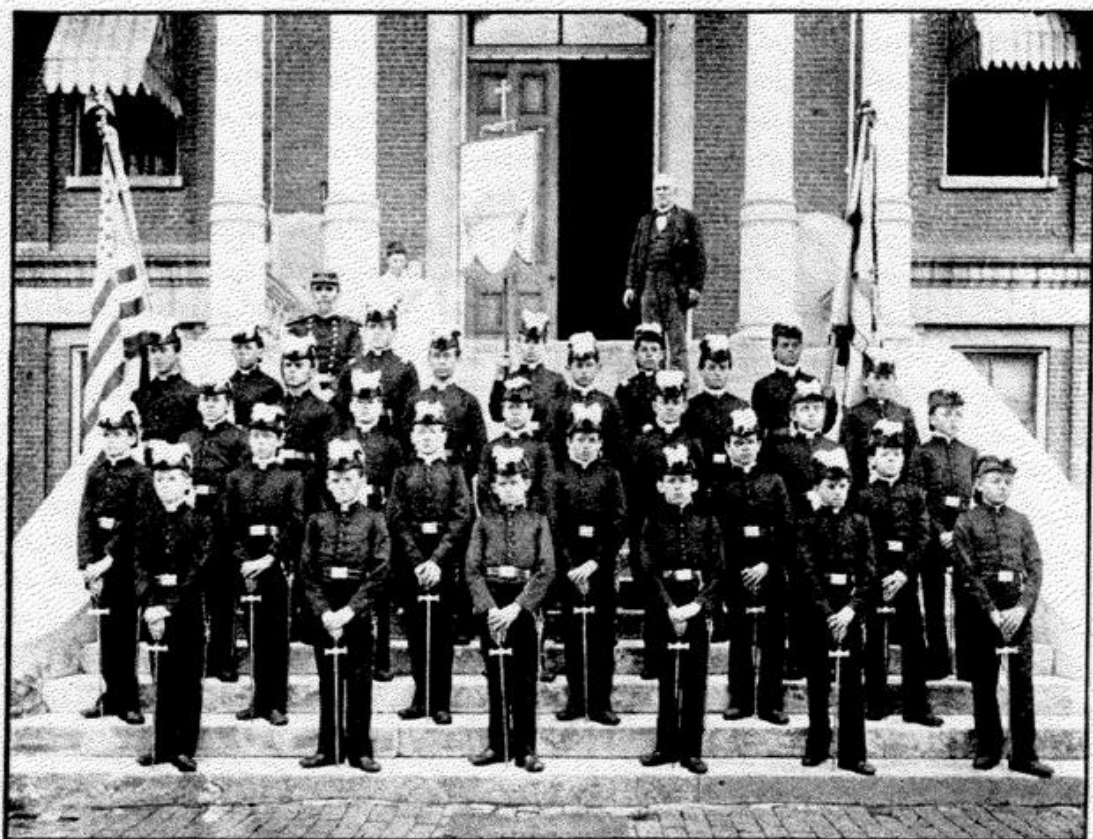


WILL L. GRANT.

"Little Commandery" was enabled to enjoy a royal itinerary and visit to Boston; under escort of DeMolay Commandery they visited ten large cities of the United States and Canada in daylight, besides spending a day at Niagara Falls and "shooting the rapids," after a sail down the St. Lawrence River among "the Thousand Islands." They also steamed up the Hudson River, past the Pali-

sades, West Point, and historic Stony Point to Newburg. In all these visits they were escorted by expert guides and Knights of the Order of Knights Templars, visiting the principal points of interest and enjoying unbounded hospitalities.

The detachment was officered as follows: H. B. Grant, Commander; Wm. Ryan (P. G. C., a Home Director), Q. M.; F. H. Johnson (Gr. Tr. Gr. Chapter), C. S. and P. M.; F. C. Simpson (Physician of the Home), Surgeon; W. L. Grant, Assistant; L.



"LITTLE COMMANDERY," 1895, ON THE STEPS OF THE MASONIC HOME.

D. Wilson, Second Officer; S. W. Pigg, Third Officer; H. Pendleton (U. S. Flag); B. A. Rigsby (State Flag); V. H. Berry (Home Banner); W. L. Reynolds, W. H. Rigsby, M. W. Carter, Robt. Pendleton, S. S. Willoughby, J. W. Whitt, J. B. Wilson, W. T. Hines, F. Stith, M. Stevenson, J. P. Alter, M. F. Moore, J. Dupin, J. Barr, H. Sparrow, J. W. Cox, J. C. Downing, B. F. Pigg, G. L. Heinz, C. Gill, R. McM. Groom, P. Whitfield, S. Pendleton, H. D. Badger.

Kosair Temple, N. M. S., presented the corps with a neat blue fatigue uniform, including stockings and caps. Paducah Com-

mandery No. 11 presented a beautiful silk Kentucky State flag. Ashland Commandery No. 28 presented an elegant silk United States flag.

Thirty-four official Triennial badges and as many pots-of-bean buttons were sent by Sir Knight Messenger for the Boston Committee, with request that we wear them from the start—and we did!

The old dress uniforms were cleaned and repaired and hard work commenced in earnest, which necessitated my going to the Home for drill every afternoon, and this while getting ready for the Grand Lodge; but I tried to leave self out of sight, only considering the interest and pleasure of the boys.

August 20th, the color guard carried "Old Glory" and the State flag, flanking the Home banner, and left the Home with joyous anticipations and "college yells" a little before high 12. We marched through a drizzling rain to the L. & N. Union Station at Tenth and Broadway, where the palace vestibule car "Pericles" was occupied. In it the boys rode over 3,000 miles! We left at 1 p. m. This car, by the way, was generously furnished by the Pullman Palace Car Company, to whom we are greatly indebted.

We are also indebted to Sir Knight Gil W. Barnard and Geo. M. Moulton, of Chicago, for special favors.

Those "yells" were rendered staccato, with rests between each syllable, thus: "Old Ken-tuck, Ma-son-ic Or-phans' Home, 'rah!" Another: "One-two-three, hip-hip-boom, hurrah!"

"The Rocket" (St. John's Philadelphia Commandery No. 4) was subsequently used with a vim: "One-two-three-four," then a sizzling sound, as the noise of a rocket, followed with "boom! ah!" (prolonged).

In Cincinnati, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Arriving in Cincinnati, the boys were met by Sir Knights Geo. W. Bugbee, Eminent Commander; John W. Hoyt, Senior Warden; B. W. Campbell, W. B. Melish, Thos. Kite, Will J. Graf and others representing Trinity Commandery, and were escorted to the Zoological Garden and back to our train. Here our car was attached to the "DeMolay Special" at 7:30.

August 21st, at Buffalo, the "Little Commandery" was met by a drum, fife and bugle corps, composed of Knights Templars' sons, tendered by Sir Geo. L. Kingston, Eminent Commander of

Lake Erie Commandery No. 20. We were escorted through the streets, something like a mile or more, to our hotel for breakfast.

Horace Sparrow had sore throat, and another of the boys was quite sick at the stomach, but all were in good shape when we arrived at Niagara Falls, and enjoyed the ride and rambles over the islands and about the falls. They were in high glee, walked down "the incline," admired the grandeur of the scenes, were dampened by the spray of the American falls, and rode up the incline by courtesy of the gentlemen in charge. Marching to the bridge all were passed over without fee, having the "orphan boys from the Masonic Home of Kentucky" as an *open sesame* to the hearts of the people everywhere. In Victoria Park, Canada, we sang "God Save the Queen," and some of the boys invested in the Fall's curiosities. Walking down the cliff road to the landing place of the "Maid of the Midst," a hundred and fifty or more feet below, as had been done on the American side, the boys enjoyed a grander view of nature's wonders here. With boyish choice a steep pathway up the hill reminded us of the difficult paths of Snowdon's Knights described in the *Lady of the Lake*.

The same magic words gave free passage over the bridge again.

After supper the depot was sought, and finding the platforms and tracks clear a short practice drill drew a crowd of spectators, and knocked over two little girls, who were frightened but not hurt by the miniature soldiers. Then a march to the International, and a street drill by electric lights, "astonished the natives" and entertained the multitude until we were escorted to the depot by a brass band and a long column of Knights and ladies. It was a jolly crowd, and while waiting for the cars the boys sang "Old Kentucky Home," and helped make things lively.

On the St. Lawrence.

August 22nd, our reveille sounded in Clayton at 4 a. m., and all boarded the steamer "Spartan" for a sail down the St. Lawrence among the Thousand Islands. When the rapids were approached we transferred the "troops" to the "Duchess of York."

"Bill Nye" (Jas. Dupin) was sick most of the day. O! the loveliness of this part of the journey! It was a succession of delightful scenes—great pictures of unrivaled beauty.

The water was too low in the Lachine Rapids for our boat to

venture and an unwelcome transfer to common cars was rendered necessary to convey us some eight miles to Montreal. We had watched Mt. Royal, at the base of which Montreal is situated, as we approached it by river, and wondered if we should be able to ascend it "to the very top."

In Montreal. (Or, as Our Driver Called it, "Mon-thre-hal.")

Companion and Major C. R. Willis, the Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, with a canton of Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., and a brass band, met us at the depot for escort to our hotel. We had a fine opportunity to see this beautiful city by artificial light and arrived at the Webster House by 9 o'clock.

August 23rd, in carriages, we rode about the city, but space does not permit more than a mention of some of the many things that were seen. They were beautiful, interesting, grand! Emphasize the words and the truth can not be fully appreciated. The city itself is superior, and the list of adjectives might safely be transferred to these chronicles in referring to the sights. Pages could not adequately describe them.

Consider this list for a moment (and it is a partial one):

The Notre Dame Cathedral. Church architecture in Louisville is insignificant compared with it in size, richness and beauty.

The Methodist Cathedral. Said to be the finest Protestant Church in America. I don't know how that is, but it is fine.

"St. Peter's" (I think the real name is St. James). It is an exact pattern of St. Peter's in Rome, only on a smaller scale, but it's a big one notwithstanding.

City Hall, Court House (grand), Champs de Mars, where we drilled. Drill Hall, where we witnessed sword combats, given for our especial entertainment. A drive to the top of Mt. Royal and round it. Masonic Temple, most convenient and elegant, compared with which our Masonic Temple puts us to the blush. Yet in Montreal there are not as many Masons as the smallest of our lodges have members!

Victoria bridge, the longest and, perhaps, one of the most costly, of bridges.

Brother Willis was untiring in his attentions, and we gave him shouts of thanks.

Willoughby was taken sick. The many good things appealed

to the stomach which could not say "nay." We pay for indulgences very dearly sometimes.

We visited a fire engine house (depending on our historian, I failed to note names—pity). The gentleman in charge was exceedingly kind and showed us around. He taught the boys to slide down the pole, and every one did it except the Doctor and "Daddy." The horses came out at a trot and surpassed any we have seen in their quickness. We gave a little drill in the street as an exchange of courtesies, gave a "yell for the chief," and sent him a DeMolay badge.

But the half is not told about Montreal. We went to our sleeper about 6:30 p. m.

In Quebec.

August 24th, Polk Whitfield went (figuratively) to the hospital, with the prevailing trouble, overloaded stomach. After discharging a copious part of the cargo he sailed under flying colors, so to speak.

The arrival at Point Levis, opposite Ouebec, was discouragingly dismal and drizzly. In crossing the harbor we passed some British war vessels and divers kinds of ships and other water craft. Frater H. Griffith (who is a splendid Mason), with Brother Chas. Noles and others, hailed us as we approached the ferry dock where they had been waiting for us, and we responded with a rousing shout.

Sending the Doctor, "Daddy," and Willoughby, who was still sick, in a carriage to our quarters, the rest climbed the hills along the narrow sidewalks of narrow winding streets, up long flights of "break-neck steps," as they are called, between quaint buildings and other relics of the long ago, until we stopped to take a breath in this bit of mumified mediaeval Europe perched on a rock. Unexcelled for the grandeur of its queenly heights, crowned with romance, legendary lore and historic associations, this, indeed, was Quebec! the walled city of North America! the Gibraltar of the Western Hemisphere.

An Indian village formerly occupied the site of Quebec, which was founded in 1608. In 1629 it was captured by the English, but restored to France three years later. Here Gov. Phillips, of Massachusetts, unsuccessfully attempted to capture it. In another unsuccessful attack (1711) the English fleet was wrecked.

Gen. Wolfe captured the fortress in 1759 after a brilliant fight on the plains of Abraham, when both he and his gallant opponent, Gen. Montcalm, lost their lives. Here Gen. Murray was defeated by the French DeLevis (1760), and here Benedict Arnold was wounded, and Gen. Montgomery was killed before the citadel in 1775.

We rode through the rain to Wolfe's monument, erected where he fell, saw the "Plains of Abraham," and monuments erected to mark historic spots or honor the brave—Montcalm and others. We clambered over the fortress, examined the walls and gates of this American "fenced city." We saw the dandy set of the fez on the soldiers' heads, wondered how they kept their head covering on its perch, and were shown a small cannon said to have been captured from the Continentals at Bunker's Hill.

I intimated that it might be retaken or blown up, when our good Brother Griffith remarked: "Be satisfied; we have the gun, but you have the Hill."

I wore a light "gum cape" of fine quality, but left it in the carriage, pushing it to one corner when we called at Brother Griffith's for a few moments. Returning to the carriage, in charge of a "native" French driver, the cape was gone! He "knew nothing about it." "There was no cape left in the carriage," etc. But when he was assured the cost would be taken out of his hire, he raised the rug in the carriage and drew out the missing cape!

The rain abated and we walked about the city, visiting Protestant and Catholic cathedrals, and saw the old-fashioned pews with doors to them; the queer windows and grand paintings; the solitary worshipers who, on their knees, gazed at us wonderingly as we quietly marched up the isles "uncovered." The boys laughed outright at the priests, who, having long, black, feminine-looking gowns, and for head covering an out-of-style silk "plug" hat, as they passed us on the street. They did look comical, but Quebec is a queer, though grand old place.

We saw the old fortress and battery; the great walls and beautiful gateways of the city; the picturesque surroundings, little old one-horse cars, and sidewalks wide enough for two to walk abreast. Some were wider, of course. Our American silver passed current in Montreal, but in Quebec 20 per cent discount was demanded at the only store I patronized. This was an insult to our bird, whose image was stamped upon the coin, and I de-

clined to degrade him by trading on such terms. Up went the market like a rocket, and my half dollar was good at par. That may be "bulling the market," but American values were maintained and our dignity and reputation abroad were fully preserved!

We called on the Hon. Phillip H. Spense, United States Consul, and his cultivated wife. They were from Kentucky and made us feel at home. When we passed here later on our way to the train, we saluted the flag of our country, and gave a Kentucky yell for the consul and consules. God preserve them.

"Dufferin Terrace" is a long platform, adjoining Victoria Hotel, and is supplied with seats and several fancy arbors near the railing, over which one can look down—hundreds of feet, perhaps, I don't know how far—perpendicularly down, upon house-tops, harbor and surrounding country. It is a favorite resort, and an elegant place for drilling. Here, by request, we gave a short drill, that was well received by the quickly-gathered crowd, and exchanging salutations with our kind audience we marched down, down, down to the ferry dock. Brother Griffin "kept up with the procession," and so did Brother Noles. They gave the boys copper and silver Canadian coin souvenir pieces, and we shook hands and parted with hurrahs.

In the Mountains of Yankee-Land.

August 25th, we awoke in the "Old Granite State," and went up the White Mountains, and thought of Tell and his "crag and peaks." At the Mount Pleasant House we had a good breakfast and then went by rail up to the Profile lake, and through delightfully wild paths gathered flowers and ferns. We took a long look at "The Old Man of the Mountains," which is an excellent outline of an enormous giant's face, as if cut out of the precipitous mountain's side, and can be distinctly seen at a great distance.

The lovely lake and beautiful rowboats were too great an attraction to be successfully resisted, and all of us boys enjoyed a short ride on the lake.

Mr. Charles Taylor, of the Boston Journal, made our acquaintance during this trip, having been sent by his paper to "stay with us, as the Little Commandery would be the feature of the conclave." He made all of us his friends and said many pleasant things about us in his paper. He thought "there was no difficulty

whatever in getting acquainted with the boys, . . . who were a jovial set, and in spite of their long, hard week of travel their uniforms presented an extremely neat and natty appearance." He gave an extended account of "Bill Nye" (Jas. Dupin), and how he put his head through the glass of a car window and "did not know there was any window there."

We returned through a lovely little valley summer resort, nestling among the hills, and reached the Mt. Pleasant House for late luncheon.

At a railroad eating house about dark there was a scramble for a bite of anything that would serve to quiet the cravings of the inner man. Sir Knight Johnson bought all the sandwiches he could find and I paid \$1 for a small lot of fruit.

At 11 p. m. we arrived in Boston, and had hardly vacated our car when Sir Knight Winthrop Messenger, chairman of the Drill Committee, and a number of other fraters, took us in charge. We mounted tallyhos and were driven to "the Hermitage," a bachelor hotel, on Willow Street, north of the Common. Mr. Benjamin G. Bagley waited for us there and desired to be the first to present the "Little Commandery" with a souvenir. He gave everyone "a Little Red Schoolhouse Savings Bank"—which were brought home with us.

The boys locked their doors and were not slow in falling into the arms of the god of sleep. I always visited their rooms before retiring, and in this instance serious results would probably have followed had I not done so.

August 26th, an expert guide, with Sir Knight Messenger, his son and tallyhos, called for us early and away we went in style, the leading and rear carriage carrying a Templar pennon of black and white bunting, with a red Templar cross in the center.

Our trumpeter was Sir Knight Albert Horton, who was on the leading carriage, while Barney Rigsby took delight in sounding the clarion notes from the rear. We attracted favorable attention everywhere, giving *eclat* to the turnout in keeping with the high spirits of the youngsters.

We visited the Public Garden, the Common, the Capitol, the public library, old Bunker's Hill Monument, the old State House and Faneuil Hall, and inspected their rich collections of historic articles, curios and relics. How the heart swelled with gratitude, and how the patriotic fire burned within us as we noted them.

Then there was the old North Church, from whose steeple the signal was hung giving warning to the Americans, resulting like the fiery cross of Rhoderic Dhu, that assembled his clansmen to repel the royal invaders. The sexton gave me a piece of the old church timber that had become weakened by age and was replaced by new wood. He said the three strips given were genuine. Here we saw the old prayer-book used before the colonies declared their independence. The prayer for the king had been changed with a pen to read "the President of the United States." The old graveyards, oh! so old, in fact as in appearance, and so dear to every patriot. There sleep the hardy continentals who knew their rights and dared maintain them; and we reap the rich fruit of their brain and bravery.

A day spent in sight-seeing. At night our carriages, ever subject to our beck, took us to the Brunswick, whence we escorted the then Deputy, now Grand Master of Templars in the United States, Sir Warren LaRue Thomas, of Kentucky, to the reception tendered him by DeMolay Commandery of Kentucky. One of the boys was taken sick and we were, for that reason, compelled to leave shortly after our arrival.

Our musical escort on this occasion was the Buffalo Drum and Bugle Corps of Lake Erie Commandery, which honored us in their own city, as before noticed.

August 27th, having delivered our laundry to a slanting-eyed celestial near our quarters, our carriages called for us, and the trumpeters made our approach known all about "the Hub," until we dismounted to join in the parade and escort of the Grand Encampment. We were assigned to the Seventh Grand Division and marched in rear of the Kentucky Grand Commandery banner, and in front of Louisville Commandery No. 1.

During several hours' waiting for the command to *forward march*, the boys with Louisville Commandery were "shadowed" on the steps of nearby residences.

Another long waiting spell and a "rest under the shade of the trees"; then Mr. Taylor, of the Boston Journal, and Mr. W. J. McDaniel, our good friend Sir Knight Messenger's assistant, brought a welcome luncheon of warm bread sandwiches, ginger cakes, cheese, etc., that were eaten with great relish. That completed, the boys "fell in" and rations of fruit were distributed. DeMolay Commandery was half a square away, and avowed that the boys

ate the bananas by regular cadence; that is, every hand went to its owner's mouth at the same instant, and so on, so Brother Vogt said.

The Journal man was vigorously saluted. He helped us to luncheon at the start, and to our carriages at the close of the march. The papers next day gave favorable comments of the boys, viz.: "From the moment they wheeled from Commonwealth Avenue . . . (to the finish, about three and one-half or four miles), their appearance was the signal for loud and enthusiastic applause."

"All along the line the boys were greeted with cheers and hand-clapping."

"'There go our pets,' which seemed to express the sentiment everywhere."

"The military bearing of the 'Infant Sir Knights' from old Kentucky, was demonstrative of skillful training."

"Set a good example for their brothers in straight drilling," and many other complimentary notices by different papers.

The boys were tired, but after a bath and a dinner they were almost as good as new.

At night they rode to the headquarters of the Massachusetts Grand Commandery and paid their respects to Right Eminent Sir Knight Lawrence, Grand Commander, at his reception.

The General addressed the boys substantially as follows:

"My young friends, I am very glad to see you. Your presence here is peculiarly gratifying to me, for I have cherished a very pleasant memory of you ever since I saw the 'Little Commandery' in Washington, three years ago. At that time I not only admired your proficiency in drill, but I was deeply touched, almost to tears, by the evidence I saw of sound training and careful nurture on the part of your Masonic guardians. I was very glad that you had found so good a home, and was proud of the Masons of Kentucky for carrying the precepts of our order to such noble results.

"My dear boys, I am pleased to think that I had something to do with getting you here,* and I hope you will enjoy your trip and your sojourn in Boston. But, all the time, you will remember that life can not be all play; and when you return, you must pitch into study and every kind of honest work with renewed

* As a fact he paid the entire expense. H. B. G.

ardor, for you know you must depend upon your own exertions for success in life, and that you can not make your way unless you are very much in earnest.

"Let me give you a word of advice at this hurried moment: Don't expect to win a fortune by sheer luck; few do that, and it is much better to acquire a competence by persistent industry and thrift. When I was young I used to make it a rule to spend half and save half of what I made, and I am sure that by following this rule your future will be secured. But take good care of your earnings, and don't expect to realize 12 per cent on your investments; for the best financial wisdom of the world can not secure more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on money put at interest. Be moderate in your expectations and you will be in less danger of disappointment.

"But I will say no more. I again bid you a most cordial welcome, and I hope the time you spend here will be full of profit and pleasure."

Sir Knight Lawrence, Thirty-third Degree, was born in Medford, Mass., November 22, 1832, and graduated at Harvard; was a banker in Chicago; then returned to his Massachusetts home. He entered the United States service as colonel of volunteers, was wounded at Bull Run, and commissioned brigadier-general of militia (1862). He was made a Mason in 1854, and knighted in DeMolay Commandery 1856, but is now a member of Boston Commandery.

Brother Lawrence was Grand Master 1891-93, and Grand Commander 1894-95.

I think it is safe to say that he has one of the finest (probably *the* finest) purely Masonic libraries in the world.

Two Who Went Out From the Home.

Miss Henrietta Hawkes and her brother, Nathan, who reside near Boston, but had been inmates of our Kentucky Home, called to see their young friends in the drill corps. It was a happy meeting to all of us. In a letter to me, received after our return, Miss Henrietta said: . . . "I don't think even the 'Little Commandery' enjoyed themselves more than we did, for you and Mr. Johnson were so careful to make everything pleasant for us.

"Although you had twenty-nine boys to take care of, yet there was room enough for two more of 'our children.' When did I

ever expect to have the pleasure of taking dinner once and supper three times with twenty-nine boys from the Home!

"There were some in the 'Little Commandery' that we did not know, but they all seemed like brothers to us. I assure you that my brother and I appreciate all that the Masons of Kentucky have done for us. You know that they have done a great deal. . . . We have been away from the Home three years last month, and you can't think how glad we were to see you all. . . ."

August 28th, at the ball park the sun was intensely warm, and standing in it for twenty minutes waiting for our turn, made every uniform feel like a stove. Some of the boys were not feeling well and when DeMolay Commandery escorted us to the field for drill the band played a march giving us the cadence of 129 steps per minute (Brother Jefferson said he counted 130 steps). The boys could not quite catch it for some time. The demoralization came very nearly resulting in their complete discomfiture. The rush of the quickened cadence permeated every movement and ruined the silent manual. I was chagrined and the boys felt humiliated. One of them as they marched off said: "That was simply rot." They were mortified to feel that when so many drilled men and a multitude of kindly spectators were observing them they should come so far short of their capabilities.

Some relief was given in the friendly criticisms, trusting that the distance from the crowd might have obscured the defects so painfully evident to us.

The critic of the Boston Herald was kind enough to say: "From a military man's point of view they did the best work of the day."

After all had drilled we marched forward, and while standing at *parade rest*, Frank Stith was taken sick and had to leave the ranks. Rigsby was also "sent to hospital" on our return. Others were complaining, and I concluded that the failure where they had hoped to do the best was in part the cause of the "casualties."

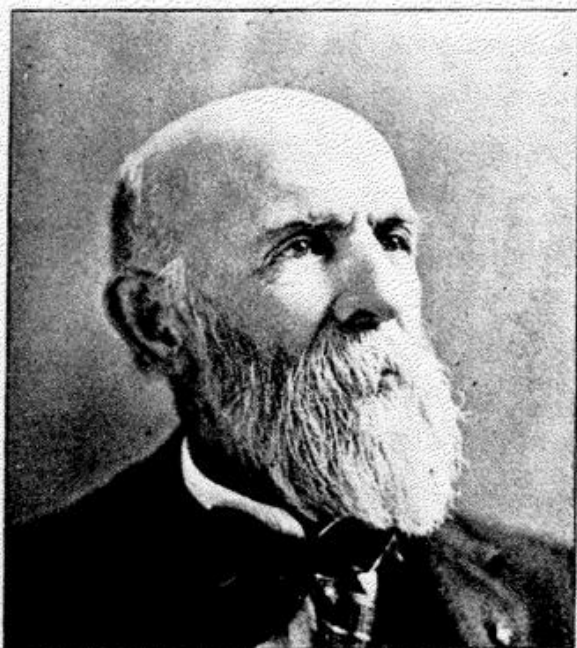
General Lawrence complimented all who drilled and presented "Old Glory" to each Commandery. The flag we received is of silk, with gold bullion fringe, cord and tassels, having a small gilt eagle perched on the top of the staff, on which is a gold and enameled escutcheon bearing the arms of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts. On a small gold plate is this inscription:

"Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, Bos-

ton, August 28, 1895, presented to the Little Commandery, Louisville, Ky., for its excellence in Templar Drill. Sam'l C. Lawrence, Chairman Triennial Committee."

In the afternoon the boys witnessed a professional baseball game at the same park, being under escort of Sir Knight John Shaw by direction of Gen. Lawrence. The boys had a royal time.

At night we attended the reception of Boston Commandery, working our way up from the blockaded street where trolley cars for whole squares were close together and stopped by the multitudes.



JNO. H. COLLAMORE.

On the steps the boys met Eminent Sir John H. Collamore, Thirty-third Degree, and gave him a real live yell. He seemed to be glad to meet us. The boys felt that he was their friend and were well acquainted at once. They gave him another cheer and each one was privileged to take him by the hand. He presented them—every one—with a souvenir silk handkerchief and invited them to call at his residence.

He is said to be an honorary member of more Masonic bodies than any other man in the United States.

His house contains a most interesting museum of choice and beautiful curios and relics. We were favored with a peep into its beauties when we called, and the boys were presented by him with souvenir badges, photographs of himself, boxes of bonbons, etc.

He is a generous man, and besides paying for a life membership in our Home, giving another hundred dollars to our Endowment Fund and contributing to our Christmas festivals, etc., he recently gave a fine pipe organ, burial lots and several superb granite monuments to Commanderies, the Grand Lodge and the Consistory in Massachusetts. But these are not all by any means.

The boys were his fast friends from the first, and he promised to pay them a visit at their Old Kentucky Home some time. He will receive an old Kentucky welcome.

The jam, on leaving Boston Commandery's quarters, was crushing, but the boys got out safely, after exercising patience and perseverance, and rode to the headquarters of DeMolay Commandery of Boston, where they gave a little drill and participated in the good things abundantly spread before them. From there they rode to the Mechanics' Institute and paid their respects to the Grand Master of Templars, Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, who expressed much satisfaction in meeting with the "youthful Templars." He recommended that they be truthful, honest, industrious and saving, that they might reflect honor upon their friends, themselves and their country. He passed down the line and grasped the hand of every boy, and spoke kindly words to each as he did so.

The room was immense—hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were present—and at the suggestion of Gen. Lawrence the boys marched out on the floor for a drill. The band struck up "Old Kentucky Home," but the time was equal to "double quick." We halted and asked them to "slow down" half. Another effort by the band was almost as quick time. Remembering the display drill at the park and its mortifying results from the rapid cadence, we asked the band to stop playing, then gave a very satisfactory drill without music.

Sir Knight A. L. Richardson, Chairman of the Hotel Committee, presented us all with souvenir pins like our bean buttons. We again called and were welcomed at Louisville Commandery's quarters.

We were presented with a beautiful picture of Gen. Lawrence and Bunker Hill monument by Messrs. Eban Smith & Co.

Miss Henrietta Hawkes and her brother Nathan visited us and went to the morning drill and afternoon ball game with us.

Thus closed the day's enjoyment and we got to bed at low 12.

August 29th, we drove to Mt. Hope Cemetery and saw the monuments, given by Brother Collamore. On our way back from a drive in coaches-and-four through Reservoir Park, way out—I don't know where—we took luncheon at Lee's Hotel.

The boys played on the beautiful lawn and afterwards gave a

little drill there, by request. The drive was surpassingly lovely, through a long stretch of forest.

We "took in" Franklin Park, and were told that Franklin left 50 pounds to the Selectmen of Boston as trustees to be invested and finally to be used in the purchase and care of a public park. This small beginning has accumulated to millions of dollars, which will be judiciously and liberally expended to beautify the extensive grounds.

In Roxbury, as we were returning to the city, we dismounted at the residence of Sir Knight Albert Horton, whose daughter refreshed our entire party with lemonade, cake, fruit, etc., and flattered our vanity by taking our photograph on the lawn, and riding with us on one of our dashing tallyhos.

As we passed No. 1 Regent Street, I saw at her window a lady whom I claimed as friend more than forty years ago, and I said to myself: "I remember thee well, as a sweet little child."*

In the evening we called at St. Margaret's Episcopal Home and School for Girls, by invitation. The sisters, and two young misses, Louisa Cobin and Josephine Mandluff, especially, were kindly attentive to the boys, giving them generous portions of ice cream and cake. It was a delightful little visit.

Immediately after our visit to St. Margaret's we were again in our carriages and drove to the Vendome, thence to the reception of Louisville Commandery No. 1.

They gave us a hearty welcome that was pleasant to us, and we shouted our appreciation most lustily.

We called on DeMolay, of Kentucky, but all had gone save a straggling few. Reynolds and Steph. Pigg were sick, and I played doctor, prescribing soda, and drove to our quarters for more skillful treatment.

August 30th, reveille was sounded in my amateur style at 6:30 a. m. By the way, I was the trumpeter at reveille and on occasions when there was no one more skillful to blow for us!

St. Margaret's little misses took our photos in "the Hermitage" door soon after breakfast.

A big bag of what we were informed was *Boston Beans* came to our address, but it proved to be gopher beans (peanuts) instead,

* Miss Edna Silver, if she will pardon the use of her name. A lovely girl, and most estimable woman.

sent by Grace Commandery No 16, of Norfolk, Va. (per Sir Thos. J. Nottingham, Generalissimo).

Our carriages took us about the city as usual; this time we stopped at a pier, where we boarded a tug and rode to the "White Squadron" at anchor in the harbor. On board the United States steamship New York we went everywhere, and met with courteous answers from every man. The officer on duty was offended because our trumpet signal of the "assembly" was the same as their call to quarters, or something like that. He complained that we demoralized the whole ship. When I heard of it I approached him to apologize for our ignorance of ship rules and signals. I was disappointed in marine manners!

We steamed around the United States steamships Montgomery and Minneapolis of the squadron for an all-round view of both.

Kindly urgent invitations to remain over until Saturday night and go to Nantucket beach on Gen. Lawrence's private yacht were declined because the boys' dissipation had taxed them severely, and the doctor thought it would be imprudent to prolong our visit. At 2 p. m. we called by request at the quarters of DeMolay of Boston, partook of refreshments, gave a little drill and were presented with two beautiful velvet-covered volumes of Masonic biography by Sir Knight E. R. Cheney, of DeMolay Commandery of Knights Templars, Boston, Mass.

Miss Henrietta and Nathan Hawkes took supper with us, and we bid good-bye to them and to Boston, leaving our hotel at 8 o'clock.



WINTHROP MESSENGER.

Sir Winthrop Messenger, Chairman of the Drill Committee, was most indefatigable in his attention to us. He visited us frequently, ordered the tallyhos and mapped out our drives, accompanied us and looked after our comfort.

He is a courteous and magnanimous Templar. Long life to him.

One of the boys seems to have broken a "light in a

case," but the first intimation I had of it was a bill "with compliments of John B. Forbes and best wishes for the welfare of the boys. I am not a Mason, but hope to be soon." There was no amount set against the item of charge. We boys reciprocate the good wishes and thank Mr. Forbes for his kindness.

Invitations to receptions were received every day; that of Louisville Commandery No. 1 had a picture of the "Little Commandery" taken on the steps of "Our Home" (and it adorns this sketch).

We have not told of all we saw in Boston, not even to notice our sail down the bay, past the forts and shipping. It would take a volume to tell about the half of it. It makes one's head dizzy to think of how much we saw and how kind everybody was to us.

In New York.

August 31st, at 6:30 a. m., we arrived in the great city of New York and were met by a committee who conducted us to the elegant Murray Hill Hotel, presenting to each of us a neat badge of white and black ribbon bearing this inscription in embossed gold lettering: "Columbian No. 1, Morton No. 4, Palestine No. 18, Coeur de Leon No. 23, Manhattan No. 31, Ivanhoe No. 36, Constantine No. 48, York No. 55, Commanderies of the City of New York, to the Little Commandery of Louisville, Ky., August 30, 1895." (We were expected the day before we really arrived.)

These Sir Knights formed our valiant escort: S. R. Ellison, M. D.; James McGee, Frank K. Van Court, W. J. Duncan, Charles A. Benedict, Wm. H. Stause and Brother Abraham Fromme, of New York, and L. K. Torbett, of Cincinnati.

At the hotel, carriages were provided and we rode through Fifth Avenue, passed the fine residences. They had no lawns about them as ours in Louisville have, and not nearly so attractive to us. Thence we rode through Central Park, along the Hudson "Riverside Drive," to General Grant's tomb, now being built. When completed it will be a wonderful mausoleum, erected in honor of one man. We looked into the present tomb on the steel casket containing the general's remains, that will be transferred to a sarcophagus in the great tomb near it. Returning, we took the cable cars down Broadway to Pier 1, North River, visited the Fire Department boat "New York," and took the iron steam-

boat for Coney Island, the great pleasure resort of New Yorkers, passing the great statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" in the harbor, but its magnitude was scarcely appreciated.

At the pier on Coney Island the sea bathers attracted the boys, who were more than anxious to take a dip in old ocean, but the air had become chilly, and Dr. Simpson deemed it prudent to forego this pleasure.

While waiting for dinner a ride on "the Carousal," or Merry-go-round, that we call the "Flying Dutchman," amused the boys, but "Shooting the Chute" was immense. This was something like a toboggan slide, with this difference, the "toboggan" was an odd-shaped boat, that run down a watery chute to a small lake and skipped over it with a dip and a jump like a skipping stone thrown over the surface of a pond. Coney Island is a wonderful place, seemingly having every conceivable amusement in perpetual motion.

Here we took the elevated railroad to Brighton Beach and saw "the waves come in," and heard what the wild waves said, though we did not understand it at all, at all. Then, by the Marine railroad, we went to Manhattan Beach, took in Rice's acrobatic, pony and dog show and returned to New York through Brooklyn over the Brooklyn bridge and the elevated railway, just escaping a severe rain storm.

In the evening we attended a performance at Fourteenth Street, which the boys enjoyed as much as the one on Coney Island, and after a treat at Dr. Warner's, on Thirty-eighth Street, returned to our hotel at 12 o'clock or after.

September 1st, I wakened the boys about 6 o'clock, and, while they were dressing, went to the Park Hotel to see "mine frow," who was with a party of Louisville people, among them Sir Knight T. L. Jefferson, Treasurer of DeMolay and of Our Home, his wife, Misses Dorland, Boone, Van Cleave, Long, Sir Knights Hal T. Jefferson, J. P. Simmons, Fred. Hardwick, H. T. Jefferson and wife, Mrs. Annie Balmforth Howe and Mr. Howe and others.

I saw but one of them (Mrs. G.), however, and hurried back to breakfast with the kids.

With Eminent Sir "Charley" A. Benedict, of New York City, and Eminent Sir Joseph Gawler, of Washington, D. C. (both undertakers!), we took the steamer "Tolchester" for a delightful ride

up the Hudson River. We passed old historic Stony Point, where "Mad Anthony Wayne" stormed and captured the British fort and garrison, a most brilliant achievement, in which my grandfather took an interesting part, having been thrown over the abatis by General Wayne, who at the same time whispered in his ear, "Sergeant Grant, be over." Thus was he among the first within the inclosure.

Passing West Point we were also interested, as we had been in passing the Palisades and lovely scenery all along. When we reached Newburg, N. Y., we were met by Eminent Sir Knight John H. Chapman, Commander of Hudson River Commandery No. 35; Sir Knights L. W. Y. McCrosky, Captain-General; S. W. Holdredge, Recorder; W. H. Fowler, Junior Warden; Chas. I. Bailey, Standard Bearer; Henry Kennedy, Sentinel; Harry C. Duncan, Caterer; Eminent Sir Knights E. M. Murtfeldt, C. H. Halstead, W. H. Weston, Geo. A. Cantene; Sir Knights J. H. H. Chapman, H. B. Roome, B. B. Moore, L. Clark, J. Miskemir, F. Baker, H. Merritt, A. H. Authouse, T. R. Speir, G. Boothroyal, J. Quinlan and Jas. Gordon.

We had a superb dinner (of six courses) at the "Palatine Hotel," and were taken in carriages through most delightful drives, overlooking historic places everywhere about us.

Washington's old headquarters is yet standing in Newburg. Here the general disbanded the Continental Army. The old building is carefully preserved, and for the first time it was ever opened on Sunday to visitors was this occasion in honor of our coming—wasn't that nice?

What an array of priceless things met us in the dear old building. Hessian guns and Continental muskets, furniture and dishes used by Washington and his compeers; innumerable relics and curiosities were stored or on exhibition here. It is a sacred place, and I felt like offering up prayers and thanksgiving at this shrine rather than participate in any other sightseeing that day.

There were many citizens and children gathered about, and our boys were the objects of keen interest. After a sumptuous luncheon in the banquet hall of their elegant Masonic Temple, Eminent Sir Knight Chapman and others expressed their pleasure in welcoming us to their city, and Dr. Simpson responded in fitting terms. I had publicly expressed our thanks at the table.

Frater Chas. A. Benedict, our noble friend and guide from the city of New York, made a rattling speech. The boys sung "My Old Kentucky Home" at the depot, and for want of better evidence of appreciation applauded the effort, much to their own amusement.

We bid our kind hosts adieu and returned to New York City by the West Shore Railroad, crossing the river (a grand sight at night) by boat to Jersey City, and resumed our traveling Hotel Pericles. Frater Benedict stuck to us faithfully.

In Philadelphia.

September 2d, we arrived in Philadelphia at 7 a. m., and were taken in charge by Sir Knights and Brothers E. B. Spencer, Grand Commander; H. I. McIntire, Eminent Commander; Jos. Butler, Past Eminent Commander; John Jay Gilroy, Past Eminent Commander; Mort. H. Smith, Past Eminent Commander; Geo. W. Kreamer, Recorder; Wm. H. Senderling, Past Eminent Commander; Aug. Britney, S. Leith and Jas. C. Taylor. We were taken to breakfast at the Hotel Hanover and presented with a silver black and white enamel pennon badge of St. John's Commandery No. 4, whose guests we were.

We visited the Masonic Temple and its several elegant apartments and lodge rooms; the Pennsylvania Railroad station, that is beyond anything in that line we had seen.

We went through the City Hall, and can not speak fittingly of its richness and beauty; then through Wannamaker's, and were met by a gentleman, who said he had been instructed to show us through this immense establishment. On being informed that we had just completed our tour of inspection, or was about to leave, he displayed good taste and courtesy most rare, in welcoming us and speeding our departure. Did it ever strike you that there is a delicate, delightful courtesy in letting a visitor depart nicely and not be "each bored to death and each afraid to go?"

We visited the mint; saw money being made, and money here, money there, money by the millions—\$10,000,000 in one vault.

We saw Liberty Hall, with its relics, and the old bell that "proclaimed liberty throughout the land."

A smaller one ("plantation bell" in size), that had been in service at Valley Forge (when my grandfather suffered in the cause of the Colonies), interested me especially. So did the table

on which the Declaration of Independence had been signed, the chairs used by Penn and the first Congress, Carpenter's Hall, in which they met, and when the lady in charge gave each of us a history of this old building, our voices sounded in hurrahs where the voices of Washington, Franklin, Patrick Henry, Hancock and other patriots had been raised for their country's weal.

We stood on the vault of the Guarantee Trust Company, in which \$200,000,000 of bonds, etc., were deposited, and visited the Insurance Patrol, Franklin's grave, Girard College, Fairmount Park and Belmont. Here we dined with the Grand Commander and others, gave a drill and enjoyed the visit, the attentions shown us, the scenery and everything.

The waiting for our car from 7:40 to 12 p. m. to be brought into the depot was trying, but we appreciated it all the more when it did come.

In Baltimore.

September 3d, we arrived at Camden Station at 7 a. m., and were met by Frater D. F. Pennington, John H. Harvey and others, and escorted to the Masonic Temple for breakfast, which was excellent and heartily enjoyed.

Again we were adorned with badges—black and yellow ribbon bow, from which was suspended a blue ribbon. Upon the latter was embossed in silver the square and compass, with the inscription, "September 3, 1895, Baltimore, Md."

Our purpose was, and so the brethren had been advised, that our stay could only be from 7 to 10 a. m., but the idea was scouted, and we were persuaded to change our programme, and so telegraphed our Washington friends. We received a royal welcome and were taken by carriages about the city, and "trolley party" fashion (the fad in Baltimore) to Fort McHenry, Buck River, eight miles out of town, where we dined on fish and crabs, and fished for crabs, too. At Fort McHenry we stood by the flag staff in the very spot above which the stars and stripes floated when they inspired the immortal lines of our national hymn—

"The Star Spangled Banner."

I would like to tell you more about it, but can't here.

We visited Druid Hill Park and gave a drill on the boulevard in the park, visited other parks, and, at the termination of a charming drive, returned for supper at Masonic Temple.

After inspecting the Temple and its admirable appointments we fell in with our brother, John E. Wilhelm, of Paducah, Ky., who was to have been our historian. Then the Grand Lodge room was made to blaze with light, and, being escorted in, were introduced to Grand Master Shryock and suite and other brethren, among them Brothers S. Eccles, Jr., A. H. Fetting, Deputy Grand Master; John R. Edwards, Grand Sword Bearer (and the boys handled the Sword of State, which was as tall as some of them), P. E. Towe, Grand Senior Deacon; J. F. M. Hauck, Grand Director of Ceremonies; G. Dukehart, Grand Lecturer; W. H. Nicholson, Grand Tyler; John M. Carter, Past Grand Master; Past Masters Oram, Cofforth, Warren, Fenton, Jenness, Chenowith, Kerwin, Mobray, etc. I think Sir Knights Jack Likes, C. H. Bischoff, J. H. Snyder and G. Kinefelter were of the committee who "took us in," but I can not certainly recall all their names.

The Grand Organist gave us some choice selections and played while the boys sang "Old Kentucky Home."

By the way—why can't Kentucky have a nice Grand Lodge Hall? Other States do. This one in Baltimore is like a kingly court in magnificence.

Good byes were said soon after dark and our shouts emphasized our thanks.

In the Nation's Capital.

September 4th, we arrived in Washington, during the night, but "kept on sleeping" till 6:15, when Brother Robert Hall, Past Eminent Commander; Alex. H. Holt, Eminent Commander; Jos. Gawler, Chas. Shelse and Brother Hayes came for us. We breakfasted at the National Hotel, visited the Capitol and climbed to the top of its lofty dome. We saw the Representatives' Hall, the Senate Chamber and the Supreme Court room, the statuary, bronze doors, lower rooms, "whispering gallery," etc.

We visited the spot where Garfield was shot, and saw the White House inside and out. We traversed the halls and inspected the vaults of the Treasury building, containing multiplied millions of money, and handled a few millions bonds and were introduced to the Treasurer of the United States, who treated us with especial consideration. We visited the War and Navy departments and walked up the steps of Washington Monument, over 500 feet above mother earth. At its base our photographs were taken,

and we were kindly refreshed with lemonade and cake at Brother Gawler's.

We visited the Smithsonian Institution and wandered, amazed, among its wonders and attractions.

At the Scottish Rite House we met Brother Fred Webber, Secretary-General, who presented everyone of us with a book. God bless him.

Here we were again shot at through a camera, then marched to dinner, and to our train near by.

En Route for Homé.

For supper we had sandwiches and milk as we flew through the country, and retired at 9 p. m.

September 5th, we took breakfast on the cars and arrived for dinner at the Louisville Hotel at about 2:30 p. m.

Thanks be to the Great Father of us all! We met many kind friends, had a grandly happy and safe journey and returned in health.

Taking the street cars I left the boys at Fourth and Jefferson to go to their "Old Kentucky Home," and as we parted they made me happy by their hearty shouts that indicated friendship.

From Boston Returning.

The Sir Knights and ladies in parties or singly took different routes as on health and pleasure bent, but the memory of this delightful pilgrimage will be a joy forever.



SANFORD K. NEWMAN. 417

Sanford Keith Newman was born in Marion county, Kentucky, August 10, 1863, and was made a Mason in Louisville Lodge No. 400, December 5, 1889. He was exalted in King Solomon Chapter No. 18 (now No. 5) March 20, 1890, and created a Knight Templar in DeMolay Commandery April 12, 1890. He died August 13, 1895, and was buried from Walnut Street Bap-

tist Church (of which he was a member) in Cave Hill Cemetery, August 14th. The Commandery rendered its impressive funeral rites at the grave.

Frater Newman was greatly beloved by his brethren and sincerely mourned by an exceedingly large circle of friends.

A page of the record was set apart to his memory and the banners draped in black.

Wesley Green Miller, D. D.,

A minister of distinction and pastor of Broadway M. E. Church, South, died August 21, 1895, after a short illness. He had been a member but a short time, but had endeared himself to the Sir Knights as he had to his flock.

Frater Miller was born January 14, 1831, in Callaway county, Missouri, and was made a Mason in Lebanon Lodge (1864), and a Templar (1869), in Tancred Commandery No. 28, Moberly, Mo.

His remains were tenderly conveyed to the depot and sent to Lebanon, Tenn., for interment. DeMolay was already in mourning, but a page of the record was set apart to his memory.

Abraham Edward Burchiel

Died September 14, 1895, and the Commandery went to West Point, Ky., where he was buried with knightly honors. This frater was born in Elmira, N. Y., April 20, 1852, made a Mason in Barker Lodge No. 129 (1882), served as Master thereof for several terms, and was dubbed as Knight Templar in 1891.

The Memorial Committee stated that it had "pleased Almighty God to extinguish a burning taper of life," in the usual style. The facts are, that Frater Burchiel was an excellent man, and the very life of his lodge; unusually active and efficient. Why the committee could not have said so in honest terms is past finding out.

David Billingall Williams

Suffered during a protracted illness and died August 6, 1895. The records do not give details of his life, except that he was a worthy Christian gentleman, and devoted to the order of Freemasons.

George H. Moore

Died January 14, 1896, and a memorial page was left to his memory.

Frater Moore was a quiet, affable gentleman, at one time a director of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home.



J. N. STRUCK. 461

John Nicholas Struck died December 24, 1895; was buried with Masonic and Knightly honors December 26th from his residence by Preston Lodge No. 281, now DeMolay Commandery. He was born in Ripley county, Indiana, January 5, 1858, and became prominent in business and was recognized as an upright man. A page of the record was devoted to his memory,

and resolutions of regret and sympathy for his family were adopted.

Uniforms.

In November a contract was entered into with Morgan, Puhl & Morris, of Detroit, to furnish uniforms as ordered by DeMolay Commandery members at \$41, and \$3 extra for sole leather valise, this to continue for five years. The uniforms to be delivered under the contract are subject to approval of the three principal officers.

A sample of the coat badge was ordered to be sent to the Masonic Fair Association of Detroit, by request. (See pages 89 and 141.)

Christmas in Home and Asylum.

A donation of \$10 towards the Christmas dinner for the children at the Masonic Home was made as usual. Christmas day at high 12, Washington time, the Commandery convened in recognition of the day, and to drink to the health and happiness of the Grand Master, Warren LaRue Thomas, who was made a Templar

in DeMolay Commandery. A message of greetings was sent to him by wire.

Fraters R. H. Thompson, Past Eminent Commander of No. 1; Rev. Jos. H. Young, Rev. J. A. McKamey, Jno. P. Gregory and H. B. Grant responded to toasts. The historian has not succeeded in obtaining the addresses, save the original poem he read, entitled:

An Address to the Templar's Sword.

Come out o' that long box you're put in,
And *rest* very swate in me arms;
You'r cramped as a boot with a foot in—
Now show up your naked blade charms.

First *present* to the Eminent Knight, Sir,
Your brightness and beauty drawn out,
No wrinkle or tarnish or blight. Sir—
But, what are your Symbols about?

With *honor unsullied* and high, Sir,
With *zeal as unwearied* and true;
Benevolence marked as it's nigh, Sir—
Universal as heaven's own blue.

Endow'd *hilt* with *Justice impartial*,
Undaunted with *Fortitude*—blade;
Point—*mercy* more God-like than martial,
In purity spotless as maid.

Of course you *support* near your heart, too,
Fraters' destitute widows in need;
Their orphans protect from all smart, too,
Defend with life your Holy Creed.

But while that is right and is vowed. Sir,
There are duties to *him*, I suspect;
Reverse-s oft come like a crowd, Sir,
You then must your frater protect.

"Protect" from the anguish and sorrow,
Protect from the depths of despair;
As arms him anew for the morrow,
By practical effort and prayer.

Meanwhile you should *carry* his burden;
Sword arm rest for the coming affrays,
Secure for him place like a guerdon,
He valor and patience displays.

True, Charity (love) is our lesson,
 Not Charity (alms) that degrade
 Which true Knights esteem not a blessing
 Who valiant and willing are made.

He stands at *attention—parade rest* ;
Un-cover some work for his hand,
 His heart or his head that are made best
 To fight, work, or toil in the land.

O Domini Deus, most holy,
Non nobis da gloriam, said,
 But first *order, kneel*, and then lowly
Rest on swords as you humble the head.

In Hoc Signo Vinces, our motto,
 The sword hilt expresses it well ;
 Then *charge* on the foes in heart's grotto ;
Virtute non verbis expel.

In acts be brave, as well in words,
 No trivial wrong resent ;
 As Knights be true at *carry swords*
 And true at the *present*.

Keep well a seal upon the lips,
 Traduce not nor dispute ;
 Polite from toe to finger tips,
 And courteous in *salute*.

Then when the last *assembly* sounds,
 The last command is given
 May we, Sir Knights, each one be found,
 With sword at rest—in heaven.

Mrs. Edwin G. Hall, wife of our Past Commander, and sister of our Recorder, Phil T. Allin, died in Santa Clara county, California, where she resided. Her remains were brought to Louisville for interment. The Commandery expressed sympathies for Frater Hall, which were undoubtedly sincere.

David McClure

Was buried by the Commandery March 8, 1896, having died the day before. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, March 8, 1835, made a Mason in Robinson Lodge No. 266 (1864), created a Knight Templar in 1869 and became a life member in 1896. Preamble and resolutions in the usual form appear of record.

That he was an excellent man there is no doubt, but from such perfunctory memorials, good Lord, deliver us!

William Henry Swift

Was born in Versailles, Ky., January 9, 1860, made a Mason in Lewis Lodge No. 191, dubbed a Templar in 1892 and died March 8, 1896. He was buried with Knightly honors two days afterwards. Another set of resolutions, similar to those just noticed, are recorded to the effect that "he was a devoted member. . . . We have lost a valuable member, . . . a good citizen and his family an affectionate husband and father; therefore, resolved. . . ." Of course, but can not other words of commendation and regret that will sound more sincere be found once in a decade?

The History and the Historian's Penitence.

Having prepared these annals, a committee to secure subscriptions was appointed, that "the history" might be published, but after years of fruitless efforts on the part of the "hustlers," no prospects of success were made manifest, and the historian concluded that the best course was to retire from the honorable sinecure position, which had been so long filled with labors often and perplexities unavailing. Really hoping that it would remain in regions unknown, because of the pregnant desires of Job—that his adversary would write a book—the historian resigned his lucrative and appreciated post, to take effect April 14th. It didn't work, for the same evening the Commander requested the publication with these annals an account of the pilgrimage of the Masonic Home drill corps, and asked that further time be given in which to obtain subscriptions.

Since the foregoing was written a surprise appears in the records, that I had been re-elected historian April 14th, during my absence. Hence, these chronicles will be completed in 1897. If I ever obtain absolution for this offense, I promise never to be guilty of a like indiscretion.

The Yell.

Having proposed the yell that DeMolay had used up to this date (the name "De-Mo-lay" thrice uttered), I recommended a

new one, which was referred to a committee "with power to act." No evidence of having availed themselves of the power thus vested in them, or even having attempted to shout, appears of record. Nevertheless, that same yell is not copyrighted, and is as follows:

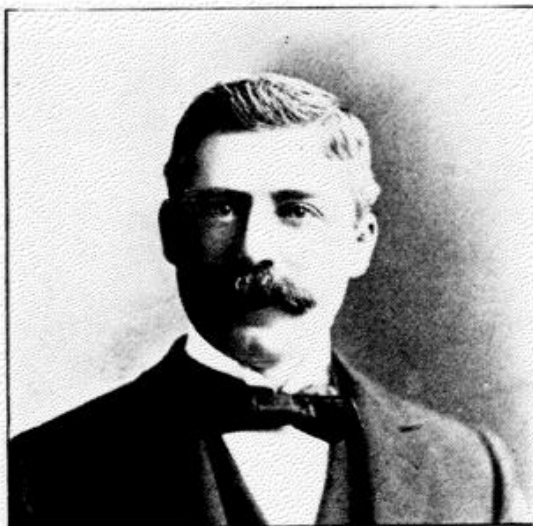
De-Mo-lay, 'rah-'roo-'ray;
None can shelve, Number Twelve;
'Rah-boom-'ray, De-Mo-lay.

The Commandery conducted the religious services at the Masonic Home Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, April 12, 1896.

Thus closes another year of pilgrimage, pleasure and pain. Truly, in the midst of life, its duties and diversions there is also death. A fellow beloved drops out of the ranks, a pang distorts the visage, we gasp, half afrighted, and almost before the day is done the face is wreathed in smiles!

It is, "Alas! poor Yorrick! I knew him well."

Expended for charity, etc., \$214; total expense, \$1,640.78; receipts, \$1,919.50.



H. S. REARDON. 395

CHAPTER XXX.

Events of 1896-97.



JNO. H. COWLES. 384

John Henry Cowles was elected Commander April 14, 1896.

T. L. Jefferson, Jr., was elected Drill Master, being the second instance, Northup being first, in which the Commandery elected such an officer, if memory is not at fault. About the time Northup left, the fees of a most competent and scholarly tactician were paid (I speak from information given me), that he might

become a member and drill the Commandery, but being assigned to second place declined to accept it. Also that, not long ago, another tactician having started in Masonry, pressure was brought to bear that he might become a Templar so as to take command in drill. Have a care, O valiant corps, lest thy name be called Ichabod. (I Sam. iv., 21.)

The drill corps had, for the most part, been an independent organization, after the return from California in 1883, and styled itself "The Triennial Club." Its purposes were to become proficient in drill and raise funds by dues, entertainments and river excursions, wherewith to pay its expenses in attending the triennial conclaves of the Grand Encampment. J. H. Stratton and E. C. Pearson were Presidents, and G. W. Northup and W. H. Meffert Drill Masters of the club, but from this date (1896) the drilling business has been under Drill Master T. L. Jefferson, elected by the Commandery. (See his portrait, page 140.) He is "a man among a thousand," and his lovely wife is one of "the brightest and best," who has added so much to the success and pleasures of DeMolay's pilgrimages. (See her portrait, page 80.) I have

known both of them from their childhood, and bear willing testimony to their upright and lovable characters, all of which may be emphasized without danger of a charge of exaggeration.

Objections After Ballot.

In June, 1894, a Royal Arch Mason was elected to receive the orders, but objection having been offered the minutes were made to show that fact. April 10, 1896, Louisville Commandery conferred the orders on the same companion, notwithstanding information as to the objection had been given to its officers, and an adverse decision had been rendered by the Grand Commander under date of March 24th. (Proceedings 1896, pages 8, 9 and 10).

This created much talk, and an appeal was taken by DeMolay to the Grand Commandery, which approved the Grand Commander's decision. There being no disposition on the part of noble DeMolay to press the matter to unpleasant conclusions, nothing further was done. In July, a communication from No. 1 presented the matter substantially as follows: That the Grand Commandery had reaffirmed the law of perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, and as the orders had been conferred irregularly upon Companion ———, that DeMolay be assured that the action was with no intended discourtesy or lack of respect; that DeMolay be courteously requested to waive jurisdiction over Companion ———, that he may again petition in strict accordance with the law. Since the orders had been conferred, the companion had not sat in Louisville Commandery, etc.

A committee, to whom the proposition was referred, reported that the Grand Commander had decided unanimous consent of DeMolay was essential, and could be given after notice to each member, which would be equivalent to a withdrawal of the objection. Notice was given accordingly, and at the meeting in September the Commandery, by ballot, declined to grant the request as to waiver or consent.

Reflections and Comments.

Now, why? First, objection was made to the candidate's receiving the order. We must take it for granted that there was but one reason—moral unfitness—and No. 1 had full notice of the action. If he was unfit to be made a member of DeMolay, he

was not a suitable person to be made a Templar at all. But assume that it was a prejudice on the part of some member of De-Molay. Who will presume to say the objector was not advised of some disqualifying trait of character? Because others did not know it is not a good argument that it did not, in fact, exist. The offending Commandery was fully informed as to the objection; its officers had received the decision of the Grand Commander before the orders were conferred, and now admits that the Grand Commandery "reaffirmed the law," thus conceding a knowledge of its existence all along. The communication was courteous, but possibly not the frank disclaimer that might, and perhaps ought, to have been made. Admitting that everything was well intended, still the decision properly hanged upon the single proposition, referred to, if, in the opinion of a single member of a Commandery, he was unworthy to be made a Templar, he should not be dubbed a Knight of the valiant and magnanimous order by any Commandery. If done notwithstanding this verdict, the act was illegal and wrong. If his character was indeed faultless, that fact should be made to appear before he ought to be accepted as a member by mere formal hearing or otherwise.

One of the members had lost his situation and became a charge upon the Commandery, which displayed, as in another notable instance, wonderful forbearance and generosity.

The historian has taken occasion to comment on questionable proceedings, hoping that thereby some good seed might be dropped into productive soil. Of course, a few may condemn, although the purpose has not been to wound, but to tell the truthful history and occasionally draw from it a moral.

A man or body of men that fosters idleness and encourages intemperance becomes, to use the lawyer's term, *particeps criminis*, or a party to the crime, an encourager of the wrong. Then the old adage applies, "The partaker is as bad as the thief," and it is no doubt true that he who fosters crime or immorality may actually be worse than the doer of it. In law the abettor, the accomplice or accessory is punishable just the same as the principal. To support a man wholly or but partially in idleness, or contribute money to him who squanders it in strong drink, is to do him and community an injury as well as to do worse than to waste funds that ought to be used for better purposes. A noble mind

will scorn to accept alms except in cases of dire necessity, and then it will be humiliating in the extreme.

True Charity (love) is our lesson,
Not Charity (alms) that degrades.

The real aid needed, is to help a man into a place he is capable of filling, and he will very soon be able to pay it all back in kind by helping others to help themselves. Thus he will maintain his self-respect, and do good.

Help one another, help friend in need,
With a place to work—let your good bear seed.
He may do for you when reverses come—
As they surely may—what for him was done.

Ascension Day was celebrated at the Fourth and Broadway Presbyterian Church.

The Grand Commandery at Richmond.

May 26, 1896, DeMolay took "a special" over the Louisville Southern Railroad for Richmond, Ky., to attend the Grand Commandery, accompanied by Louisville Commandery No. 1 and the "Little Commandery" of the Home boys. Forty-one Sir Knights and twenty-three ladies formed the DeMolay party of happy people. They stopped at Versailles twenty minutes that the Little Commandery might give the expectant crowd a sample of expert work by youngsters.

Arriving in Richmond the Commandery was escorted to its quarters at Hotel Glyndon, and then marched to the depot to escort the Grand Commander, Right Eminent Sir Samuel H. Stone, to headquarters.

With Saxton's band, accompanied by the ladies, DeMolay serenaded the mayor, fellow Commanderies and others.

During the parade next day forty-one Templars of DeMolay joined in the escorting column and attended religious services; gave a brilliant reception at night and kept open house the day following. On Friday, May 28th, the pilgrims returned, pronouncing their visit one of the most delightful of the many charming excursions of No. 12.

A very gratifying report of the affair, made by the committee, was presented to the Commandery and spread upon the minutes.

This course having been made a part of the duty of such committees, the future historian will be able to make full and accurate chronicles when we are numbered with the "great majority."

"Preston Commandery."

June 9th, a petition for a new Commandery, to be located near Shelby and Main Streets and known as Preston Commandery, was presented to DeMolay for recommendation or consent to its establishment. A committee was appointed to confer with the Sir Knights proposing to organize "Preston Commandery" and procure their statement in writing as to the amount of fees and dues they intended to charge.

July 14th, the committee reported that all the petitioners had been requested to confer with the committee and six of them did so. They stated that "Preston Commandery" would agree to make the fees for the orders \$75, and the dues \$5 per annum. On the question of granting the asked-for recommendation 14 voted *aye* and 50 voted *no*, so that the petition was declined.

Whether this was wise (or not) will be affirmed and denied by those interested and by lookers on.

Some stress is laid, by advocates of the new body, on the pledge as to fees and dues. As long as the twelve petitioners hold the power they would unquestionably conform to their plighted faith, but that they can forever bind an organization—to be formed—will not for a moment be conceded. No doubt a reduction of fees and dues would beget divisions and engender strife among the Commanderies and their friends. The fact that strenuous efforts would be made to excel the older Commanderies as to numbers must be apparent to those who know of the strong (and no doubt well founded) local sympathies and pride of the bodies meeting up town. They deserve commendation, and are the strongest, numerically, in Kentucky—may they always prosper—but to establish another body that would naturally increase this pride and tend to nourish a sectional feeling would be hazardous in the extreme.

Until more light can be shed upon the proposed movement, and the real purpose be understood, it may be well to take time to consider it in all its phases so as to be sure of the right before going ahead. We have had a taste of bitterness between those who

have bowed before the altars of Masonry and those who, theoretically, "practice the Christian virtues," and may well fear any project, however excellent it may appear on the surface, that seems to threaten another "strained relation" between brethren, especially a sort of sectional, or uptown versus downtown and the rest of Louisville.

The by-laws were amended by striking out the words, "except in case of suspension for non-payment of dues, in which case the payment of arrears reinstates." One would suppose that to cut off a frater for non-payment of his annual stipend was unfortunate, though it might be just, but to make such neglects equivalent to expulsion can hardly be justified by any sort of fair argument. Yet this is Grand Encampment statute (Sec. 14, Title 21), which ought to be abolished.

Communications were received from seven Grand officers accepting the escort of DeMolay to Hopkinsville in attending the Grand Commandery nearly a year from this date.

Thus a "corner" on the escort business was effected and the compliment is reduced to sounding brass and tinkling symbols.

Sir Knight J. A. Vieling

Died July 28th, aged thirty-seven, and the Commander and Captain General went to Sulphur, Ky., to attend the funeral. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and esteemed for his uprightness.

In the interim between the death of Frater Vieling and Christmas day, a large number of petitions were received and the orders were conferred upon the postulants, whose names, with dates, will appear in the roster. Committees were appointed and reports made touching a change of location from the Masonic Temple to the Scottish Rite Cathedral, on Sixth Street, near Walnut, notice whereof will be given presently, as allusion to the causes has been made a few pages back.

The historian became restive and wrote to the Commandery that the chronicles had been ready for two years, and inasmuch as the project seemed to be a miscarriage, he would send a check for the moneys received from subscribers and abandon the effort. The Commandery wakened up and intimated that a sufficient amount would be assured with which to pay for the printing, within three months. Therefore the historian continued in his labors

of love, praying for faith in these fair promises, which really seemed to encourage a hope of final fruition.

December 25th, the Commandery met informally and after prayer by Rev. J. T. Christian, sentiments were proposed and responses made as follows:

“Recollections at our last meeting in old quarters.”

Response by H. B. Grant, who brought to mind the scenes of the early history of the Commandery, and read a poem.

“A Christmas wish for the ladies.”

Response by Eminent Sir Henry A. Vaughan, the bachelor orator of Louisville Commandery.

The toast to the Grand Master of Templars was offered: “To the Most Eminent Grand Master, Warren LaRue Thomas, his faithful Knights send greeting on this Holy Christmastide.”

Right Eminent Sir Reginal H. Thompson, Grand Commander, addressed the Sir Knights and a letter from Frater Thomas was read. In it he expressed regrets at not being able to be present; referred to the fact that he had received the orders in DeMolay Commandery, and intimated that had they been conferred in as bungling and careless manner as is sometimes seen, he would not have taken the interest in chivalric Masonry that had been inspired by the impressive manner in which he had been made a Templar. The work on Brother Thomas had been done by our Templar Chesterfield, Right Eminent Sir William Ryan, whom we love to call “Daddy.”

Sir Knight Wm. H. Bartholomew responded to the sentiment, “A Christmas wish for Templars,” in a fine speech.

A telegram to Grand Master Thomas and cablegram to the Great Prior of England, sending greetings, were ordered. To the latter this reply was received in due course:

“Order of the Temple, Great Vice-Chancellor’s Office,

Mark Masons’ Hall, Great Queen St., W. C., 8th Jan., 1897.

Very Eminent Knight Phil T. Allin,

Recorder DeMolay, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir and Brother Knight: I am directed by the Earl of Easton, Grand Master of the Temple in England, and have the honor to offer you his Lordship’s thanks for the kindly Christmas greetings you sent him by Atlantic cable.

His Lordship greatly appreciates your good wishes and most

heartily reciprocates them. He trusts you will express his thanks to the DeMolay Commandery of Knights Templar.

I am, Sir and Brother Knight, yours in the bonds of the order,

C. F. Matill,

G. Vice-Chancellor."

Sir Knight John J. Fisher

Died December 23, aged fifty-four, and was buried with knightly honors. He was a native of Germany, made a Mason in Excelsior Lodge No. 258 (1864) and from humble surroundings ascended step by step to become one of the leading financiers of Louisville. He was a man of excellent qualities, and regarded with affection by many friends. The president of a banking house, his judgment was looked upon as almost final. Genial and approachable, the regrets at his death were genuine and widespread.

Sir Louis A. Schafer

Died January 15, 1897, and was buried by Lewis Lodge No. 191, of which he had been treasurer for many years. He was an honorable man, industrious, ever busy in faithful attention to the interest of his employers. In fact, he seemed to be in perpetual motion, and everybody respected him.

Sir Robert Phillips

Of Ann Arbor Commandery No. 13, Michigan, died in this city, and was buried by Louisville and DeMolay Commanderies in Cave Hill Cemetery January 22, 1897. Ann Arbor Commandery sent a letter of acknowledgments with the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Commandery be and the same are hereby extended to Louisville Commandery No. 1, stationed at Louisville, and DeMolay No. 12, of same place, for the courteous and knightly services by them rendered as individuals and as Commanderies during and upon the sickness and burial of our beloved frater."

New Quarters.

During the Commandery year now drawing to a close, the old question that never seemed to down—an abandonment of the

Temple quarters—was again discussed, and investigated by committees, then took definite shape. Lodges Nos. 8, 51, 106, 113, 147, 223, 224, 239, 376 and 400; Chapters 5 and 18; Council 4; Commanderies 1 and 12, with four Scottish Rite bodies met in the Temple, but one after another (except 51, 106 and 113, which consolidated with No. 8) sought other quarters until but one lodge and one Commandery now hold their meetings in the Temple! DeMolay Commandery entered into a contract with the Scottish Rite Cathedral managers by which it occupied the Cathedral (Sixth, near Walnut) from January 1, 1897. The old properties at the Temple had been repaired and replenished, a new Ascension Scene had been procured at several hundred dollars cost, until the furnishings were believed to be at least equal, and probably superior, in real merit to the original purchase. Prices, however, had been reduced so that each Commandery took a new invoice and the aggregate value of joint property, according to these invoices, differed only about \$5! According to DeMolay's list the value amounted to \$557.65 for its half interest. It had paid \$1,000 originally, besides more than as much in addition for repairs and additions during its occupancy of the Temple rooms. The offer of Louisville Commandery to pay \$175 for the \$557.65 worth of DeMolay's present interests was accepted, and a committee procured new properties, which were placed in the Cathedral, viz.: A new Ascension Scene, folding triangle, tents, banners, bridge, hermits' robes, etc. Also for joint ownership with the Consistory in crockery, china press, banquet tables, chairs, cooking range and kitchen furniture.

The terms of the five year lease are as follows: The rental is \$75 a year for twelve stated conclaves; in addition \$25 per night for the Council Chamber, auditorium and ante-rooms, when used; also \$40 per night when the entire building is used. Fuel and light, carpets, janitor, etc., being furnished by the Cathedral Company.

For cost of moving and kindred matters see events of 1897.

At the stated conclave in March, 1897, the Commandery elected five companions for orders and one for membership, "out of time," by dispensation.

A committee was appointed to go to Pittsburg and secure quarters for the Commandery during the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment to be held in that city next year.

Active preparations for the Grand Commandery meeting in Hopkinsville were continued and will be noticed if this account is not closed and printed before that event.

Fashion in Religious Services.

Sunday April 4, 1897, DeMolay Commandery held services at the Masonic Home, Sir Knight John T. Christian officiating as minister. The programme was attractive and its musical parts were conducted by professional singers and musicians to entertain the children and visitors who filled the chapel, so that chairs were brought in and every available space was occupied in sitting and standing. Very many could not get in at all.

Whether such an entertainment is desirable when God is supposed to be worshiped, is not clear. But it is the custom when Masonic bodies conduct the services at the Home, to present an elaborate programme, much of it being made up of artistic music, with chapel decorations, etc. So it has become the fashion, as it were!

“Despotic fashion, potent in her sway,
Whom half the world full loyally obey;
Kings bow submissive to her stern decrees,
And proud Republics bend their necks and knees.

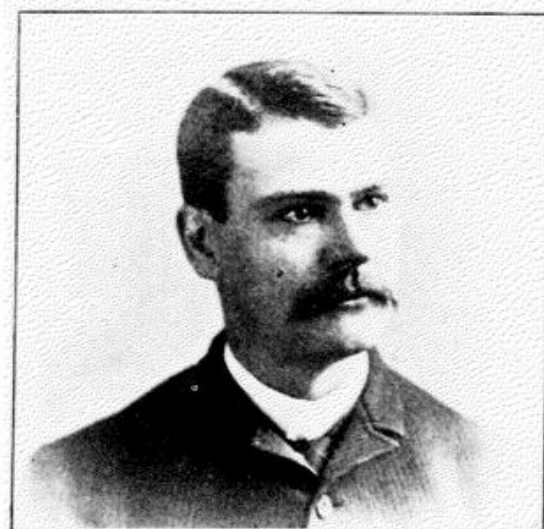
* * * * *

“More impious still when, through her wanton laws,
She desecrates Religion’s sacred cause;
Shows how the narrow road is easiest trod,
And how, genteelest, worms may worship God;
How sacred rites may bear a worldly grace,
And self-abasement wear a haughty face;
How sinners, long in Folly’s mazes whirled,
With pomp and splendor may ‘renounce the world;’
How ‘with all saints hereafter to appear,’
Yet quite escape the vulgar portion here!”—*Saxe*.

So free, accepted Masonry must bend,
And “poor and weary pilgrims’” prayers ascend,
In incense of pot plants and flowers galore,
While the paid choirs sing praises and adore,
In strains artistic and in semblance hide
A true devoutness in a boastful pride.



WM. R. JOHNSON.



FRANK H. JOHNSON.



GEO. M. MOULTON, GRAND CAPT. GEN.
GRAND ENCAMPMENT, CHICAGO.



JAS. A. HODGES.



JNO. E. NORTON, CHICAGO.

Darius, Princes and Rulers.

April 9th, in the Cathedral Auditorium of the Scottish Rite (DeMolay's present quarters) the Red Cross order was conferred on a class of seventeen. Among the number was the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky (R. F. Peak). The setting of the stage and attendant court and men at arms, representing the imperial throne-room of Darius, was brilliant and imposing in appearance. "Daddy Ryan's" personation of the Master of Calvary was immense in its dignified, courtly bearing and respect to royalty, even if the cavalry general did not have a sword or any insignia of the dashing horseman, only a rich robe of the court of the Orient. He backed out of the court like a Chesterfield and as seriously as a Wesley. Every one performed his part well—even to the bare-headed citizen who played Master of Infantry. On the whole, the work with its *et cetera* has probably never been surpassed in Louisville.

The banquet was "broken up" near the little hours of the morning.

The annual report of Recorder Allin covers eighteen pages of the minute book. Besides giving the names of every member, orders conferred, accessions, etc., the financial condition is fully stated. From it we find (see also statistical table herein) that the net resources of the Commandery amount to \$9,194.49. This includes \$4,292.32 in the sinking fund, \$532.80 in the treasury, and \$4,224.44 in "property." The Commandery owes \$659.55, including dues prepaid, while \$804.30 in dues and notes are owing to it.

Its fees received during the year amounted to \$1,815.

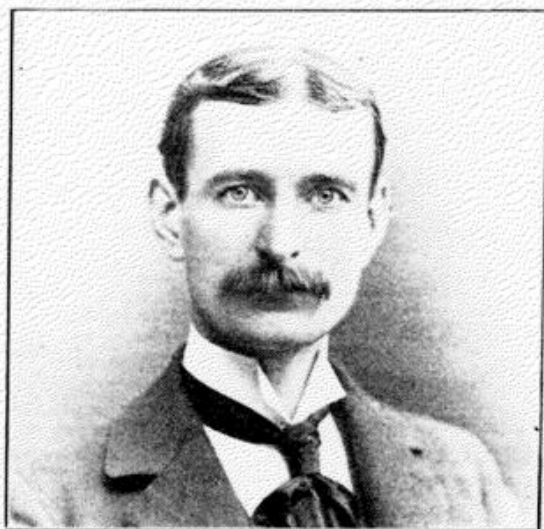
Its dues during the year amounted to \$1,171.50.

The Commandery paid for charity and funerals only \$144.57, not including the Easter offering, of which no account is kept. Paid for expenses of religious services, \$58.10.

The retiring Commander, John H. Cowles, was thanked for his efficiency and zeal, and presented with a pair of Past Commander's shoulder straps.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Events of 1897.



HAL T. JEFFERSON. 427

Hal T. Jefferson was elected and installed Commander by Wm. Ryan, Past Grand Commander, April 9, 1897, and Geo. F. Evans was made "Captain of the Guard." Captain Evans' guard consists of his own sweet self, and he performs the responsible duties of Sentinel.

At the same meeting memorials of J. J. Fisher and L. A. Shafer, heretofore no-

ticed, were presented and spread upon the minutes.

The committee appointed to obtain subscriptions for this little volume made a report (but got its figures mixed), and was continued.

A letter from the "historian" was read and recorded in full. It congratulated the Commandery on the excellence of Recorder Allin's returns and annual reports; recommended that the "job lot" of honorary members be revised, and that more judgment be exercised in the distribution of such favors; also that Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, of Boston, to whom all, especially the Little Commandery of the Home boys, were so greatly indebted for liberal courtesies, be made an honorary member. The latter recommendation was unanimously and heartily concurred in. (See his portrait, 298.)

A committee to revise the honorary membership list was appointed, and the result will appear in the appendix.

A committee having visited Pittsburg, Pa., to secure quarters for the Commandery at the triennial conclave of the Grand En-

campment, to be held in that city (1898), reported that a Chicago Commandery might surrender the quarters it had engaged, and DeMolay would then be enabled to obtain them. Otherwise, "sleepers" must be put up with. The expenses of the committee (\$55.50) were paid.

A resolution to observe Ascension Day "and request Louisville Commandery No. 1 to join us," was adopted. May 17th, the day was celebrated in Christ's Church Cathedral, Rev. Sir Knight Chas. E. Craik officiating as Prelate. An invitation from Jeffersonville Commandery to unite with the fraters on the other side of the river in the observance of the day was necessarily declined.

Ten additional life members were constituted, making a host of these honorable but expensive luxuries. "Expensive" in that they pay nothing towards the support of the Commandery, only the stipend required by the Grand body, and it costs money to collect that.

Touching the occupancy of new quarters in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, the committee presented facts and figures summarized below.

Total cost of fitting up amounted to	\$574 23
Deduct amount paid by Louisville Commandery for DeMolay's interest in the properties at its old quarters in Masonic Temple	\$175 00
Also amount received from the Grand Consist- ory for a half interest in crockery, tables, chairs, kitchen furniture, etc.	125 99
	300 99
Cost of moving	\$273 24
Add half the cost of "kitchen fixings" to be paid for by the Commandery	53 28
Net cost of moving	\$326 52

The properties owned jointly by the Commandery and Consistory are banqueting tables, china closets, crockery, tablecloths, 154 chairs, kitchen range and ware.

Uniform boxes or lockers, with glass fronts, were put in the armory.

The Prelate In or Out of Line?

At the election, a very estimable minister was elected Prelate, with the view to "take it (the Prelate's place) out of line," retaining the same companion, a minister, in that office indefinitely, following the lead of Louisville Commandery, whose recent experience has not been favorable to it. Nor, indeed, was the experience of DeMolay some years ago. The idea is captivating on the surface, but is sheer sentimentality.

Knights Templars profess to be those who "practice the Christian virtues." They are avowedly Christian in opinion, and their ceremonies are all religious—exceedingly solemn and impressive. If a Templar is not fit to act as Prelate, he is certainly unsuitable for the office of Commander, who makes invocations to Diety from his station. To fill the Prelate's place makes him all the better qualified for Commander—unquestionably so.

When the writer of these chronicles received the orders there was but one man in Louisville who could take the Prelate's part (see page 20), so that if he was out of the city, sick or absent from any cause the order could not be conferred. DeMolay's usage in promoting the Prelate has resulted in the Commandery having a goodly number of well qualified fraters, who could, on short notice, play Prelate with credit to themselves and the body which honored them. The usage has stimulated them with a desire to excel the work of predecessors, and defects have in this way been eliminated to a great extent. If the incumbent was out of town or detained unavoidably, the work was not impeded, and the interests of candidate or Commandery were not interfered with by reason of the indisposition in mind or body of anyone. All these must soon become "rusty," too old to do the work or pass away. Then a recurrence of early troubles will be vexatious.

Shoulder straps, thanks to the retiring Commander, and capes for "Zerubbabel" were not overlooked.

A committee of five was appointed "to take action inviting the Grand Encampment of the United States to meet in Louisville in 1901."

The proposition for the establishment of "Preston Commandery" would not down, and by request authority to furnish a copy of the proceedings in this case (see page 333) was given.



ROBT. F. PEAK. 564

but the chairs occupied indicated that probably more than seventy-five in addition were seated in the balcony and boxes. The hut scene on the stage was very fine, and the chamber of reflection and its occupant were in full view. But for whisperings, that the Commander particularly requested should not be indulged in, Brother Peak would not have known that he was not "all by his lone self."

The scene and lighting of the taper were startlingly brilliant, and the stage was superlatively grand when the curtain went up in the last scene. On the right was a white passion cross nearly six feet high, illuminated by incandescent lamps; on the left a Templar cross, brilliant with red lights, which brought out the scripture lesson in the center of the stage: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." The "I. N. R. I." over the cross was surpassingly elegant. A musical programme was rendered, being interspersed throughout the ceremonials; the singers were brought in and located behind a screen in the balcony, and, after singing, retired unseen.

Mrs. Americus Callahan was the soprano; Mrs. Katherine Whipple Dobbs, contralto; Hewitt Green, tenor; Peter Schlicht, baritone; Douglass Webb, basso; Miss Hattie Bishop, organist.

CHORUS—"Gloria" *Gilchrist*
CHOIR.

BARITONE SOLO—"Abide with Me"
DOUGLASS WEBB.

April 29th, the order of the Temple was conferred on Companion R. F. Peak, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, in a style never heretofore attempted in Louisville, and perhaps nowhere else. It was all done in the auditorium of the Scottish Rite Cathedral, where none save the workers and candidate occupied the floor and stage. The register shows that there were 225 present,

- QUARTET—"Come unto Me" *Gounod*
CHOIR.
- QUARTET—"The King of Love My Shepherd Is" *Shelly*
CHOIR.
- TENOR SOLO—"Be Thou Faithful Unto Death" *Mendelssohn*
HEWITT GREEN.
- PLEVEL'S HYMN
CHOIR.
- QUARTET—"Bow Down Thine Ear" *Tours*
CHOIR.
- CONTRALTO SOLO—"He Was Despised and Rejected" *Handel*
MRS. KATHERINE WHIPPLE DOBBS.
- RECITATIVE BARITONE SOLO—"And as Moses" *Stainer*
MR. DOUGLASS WEBB.
- QUARTET—"God so Loved the World" *Stainer*
CHOIR.
- SOPRANO—"I Know My Redeemer Liveth" *Handel*
MRS. AMERICUS CALLAHAN.
- BASSO SOLO—"Lead Me, O Lord" *Molique*
MR. DOUGLASS WEBB.
- QUARTET—"Te Deum" *Thomas*
MRS. CALLAHAN, MRS. DOBBS, MR. GREEN, MR. WEBB.

In his address the Grand Commander thus spoke of DeMolay Commandery:

"I had the pleasure of witnessing the conference of the orders by Eminent Sir Knight Hal T. Jefferson, Commander of DeMolay No. 12, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Louisville; this was the most elaborate and beautiful work I have ever seen done. Sir Knight Jefferson is entitled to the highest commendation for the thorough and effective manner in which the work was done, and especially for the marvelous way in which every detail was perfected. The accessories, scenery, and the adornment of the stage were not only in perfect good taste and singularly appropriate, but were very beautiful; and the music was exquisite.

" . . . I had the pleasure of traveling with DeMolay No. 12, in company with the Most Eminent Grand Master and all of the officers of the Grand Commandery. We received at the hands of this distinguished Commandery all the courtesy and considera-

tion which was to have been expected from that valiant and magnanimous body of Sir Knights."

The Trip to Hopkinsville.

May 18th, the Commandery and ladies who accompanied the Sir Knights took a "special" train for Hopkinsville, to attend the Grand Commandery and its attendant festivities.

 DeMolay marched to the Willard Hotel, opposite the court house, and there received and escorted to the train: W. LaRue Thomas, Grand Master of Templars, Baltimore. R. H. Thompson, Grand Commander, Louisville. Eugene A. Robinson, Deputy Grand Commander, Maysville. Charles C. Vogt, Grand Generalissimo, Louisville. James T. Hedges, Grand Captain General, Cynthia. Henry T. Jefferson, Grand Senior Warden, Louisville. Frank H. Johnson, Grand Junior Warden, Frankfort. Geo. A. Lewis, Grand Sword Bearer, Frankfort.

The escort was composed of two divisions, with independent Commanders, the first being made up by Past Commanders, who marched in column of twos with swords in their scabbards and at a secure (horrible for an escort in fair weather!). The second division marched in column of threes and sections with swords at a carry. An escort, large or small, ought to have a chief, that it may move "decently and in order." This marching of this escort detracted very materially from its beauty and violated the principles of military ceremonies, as well as the plain instructions of the tactics, which lookers-on deplored and commented on unfavorably.

The Hopkinsville pilgrimage was eminently a success. Commander Hal T. Jefferson is especially proficient in looking after details that can but result in a satisfactory issue of whatever he undertakes. He had invited Mrs. Long and others of Hopkinsville society ladies to assist in the reception by DeMolay at Hotel Latham, which was a brilliant affair. Our ladies were in evening costumes and the Templars appeared in full dress uniforms. DeMolay's trophies were on exhibition and the parlors were decorated with excellent taste.

The "orator" (see page 283) was as noisy and bright as possible, and the whole affair was radiant and captivating.

Eminent Sir Knight "Hal," with Mrs. Long, led the grand march and "the boys" pronounced it inimitable.

Jolly Sir Fred. Hardwick, our taking Captain General, *took* a whole group of our lovely ladies, and here they are on this page!

On the second evening Drill Master T. L. Jefferson, with the full Commandery, escorted the ladies to Louisville Commandery's reception. DeMolay Commandery was halted, faced into line and the ladies formed in its front, when all were formally pre-



MRS. ———
 MISS ANNIE WITT. MRS. J. W. BROWNING. MISS NELL RICHARDSON. MRS. SHACKELFORD MILLER.
 MISS GILD.
 MISS MARIE MYER. MISS HORTENSE WILLARD. MISS EUE RANKIN.
 MISS KATHERINE AMBROSE. MISS BLANCH BRODIE. MISS LULU STROTHER.
 MISS NANNIE HANCOCK. MISS HALLIE MATHEWS. MISS STELLA OUERBACKER.
 MRS. T. L. JEFFERSON. MISS ELIZABETH JEFFERSON. MRS. THOMAS LONG.
 MRS. JNO. A. STRATTON.

sented by Eminent Sir Hal. Then came the Drill Master's order, "Right, face (which brought the ladies and Sir Knights elbow to elbow in couples). If any Sir Knight fails to secure a beautiful partner, he has less of chivalric courtesy than I give DeMolay Commandery credit for. Break ranks, march."

As the vigilant and the brave deserve the fair, it is obvious that the ladies did not lack personal escort nor did any courteous Knight of DeMolay fail to march off in triumph.

The return trip was as jolly as the march on Hopkinsville.

Preparations were made for the celebration of St. John's Day, but DeMolay took Saturday nights for drilling (when the St. John's Day League held its meetings for completing arrangements for the celebration), went to New Castle June 19th, where it gave a drill at a celebration there and returned to the city at a late hour.

The celebration of St. John's Day in Louisville was postponed until 1898!

At the last conclave, holden July 13, Sir Knight James Albert Hodges was created an honorary member in recognition of valuable assistance to the Commandery in Henderson.

Finale.



My task is done, and I now declare in truth and soberness that I entertain no enmity or ill will to a soul on earth. . . . If anything has been said herein that shall wound the humblest frater it will give me pain. I have spoken plainly, but did not intend to be unkind. If any omissions have been made, either in name or event, that ought to have appeared, it was unintentional. My only reward for the labor performed will be the satisfaction of having pleased my companions—and that will be no mean reward. "To your devotions, Sir Knights, . . . 'and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us.' . . ."

SELAH.

Courteously Thine
H. B. Brant.

GRAND OFFICERS.

The following members of DeMolay Commandery have been elected to office in the Grand Commandery of Kentucky:

- 1865. H. B. Grant, Grand Sword Bearer.
- 1871. R. G. Hawkins, promoted to Grand Senior Warden and died in office.
- 1874. Jas. A. Beattie, promoted to Grand Commander.
- 1879. Wm. Ryan, promoted to Grand Commander.
- 1881. G. W. Northup, Grand Captain of the Guard.
- 1883. Edwin G. Hall, promoted to Grand Commander.
- 1891. Wm. H. Meffert, promoted to Grand Commander.
- 1897. Chas. C. Vogt, promoted to Deputy Grand Commander.
- 1897. Henry T. Jefferson, promoted to Grand Prelate.

Those reported as having been "promoted," have held other, subordinate, offices in the Grand Commandery, but were promoted from grade to grade until they reached the office indicated.

Sir Knights Vogt and Jefferson now hold the offices of Deputy Grand Commander and Grand Prelate, respectively.



RUDOLPH H. FINZER. 372

Officers of DeMolay Commandery from Its Organization.

Year.	Commander.	Generalissimo.	Captain-General.	Private.
1867	Richard G. Hawkins† ^o	James A. Beattiet	Chas. G. Davison ^o	Wm. Ryan.
1867	"	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"	"
1869	"	"	"	"
1870	Jas. A. Beattiet ^o	Chas. G. Davison ^o	Wm. Ryan	A. Henry Gardner.
1871	"	Wm. Ryan	A. Henry Gardner	Richard B. Caldwell.†
1872	Wm. Ryan	A. Henry Gardner	Richard B. Caldwell	Wm. J. Duncan.
1873	A. Henry Gardner	Richard B. Caldwell†	Wm. J. Duncan	Jos. R. Walton. ^o
1874	Richard B. Caldwell†	Wm. J. Duncan	Chas. H. Gardner†	"
1875	Wm. J. Duncan ^o	Chas. H. Gardner†	Jos. R. Walton ^o	Wm. H. Meffert.
1876	Chas. H. Gardner†	Wm. H. Meffert	Jas. F. Grinstead	Edwin G. Hall.
1877	Wm. H. Meffert	Jas. F. Grinstead	Edwin G. Hall	Len. Varalli.
1878	Jas. F. Grinstead	Edwin G. Hall	Len. Varalli	Chas. C. Vogt.
1879-80	Edwin G. Hall	Len. Varalli	Geo. W. Northup	Wm. J. Duncan.
1880-81	Len. Varalli	Geo. W. Northup	Chas. C. Vogt	Isaac A. Kelly.
1881-82	Geo. W. Northup*	Chas. C. Vogt	Isaac A. Kelly	Henry T. Jefferson.
1882-83	Chas. C. Vogt ^o	Isaac A. Kelly	Henry T. Jefferson	Chas. K. Caron.
1883-84	Isaac A. Kelly	Henry T. Jefferson	Chas. K. Caron	Henry R. Mitchell.
1884-85	Henry T. Jefferson*	Chas. K. Caron	Henry R. Mitchell	John A. Stratton.
1885-86	Chas. K. Caron	Henry R. Mitchell	John A. Stratton	Jas. Woodward. ^o
1886-87	John Finzer†	"	"	"
1887-88	Henry R. Mitchell	John A. Stratton	Jas. Woodward	Theophilus Stern.
1888-89	John A. Stratton	Jas. Woodward	Theophilus Stern	Will E. Ryan.
1889-90	Jas. Woodward ^o	Theophilus Stern	Will E. Ryan	Edward C. Pearson.
1890-91	Theophilus Stern	Will E. Ryan	Edward C. Pearson	David H. Wilson.
1891-92	Wm. K. Ryan	Edward C. Pearson	David H. Wilson	Robt. S. Moses.
1892-93	Edward C. Pearson	David H. Wilson	Robt. S. Moses	John H. Sanaman.
1893-94	David H. Wilson	Robt. S. Moses	John H. Sanaman	John H. Cowles.
1894-95	Robt. S. Moses	John H. Sanaman	John H. Cowles	Hal T. Jefferson.
1895	John H. Sanaman	John H. Cowles	Hal T. Jefferson	Edward Meglemery.
1896	John H. Cowles	Hal T. Jefferson	Edward Meglemery	Fred W. Hardwick.
1897	Hal T. Jefferson	Edward Meglemery	Fred W. Hardwick	Wm. H. Bartholomew.

Elections in January, 1868-1879. Elections in April, 1880-1897. † Deceased. ‡ Past Grand Commanders. ° Present or Past Grand Officers below rank of Grand Commander. ° Demitted. ° Out.

Officers of DeMolay Commandery from Its Organisation.

Year.	Senior Warden.	Junior Warden.	Recorder.	Treasurer.
1867	A. Henry Gardner	Henry B. Grant	John M. S. McCorklet	Wm. Cromey,†
1867	"	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"	"
1869	"	J. Emory Tippet	"	"
1870	Richard B. Caldwell†	Wm. J. Duncan	"	"
1871	Duane Austin	"	"	"
1872	Chas. H. Gardner	Jos. R. Walton	"	"
1873	"	A. H. Dorris	"	Thos. L. Jefferson, Sr.†
1874	W. H. Meffert	Alonzo Philipst	"	"
1875	Alonzo Philipst	Jas. F. Grinstead	R. B. Caldwell†	"
1876	Len. Varalli	C. A. Graham	"	"
1877	Chas. G. Vogt	Geo. W. Northup	"	"
1878	Geo. W. Northup	A. J. Keightley	Jake Meffert	"
1879	A. J. Keightley	John H. Hancock	R. B. Caldwell†	"
1880	"	Henry R. Mitchell	"	"
1881	Chas. K. Caron	Jas. R. DuPrey	"	"
1882	Henry R. Mitchell	John A. Stratton	Geo. E. Rawson	"
1883	John A. Stratton	Jas. Woodward	Chas. H. Gardner†	"
1884	Jas. Woodward	Theophilus Stern	Phil. T. Allin	"
1885	Theophilus Stern	Will. E. Ryan	"	Thos. L. Jefferson, Jr.
1886	"	"	"	"
1887	Will. E. Ryan	Edward C. Pearson	"	"
1888	Edward C. Pearson	David H. Wilson	"	"
1889	David H. Wilson	Harry T. Esterlet	"	"
1890	Harry T. Esterlet	Robert S. Moses	"	"
1891	John H. Sanaman	John H. Cowles	"	"
1892	John H. Cowles	Hal T. Jefferson	"	"
1893	Hal T. Jefferson	Edward Meglemery	"	"
1894	Edward Meglemery	Fred. W. Hardwick	"	"
1895	Fred. W. Hardwick	Jas. P. Gregory	"	"
1896	Jas. P. Gregory	John I. Adams	"	"
1897	"	"	"	"

† Deceased. ° Demitted. °° Out.

Officers of DeMolay Commandery from Its Organization.

Year.	Standard Bearer.	Sword Bearer.	Warden.	Sentinel.
1867	Chas Russman	Jos. G. Wilson†	Chas. Russman	Harry Hudson,† of No. 1.
1867, No. 12	Wm. G. Gray†	J. Emory Tippet†	"	"
1868	Jas. H. McKay	"	"	"
1869	Richard E. Miles	Chas. Russman	Wm. J. Duncan°	"
1870	"	"	Thos. R. Sinton	"
1871	Jas. H. Cochnower°	Jos. R. Walton°	Ed. G. Hall	"
1872	Philip Peters°	Len. Varalli	A. H. Dorris°	"
1873	Alonzo Philipst	"	Wm. H. Meffert	R. C. Matthews,†
1874	Nicholas Miller	"	Jas. F. Grinstead	Jos. T. Davidson.
1875	"	"	C. A. Graham	Sam. Hillman,† of No. 1.
1876	Henry C. Struss	Geo. W. Northup	Chas. C. Vogt	R. C. Matthews,†
1877	"	John H. Hancock	A. J. Keighley	J. T. Davidson.
1878	Theophilus Stern	H. W. Middleton	John H. Hancock	"
1879	"	Isaac A. Kelly	Henry R. Mitchell	Geo. F. Evans, of No. 1.
1880	Geo. Kopmeier	C. B. Gifford	Henry T. Jefferson	"
1881	Jacob Smith	Phil. T. Allin	H. Clay Sale°	"
1882	P. Booker Reed	"	Henry C. Struss	"
1883	Edward C. Pearson	Harry T. Esterlet	Will E. Ryan	"
1884	"	"	"	"
1885	Harry T. Esterlet	Edward C. Pearson	Fred C. Losey	"
1886	"	"	"	"
1887	Edwin A. Coyle	Frank M. Scrimsher	David H. Wilson	"
1888	Frank M. Scrimsher	Edwin A. Coyle	Harry T. Esterlet	"
1889	Thos. H. Boden, Jr.	John H. Sanaman	Edwin A. Coyle	"
1890	John H. Sanaman	Chas. E. Hagar	Thos. E. Brooks	"
1891	Ed. Meglemery	Fred W. Hardwick	Hal T. Jefferson	"
1892	Fred W. Hardwick	Jas. P. Gregory	Ed. Meglemery	"
1893	Jas. P. Gregory	Alvis N. Webb	Fred W. Hardwick	"
1894	Alvis N. Webb	Samuel Leidigh	Jas. P. Gregory	"
1895	Samuel Leidigh	Fred L. Klingman	John L. Adams	"
1896	"	"	Rudolph F. Vogt	"
1897	"	"	"	"

† Deceased. ° Demitted. ° Out.

Roster of DeMolay Commandery No. 12.

* And "L. M." stand for Life Member. "Di.," Died. "De.," Demit.

"Out," ceased to be a member from cause other than death or demit.

Those having black figures for register numbers are now members.

Of course, conferring the orders conferred membership. Dates when admitted members were created K. T's in other Commanderies are given when known.

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. Tem.	
1	Richard G. Hawkins . . .	Apr. 13, 1867	Chart. Mem.	May 1, 1865	Di. May 26, 1871
2	James A. Beattie . . .	"	"	Oct. 12, 1859	Di. Dec. 22, 1893
3	Charles G. Davison . . .	"	"	June 11, 1866	De. Dec. 12, 1871
4	William Ryan *	"	"	Jan. 31, 1867	L. M. Mch., 1875
5	A. Henry Gardner * . . .	"	"	May 11, 1866	"
6	Henry B. Grant *	"	"	Dec. 13, 1863	L. M. Sep. 12, '76
7	William Cromey *	"	"	"	Di. Aug. 12, 1891
8	Jno. M. S. McCorkle * . .	"	"	Before 1849.	Di. Mch. 5, 1875
9	Charles Russman * . . .	"	"	July 17, 1866	L. M. 1876
10	Joseph G. Wilson	"	"	Mch. 15, 1860	De. Dec. 7, 1868
11	Elisha D. Corke	"	"	Dec. 15, 1858	Died
12	Wm. E. Robinson	"	"	June 30, 1857	De. Aug. 26, 1870
13	Thos. R. Sinton *	"	"	Jan. 28, 1851	L. M. 1875
14	Jos. B. Kinkead *	"	"	June 1, 1854	Di. April 5, 1892
15	Jacob F. Weller *	"	"	Apr. 27, 1858	L. M. 18 8
16	Louis Tripp *	"	"	Jan. 10, 1865	Di. Mch. 4, 1887
17	Fred. Webber *	"	"	Feb. 28, 1851	L. M. 1875
18	Wm. P. Boone *	"	"	June 4, 1860	Di. Jan. 24, 1875
19	Theodore Harris	"	"	Mch. 13, 1865	De June 11, 1872
20	Michael Muldoon *	"	"	Before 1861	Life Member
21	John B. Davies *	"	"	Jan. 9, 1855	Di. June 16, 1890
22	Wm. G. Gray	"	"	June 20, 1867	Died
23	J. Emory Tippet	"	"	"	De. July 14, 1874
24	Edward S. Robinson	"	"	June 3, 1867	Di. Feb. 21, 1873
25	Henry C. Shivell	"	"	"	Di. Apr. 26, 1870
26	F. W. Merz	"	"	Sep. 2, 1867	Di. Dec. 8, 1883
27	Richard E. Miles *	"	"	Oct. 7, 1867	L. M. Dec. 11, '83
28	Roland H. Webb	"	"	Dec. 18, 1867	Di. Oct. 4, 1885
29	Henry P. Bradshaw	"	"	Nov. 22, 1867	Di. July 16, 1877
30	J. H. McKay	"	"	Dec. 12, 1867	Out by lodge act
31	Wm. J. Duncan *	"	"	Feb. 3, 1868	De. Sep. 10, 1895
32	Thos. E. Bramlett *	"	"	Nov. 22, 1867	Di. Jan. 12, 1875
33	John Bull *	"	"	July 6, 1868	Di. Apr. 26, 1875
34	Richard B. Caldwell	"	"	Jan. 13, 1869	Di. July 15, 1892
35	Laten B. Porch	"	"	Feb. 9, 1869	Di. Feb. 22, 1894
36	Geo. E. Webster	"	"	Jan. 26, 1869	Di. June 27, 1869
37	Geo. C. Buchanan *	"	"	Mch. 26, 1869	L. M. May 13, '84
38	Christopher Pittman	"	"	May 19, 1869	Out May 9, 1893
39	E. G. Wiginton	"	"	May 24, 1869	Out 1884.
40	Duane Austin	"	"	May 29, 1869	De. June 14, 1881
41	David McClure *	"	"	"	Di. March 5, 1895
42	Benjamin P. Runkle	"	"	May 28, 1869	Out Jan. 14, 1873
43	Amos Seebolt	"	"	Oct. 12, 1869	Di. Apr. 14, 1885
44	John H. Seebolt	"	"	Dec. 2, 1869	Di. Nov. 13, 1876
45	W. F. Napier	"	"	Oct. 21, 1869	De. May 14, 1875
46	Fred J. Gamble	"	"	Jan. 30, 1870	Out July 6, 1871

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. Tem.	
47	A. H. Dorris	Mch. 8, 1870			De. Oct. 14, 1873
48	Edwin G. Hall *		Mch. 17, 1870	Mch. 24, 1870	L. M. Apr. 13, '80
49	Wm. J. Steele*		May 10, 1870	May 18, 1870	L. M. Jan. 12, '86
50	Geo. Huntzicker		"	May 21, 1870	Di. July 16, 1878
51	W. W. Crawford	(See No 440)	"	May 18, 1870	De. Jan. 8, 1878
52	Jos. T. Davidson *		"	May 21, 1870	L. M. July 13, '86
53	Weeden B. Gray *		May 20, 1870	May 25, 1870	L. M. Feb. 14, '93
54	C. W. Swager		"	May 26, 1870	Di. Feb. 3, 1871
55	W. H. Merriwether, Jr.		"	May 25, 1870	Out May 14, 1876
56	John D. Shepherd *		"	May 26, 1870	L. M. Jan. 12, '86
57	Jas S. Malone		July 19, 1870	July 20, 1870	De. Apr. 13, 1875
58	Ien. Varalli *		"	July 22, 1870	L. M. June 14, '81
59	Chas. Tilden		Oct. 11, 1870	Oct. 15, 1870	Di. Aug. 9, 1884
60	W. O. Williams		"	Oct. 13, 1870	Out Sep. 13, 1881
61	Jos. R. Walton		"	"	Out July 8, 1878
62	J. H. Cocknower		"	"	Out Jan. 8, 1877
63	John A. Cood		Jan. 19, 1871	Jan. 23, 1871	Di. May 10, 1877
64	W. A. Duckwall *		"	"	Di. Aug. 26, 1893
65	Francis B. Jones		"	Jan. 26, 1871	Out Feb. 10, 1886
66	Kilburn W. Smith *		"	Jan. 26, 1871	L. M. Jan. 12, '86
67	Chas. H. Gardner		Feb. 23, 1871	Feb. 24, 1871	Di. Jan. 29, 1894
68	I. B. Webster		"	"	
69	Alonzo Philips		June 29, 1871	June 29, 1871	De. Jan. 11, 1876
70	James Woodward *		"	July 6, 1871	Out July 14, 1896
71	Philip Peters		"	July 19, 1871	Out June 12, '83
72	Edward Pearce		Jan. 18, 1872	Jan. 22, 1872	Di. Jan. 29, 1885
73	Thos. O. Johnston		"	Jan. 26, 1872	Di. May 16, 1883
74	L. A. Shafer *		Feb. 15, 1872	Mch. 7, 1872	Di. Jan. 12, 1897
75	Chas. H. Shafer *		"	Feb. 29, 1872	Out Nov. 8, 1881
76	Thos. L. Jefferson, Sr.		Apr. 15, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	Di. Mch. 24, 1884
77	H. W. Bohmer *		"	May 4, 1872	Di. Mch. 4, 1894
78	Jas. W. Robinette *		"	Apr. 16, 1872	Out May 9, 1893
79	Hugh Barclay, Jr.		"	"	De. Jan. 13, 1874
80	Geo. S. Seymour		"	Apr. 20, 1872	Out Nov. 14, 1878
81	J. R. Stafford		"	May 1, 1872	De. Mch. 14, 1876
82	Jno. D. Orrill*		"	May 4, 1872	Di. May 9, 1889
83	Geo. Birch *		"	May 9, 1872	L. M. Apr. 12, '87
84	John Orr		"	May 6, 1872	Out 1891
85	Wm. H. Meffert *		"	Apr. 25, 1872	L. M. June 8, '88
86	Ed. Winkler		"	May 14, 1872	Di. June 15, 1885
87	Jacob Meffert *		"	May 1, 1872	L. M. June 14, '87
88	W. W. Dawson *		"	Apr. 25, 1872	Out Dec. 12, 1878
89	Henry T. Jefferson *		"	Apr. 27, 1872	L. M. May 12, '85
90	John W. Day *		"	"	L. M. Apr. 12, '87
91	Henry G. Sandifer		Oct. 24, 1872	Oct. 25, 1872	De. Feb. 28, 1873
92	W. LaRue Thomas		"	"	"
93	M. L. Mitchell		"	Oct. 31, 1872	Out Oct. 10, 1882
94	Alphonse Dutiel		"	Oct. 25, 1872	Di. May 10, 1875
95	A. B. Wigley		Oct. 29, 1872	Nov. 9, 1872	De. Sep. 8, 1874
96	Geo. D. Sherwin		"	Nov. 12, 1872	De. Feb. 14, 1880
97	H. Boone Speer		"	Oct. 31, 1872	Out July 11, 1880
98	A. W. R. Harris		"	Dec. 3, 1872	Di. Aug. 13, 1880
99	C. McW. Talmadge		"	Nov. 27, 1872	Di. Dec. 5, 1885
100	Wm. Hadfield *		"	Nov. 16, 1872	Di. Oct. 17, 1888
101	Jas. F. Grinstead *		Feb. 28, 1873	Mch. 14, 1873	L. M. June 14, '79

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. Tem.	
102	Henry Glover		Mch. 4, 1873	Mch. 4, 1873	De. Jan. 8, 1878
103	Frank V. Gray	Mch. 11, 1873			De Nov. 12, 1878
104	Geo. W. Frantz *		Mch. 25, '73	Apr. 1, 1873	L. M. June 12, '88
105	Edward Roberts		"	Apr. 8, 1873	Di. Dec. 31, 1892
106	Linton Snapp		"	Apr. 15, 1873	De. Dec. 14, 1880
107	Geo. T. Hodges		June 12, '73	June 17, '73	Out Apr. 9, 1895
108	Nicholas Miller *		"	June 14, '73	L. M. June 14, '87
109	A. N. Jennison *		"	June 2, 1873	L. M. Aug. 8, '93
110	H. H. Hayward *		"	June 13, 1873	Di. Nov. 24, 1891
111	Geo. H. Moore *		June 10, '73	June 21, 1873	Di. Jan. 14, 1896
112	Geo. W. Barth *		June 10, 1873	June 17, 1873	Di. July 15, 1886
113	David R. Castleman		"	June 16, 1873	Out July, 1889
114	Wm. T. Hunter		"	June 18, 1873	Out July 8, 1890
115	Mord. M. Hubbard *		"	June 19, 1873	L. M. Jan. 14, '90
116	W. H. McCurdy	Sep. 9, 1873			Di. Sep. 12, 1876
117	J. D. Forrester *	Oct. 14, 1873			L. M. Oct. 9, '88
118	J. M. Davenport	"			Di May 9, 1895
119	C. J. Brass	Dec. 9, 1873			Di. Mch. 13, '74
120	Geo. E. Rawson *		Jan 5, 1874	Jan. 10, 1874	L. M. Aug. 13, '89
121	D. W. Hilton *		"	Jan. 6, 1874	Out Apr. 7, 1897
122	Henry Verhoeff, Jr *		"	Jan. 29, 1874	Died Mch. 14, '93
123	Andrew J. Keightley *	Jan. 13, 1874			Out Nov. 8, 1892
124	Winfield Roach *	Feb. 10, 1874			L. M. Jan. 10, '91
125	A. G. Dick	"			Di. Nov. 14, 1888
126	J. M. Gardner		Mch. 19, '74	Mch. 21, 1874	Di. July 11, 1886
127	Henry M. Terrell		"	Apr 7, 1874	Di. July 15, 1883
128	Sam'l Castleman *		"	Mch. 31, 1874	L. M. Aug. 13, '89
129	Henry D. Fitch		Apr. 27, 1874	Apr. 30, 1874	Di. Apr. 16, 1893
130	C. C. Minnis		"	May 5, 1874	De Dec. 10, '78
131	Henry Bolla *		May 21, 1874	May 23, 1874	L. M. Mch. 9, '75
132	E. H. Savage		"	May 28, 1874	De. Jan. 9, 1877
133	Frank A. Henry *		"	June 2, 1874	L. M. Dec. 10, '89
134	Geo. W. Northup *		June 12, 1874	June 15, 1874	L. M. May 9, '82
135	Chas. W. Johnson *		"	June 15, '74	De. Apr. 11, 1893
136	S. S. Stratton		"	June 19, '74	De. Mch. 11, 1884
137	Theophilus Stern *		"	"	L. M. Dec. 10, '89
138	Chas. A. Graham *	Feb 10, 1874			"
139	John W. Hickman *		Sep. 29, '74	Oct. 6, 1874	L. M. May 18, '75
140	Geo. W. Seebold *		Oct. 27, 1874	Nov. 4, 1874	L. M. Dec. 9, '90
141	John D. Wickliffe *		"	Nov. 9, 1874	L. M. Apr. 14, '91
142	F. A. Stevens	Nov. 10, 1874			Out June 19, 1877
143	Robt. N. Locke *		Nov. 17, '74	Nov. 20, 1874	L. M. Apr. 14 '91
144	F. W. Gerding *		"	Nov. 18, 1874	L. M. Mch. 11, '90
145	Chas. C. Vogt *		"	"	L. M. May 8, '83
146	Fred W. Vogt *		"	Nov. 27, 1874	L. M. Feb. 11, '90
147	Chas. Hager		"	Nov. 25, 1874	Di. Feb. 2, 1877
148	John Finzer *		"	Nov. 20, 1874	Di. Jan. 18, 1891
149	Joseph Hall *		"	Dec. 8, 1874	L. M. Mch. 11, '90
150	M. B. Bowling		Mch. 17, '75	Mar. 27, 1875	De. Feb. 13, 1883
151	W. B. Carson		"	"	Di. Sep. 27, 1884
152	Jas. R. Dupuy *		"	Mch. 30, 1875	L. M. Jan. 12, '92
153	John Searcy *		"	Apr. 17, 1875	De. Jan. 8, 1889
154	Gustave Roeder		"	Mch. 30, 1875	De. Feb. 13, 1883
155	J. W. Bassett		"	Apr. 22, 1875	Out Oct. 10, 1882
156	John H. Hancock *		"	Apr. 5, 1875	L. M. Apr. 14, '91

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. Tem.	
157	Chas. K. Caron *	.....	Mch. 17, 1875	Apr. 9, 1875	L. M. Apr. 14, '91
158	Will E. Ryan *	.....	May 1, 1875	May 31, 1875	L. M. Jan. 14, '90
159	Wm. T. Rolph *	.....	"	May 4, 1875	L. M. Mch. 10, '91
160	E. Scheffer, Jr.	.....	May 10, 1875	June 14, 1875	De. Jan. 14, 1879
161	R. C. Kerr *	.....	June 10, 1875	July 13, 1875	L. M. Apr. 14, '91
162	Wm Hinkle *	.....	"	June 14, 1875	L. M. Mch. 10, '91
163	M. Stuber	.....	"	June 19, 1875	Di. Jan. 8, 1884
164	H. C. Struss *	.....	"	"	L. M. Mch. 10, '91
165	Theo B. Glover	.....	Aug. 23, 1875	Aug. 26, 1875	Out Feb. 21, 1879
166	J. C. Bethel *	.....	"	Sep. 23, 1875	L. M. Aug. 13, '89
167	J. R. Green	.....	"	Oct. 19, 1875	Out Oct. 13, 1885
168	Edw'd Y. Parsons	.....	Nov. 19, 1875	Nov. 22, 1875	Di. July 8, 1876
169	Tidball Milton	.....	"	Nov. 25, 1875	Out Oct. 13, 1885
170	Thos. R. Pugh *	Mch. 14, 1876	.....	.....	L. M. Mch. 10, '91
171	J. M. Bullock	"	.....	.....	Out Sep. 13, 1881
172	Jas. T. Ritchie *	.....	Apr. 3, 1876	Apr. 4, 1876	L. M. June 5, '90
173	Willard Dewey	.....	Apr. 21, 1876	Apr. 22, 1876	De. June 14, 1887
174	Harry E. Gardner	.....	"	"	Di. May 6, 1877
175	H. C. Hager	.....	"	Apr. 26, 1876	Out Aug. 10, 1886
176	F. S. Siegel	.....	"	"	Out Nov. 8, 1881
177	Theo. Cimeotti	.....	"	"	Di. Mch. 26, 1889
178	W. H. Shaw *	.....	"	"	L. M. Dec 8, 1891
179	G. W. Vissman	.....	"	Apr. 24, 1876	Di. Sep. 14, 1880
180	Thos. Pearson *	.....	"	"	De. Mch. 13, 1894
181	W. R. Cox	.....	Apr. 21, 1876	Apr. 29, 1876	Out Sep. 9, 1879
182	Hugh Stafford *	.....	Nov. 23, 1876	Nov. 29, 1876	L. M. Sep. 13, '81
183	C. B. Hall *	.....	"	Nov. 25, 1876	Out 1896
184	Jas. S. Ray *	.....	Feb. 14, 1877	Mch. 9, 1877	L. M. Oct. 11, '92
185	Edwin Barrow, Jr	.....	Feb. 19, 1877	Mch. 2, 1877	Out July 14, 1887
186	W. A. Hoefling	.....	Mch. 19, 1877	Mch. 22, 1877	Out Sep. 13, 1881
187	Alvin A. Chickering *	.....	"	Mch. 30, 1877	L. M. Apr. 12, '92
188	H. Clay Sale	.....	Apr. 10, 1877	Apr. 11, 1877	Out Feb. 14, 1882
189	T. Lewis Jefferson, Jr. *	.....	"	"	L. M. Apr. 12, '92
190	Henry R. Mitchell *	.....	"	"	L. M. June 12, '88
191	B. Oscar Doyle *	.....	"	Apr. 12, 1877	L. M. Oct. 11, '92
192	Samuel E. Palmer	.....	"	"	Out Mch. 16, 1897
193	Thos. E. Burns	.....	"	July 13, 1877	De. June 12, 1888
194	H. W. Middleton *	.....	July 12, 1877	July 31, 1877	L. M. Oct. 11, '92
195	Samuel L. Nock *	.....	"	Aug. 8, 1877	L. M. Jan. 10, '93
196	N. H. Beymer *	.....	"	Aug. 16, 1877	L. M. Nov. 8, '92
197	Isaac A. Kelly *	.....	"	July 18, 1877	L. M. May 13, '84
198	Geo. O. Doll *	.....	Nov. 16, 1877	Nov. 17, 1877	.....
199	Phil. D. Long *	.....	Apr. 22, 1878	Apr. 24, 1878	L. M. Jan. 10, '93
200	D. B. Williams *	.....	June 13, 1878	June 14, 1878	Di. Oct. 6, 1895
201	C. B. Gifford *	.....	July 16, 1878	Aug. 13, 1878	L. M. Jan. 10, '93
202	Wm. J. Bohan *	Sep. 10, 1878	.....	.....	L. M. May 12, '81
203	Geo. Kopmeier *	.....	Sep. 26, 1878	Oct. 23, 1878	L. M. Sep. 13, '81
204	L. R. Williams *	.....	"	Oct. 5, 1878	L. M. Aug. 8, '93
205	Geo. D. Todd *	.....	"	Oct. 19, 1878	L. M. Jan. 10, '93
206	Wm. Moses, Jr. *	.....	Nov. 18, 1878	Nov. 23, 1878	L. M. Dec. 12, '93
207	H. M. Wright	.....	"	Nov. 25, 1878	Out June 3, 1890
208	L. A. Allen	Dec. 10, 1878	.....	.....	Di. Apr. 14, 1884
209	Thos. U. Dudley *	Jan. 14, 1879	.....	.....	L. M. Apr. 8, '79
210	Juo. R. Durff *	Feb. 11, 1879	July —, 1872	July —, 1872	L. M. Apr. 13, '86
211	G. M. Ganote	"	.....	.....	Died June 9, '82

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. Tem.	
212	J. W. Luttrell		Mch. 4, 1879	Mch. 28, 1879	Out May 24, 1897
213	Jno. A. Stratton *		Sep. 12, 1879	Sep. 22, 1879	L. M. May 14, '89
214	H. F. Vissman		"	Sep. 18, 1879	Di. Dec. 10, 1880
215	J. A. Hagan		"	Sep. 26, 1879	
216	J. E. Duke *		"	Oct. 4, 1879	L. M. Nov. 13, '94
217	D. H. Wilson *		Oct. 18, 1879	Oct. 22, 1879	L. M. Mch. 13, '94
218	Jno W. Jordan		Dec. 30, '79	Jan. 22, 1880	
219	H. R. Coleman *	Mch. 13, 1880			L. M. May 13, '84
220	Wm. Allen *		Mch. 16, '80	Mch. 18, 1880	L. M. Apr. 13, '97
221	Thos. H. Hayes		"	Mch. 24, 1880	
222	Geo. M. Rogers *		"	Mch. 30, 1880	L. M. Sep. 13, '81
223	Fred. C. Losey *	May 11, 1880			L. M. Feb. 12, '95
224	Wm. J. Watkins *		May 24, 1880	June 2, 1880	L. M. Feb. 13, '94
225	Phil. H. Hasselwander * .		"	June 21, 1880	L. M. Mch. 13, '94
226	Philip T. Allin *		July 15, 1880	Aug. 9, 1880	L. M. May 14, '95
227	Jacob Schmitt *		"	"	L. M. May 14, '95
228	Robert S. Moses *		Dec. 23, 1880	Jan. 4, 1881	L. M. Feb. 3, '82
229	Jas. E. Dorland		"	Dec. 29, 1880	
230	G. H. Stockhoff *		"	Jan. 13, 1881	L. M. Sep. 13, '81
231	John P. Fults *	Jan. 11, 1881			L. M. Apr. 13, '97
232	W. T. Ross		Feb. 14, 1881	Feb. 21, 1881	De. Feb. 13, 1883
233	E. F. Sauerman *		"	Feb. 23, 1881	L. M. Apr. 13, '97
234	L. Eckstenkemper, Jr. * .		"	Feb. 26, 1881	L. M. Apr. 14, '96
235	Ed. C. Pearson *		"	Feb. 21, 1881	"
236	John R. Badge *		"	Feb. 23, 1881	"
237	Frank G. Brodie *		Mch. 19, '81	Mch. 21, '81	"
238	John C. Fisher *	Mch. 24, '81			"
239	Enos Campbell				De. May 8, 1883
240	Richard Carroll		Mch. 26, '81		De. Mch. 11, 1884
241	C. S. Daniel *		"	Apr. 4, 1881	L. M. Apr. 14, '96
242	P. D. Mallory		"	Apr. 2, 1881	Out Oct. 13, 1885
243	Louis Bergman *		"	"	L. M. May 12, '96
244	C. J. Williams		"	"	Out July 8, 1890
245	John T. Macauley *		"	Apr. 4, 1881	L. M. Apr. 13, '97
246	C. Henry Dorn *		"	Mch. 30, '81	L. M. Apr. 14, '96
247	Andy Schneider *		"	"	"
248	H. T. Esterle		"	Apr. 4, 1881	Di. July 17, 1891
249	Jacob Krieger, Sr.		"	Mch. 28, '81	Di. Dec. 19, 1892
250	Christian Stege *		Mch. 26, '81	Apr. 4, 1881	L. M. Apr. 13, '97
251	P. F. C. Biehl		"	Apr. 28, 1881	De. Apr. 8, 1884
252	Henry Wellenvoss *		Apr. 13, 1881	Apr. 18, 1881	L. M. Sep. 13, '81
253	J. Creppo Wickliffe		"	Apr. 21, 1881	
254	I. W. Edwards		"	Apr. 16, 1881	
255	P. Booker Reed *		"	"	L. M. Apr. 14, '96
256	J. Sel. Miller		"	"	Out Jan., 1895
257	Robt. W. Herr *		"	Apr. 18, 1881	L. M. Apr. 14, '96
258	John Kelsall		"	Apr. 20, 1881	Di. Mch. 27, '90
259	Albert F. Hays *		"	Apr. 18, 1881	L. M. Apr. 14, '96
260	H. Wille		"	Apr. 20, 1881	De. Jan. 11, 1887
261	Geo. W. Hinesley *		"	"	L. M. Apr. 14, '96
262	L. Dauble		"	"	Di. Apr. 14, 1885
263	Jas S. Johnson		"	Apr. 18, 1881	Out July 8, 1890
264	Jno. D. Reed *		"	Apr. 13, 1881	L. M. Apr. 14, '96
265	F. J. Kean		June 16, 1881	June 20, 1881	Di. Dec. 18, 1891
266	C. B. Compton *		"	"	L. M. Apr. 13, '97

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. Tem.	
267	J. A. Hart	Jan. 12, 1881			De. Nov. 11, 1890
268	Brent Moore	Aug. 9, 1881			Out Oct. 11, 1892
269	Alfred Clark	"			De. July 10, 1888
270	R. H. Higgins *		Jan. 9, 1882	Jan. 16, 1882	L. M. Apr. 13, '97
271	R. C. Nichols		"	Jan. 10, 1882	Out May 12, 1891
272	D. I. Ettley		Apr. 18, 1882	Apr. 19, 1882	Out Apr. 12, 1897
273	R. J. Stafford		Apr. 18, 1882	"	
274	Geo. A. Sykes		"	Apr. 21, 1882	Out Sep. 14, 1886
275	A. J. Morris *		"	"	L. M. Apr. 13, '97
276	Jas. F. Browinski *		Oct. 17, 1882	Oct. 18, 1882	"
277	Hugh Kavins		"	"	De. Feb. 12, 1884
278	Thos. H. Boden, Jr.		"	Oct. 20, 1882	
279	Chas. Scholtz, Jr.*		"	Oct. 25, '882	L. M. Apr. 13, '97
280	A. D. McClure		Feb. 20, 1883	Mch. 15, '83	
281	De C. G. Simonson		"	Mch. 23, '83	
282	T. C. Robertson		"	Mch. 8, 1883	
283	W. A. Todd		Apr. 11, 1883	Apr. 11, 1883	Di. Feb. 14, 1885
284	E. Schmiedeknecht		Apr. 17, 1883	Apr. 25, 1883	
285	Wm. Laver		"	"	
286	W. N. Bryan		"	Apr. 23, 1883	Di. Nov. 30, 1886
287	John T. Steir		"	"	
288	John Drescher		"	Apr. 26, 1883	
289	A. B. Hewett		"	Apr. 25, 1883	Di. Sep. 14, 1886
290	Aug. R. Schimpff		May 14, 1883	May 31, 1883	De. Apr. 11, 1893
291	G. Laver		"	"	
292	Geo. H. McLinn		June 12, 1883	June 28, '83	Out Apr. 14, 1891
293	John Bornhauser		"	July 28, 1883	
294	F. M. Scrimsher		"	June 28, '83	
295	John Hensler		July 21, 1883	July 28, 1883	
296	Chas. W. Pool		"	"	
297	Jno. C. Barth		"	"	
298	Steph. W. Jones	Aug. 14, 1883			De. Sep. 13, 1887
299	Chas. H. Smith	Mch. 11, 1884			
300	Alex. Leon. Harris		Mch. 13, 1884	Mch. 13, 1884	
301	W. B. Braitlinger		"	Mch. 14, 1884	Out Sep. 8, 1891
302	Richard Deering		"	Mch. 17, 1884	Di. Nov. 4, 1885
303	Geo. Wood Harris		Mch. 22, 1884	Mch. 27, 1884	Out Mch. 10, 1891
304	Chas. W. Taylor	Apr. 5, 1884			
305	Julius Vogt		Apr. 17, 1884	Apr. 24, 1884	
306	E. B. Bryan		"	Apr. 18, 1884	Di. Sep. 8, 1894
307	W. A. Evans		"	Apr. 23, 1884	
308	H. S. Pryor		"	Apr. 21, 1884	De. June 12, 1888
309	M. L. McFerran	June 10, 1884			Di. Dec. 27, 1888
310	Jno. Alex. Stafford		Sep. 16, 1884	Sep. 24, 1884	
311	Frank I. Brocar		Mch. 3, 1885	Mch. 3, 1885	
312	Theo. LeG. Burnett, Jr.		Apr. 7, 1885	Apr. 13, 1885	Out June 10, 1890
313	Thos. A. Lewis		"	Apr. 11, 1885	De. Mch. 12, 1889
314	Jas. G. Givens		"	Apr. 16, 1885	
315	Thos. Pidgeon		"	Apr. 18, 1885	
316	Silas H. Brewer		"	Apr. 10, 1885	Out May 12, 1896
317	Robt. J. Tweedy		"	Apr. 9, 1885	Di. Mch. 2, 1891
318	H. E. Pelle		Apr. 21, 1885	Apr. 22, 1885	
319	James R. Clark		"	Apr. 29, 1885	
320	Frank Siefried		"	"	Di. Aug. 31, 1891
321	James H. Ross		"	Apr. 25, 1885	

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. T em.	
322	Lucien D. Carr	June 17, 1885	June 17, 1885	June 19, 1885	
323	O. S. Kline	"	"	"	
324	R. E. King	July 14, 1885	"	"	De. Mch. 10, 1891
325	G. E. Thurman	Dec. 17, 1885	Jan. 22, 1886	Jan. 22, 1886	Out Sep. 8, 1891
326	B. W. Thurman	"	Jan. 28, 1886	Jan. 28, 1886	Di. July 22, 1897
327	W. B. Winslow	"	Dec. 17, 1885	Dec. 17, 1885	De. Mch. 10, 1896
328	Geo. S. White	Mch. 16, 1886	Apr. 8, 1886	Apr. 8, 1886	Out Oct. 11, 1892
329	Harry T. Jefferson	"	Apr. 5, 1886	Apr. 5, 1886	
330	C. P. Dehler	"	Apr. 2, 1886	Apr. 2, 1886	
331	Jno. H. Sanaman	"	Mch. 30, 1886	Mch. 30, 1886	
332	J. H. Barrickman	"	Apr. 12, 1886	Apr. 12, 1886	
333	Harry D. Shackelford	July 3, 1886	"	"	
334	S. H. Wise	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 30, 1886	Aug. 30, 1886	
335	C. L. Head	"	"	"	Out 1896
336	J. R. Stafford	"	Aug. 23, 1886	Aug. 23, 1886	
337	F. J. Pfingst	"	Aug. 21, 1886	Aug. 21, 1886	
338	Rudolph Finzer	"	"	"	
339	Thos. H. Boden, Sr.	"	Aug. 18, 1886	Aug. 18, 1886	
340	E. A. Coyle	"	Aug. 23, 1886	Aug. 23, 1886	
341	R. S. Brown	"	Aug. 18, 1886	Aug. 18, 1886	
342	Ernest Macpherson	Sep. 3, 1886	Sep. 3, 1886	Sep. 3, 1886	
343	H. M. Forman	Oct. 19, 1886	Oct. 19, 1886	Oct. 19, 1886	De. Jan. 14, 1890
344	J. B. Pendergrast	Sep. 14, 1886	"	"	De. Mch. 10, 1891
345	Louis M. Gex	Oct. 19, 1886	Oct. 19, 1886	Oct. 19, 1886	Di. Jan. 18, 1897
346	E. H. Gurlitz	Apr. 12, 1887	"	"	
347	Jesse M. Curtice	Apr. 18, 1887	Apr. 25, 1887	Apr. 25, 1887	
348	E. B. Green	"	Apr. 21, 1887	Apr. 21, 1887	
349	Henry A. Hoefler	"	Apr. 25, 1887	Apr. 25, 1887	
350	J. F. Merriwether	"	Apr. 28, 1887	Apr. 28, 1887	
351	Geo. H. Rommel	"	"	"	
352	John H. Weller	"	Apr. 21, 1887	Apr. 21, 1887	
353	John Howe	May 10, 1887	"	"	Di. Feb. 1, 1890
354	W. F. Howe	"	"	"	
355	Chas. Lewis	June 25, 1887	June 25, 1887	June 25, 1887	
356	T. W. Blackhart	July 18, 1887	Aug. 30, '87	Aug. 30, '87	Out Dec. 10, 1889
357	A. J. Jones	"	July 25, 1887	July 25, 1887	Out May 10, 1892
358	Geo. H. Webb	"	Aug. 18, '87	Aug. 18, '87	
359	Julius Hinzen, Jr.	Oct. 19, 1887	Oct. 27, 1887	Oct. 27, 1887	Di. Apr. 16, 1893
360	T. W. Eddins	Dec. 17, 1887	Dec. 29, 1887	Dec. 29, 1887	L. M. Feb. 11, '90
361	W. M. Higgins	"	"	"	Di. Jan. 2, 1891
362	H. A. Prout	Apr. 17, 1888	Apr. 17, 1888	Apr. 17, 1888	
363	Wm. H. Mead	June 12, 1888	"	"	
364	Alex. Duvall	July 10, 1888	"	"	De. Dec. 10, 1895
365	W. J. Rice	Sep. 19, 1888	Nov. 19, 1888	Nov. 19, 1888	
366	Wm. P. Johnson	"	Sep. 22, 1888	Sep. 22, 1888	
367	F. L. Klingman	"	Nov. 15, 1888	Nov. 15, 1888	
368	Samuel C. Clark	"	Nov. 22, 1888	Nov. 22, 1888	
369	S. E. Edmunds	"	Sep. 22, 1888	Sep. 22, 1888	
370	Chas. E. Hager	"	Nov. 19, 1888	Nov. 19, 1888	
371	C. E. Swift	"	Nov. 22, 1888	Nov. 22, 1888	Di. Sep. 10, 1894
372	R. H. Finzer	"	Nov. 15, 1888	Nov. 15, 1888	
373	E. F. Kimble	Nov. 30, 1888	Dec. 6, 1888	Dec. 6, 1888	
374	T. E. Brooks	"	Dec. 4, 1888	Dec. 4, 1888	
375	C. W. Rowland	"	"	"	Di. Aug. 14, 1890
376	J. B. Arbegust	"	Dec. 6, 1888	Dec. 6, 1888	

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. Tem.	
377	J. Walter Rose	Jan. 8, 1889			
378	J. M. Knott	Mch. 12, 1889			De. Aug. 11, 1896
379	D. M. Cleymer	"			De. Jan. 14, 1896
380	R. T. Nesbit	"			De. Aug. 11, 1896
381	W. R. Johnson	"			De. Mch. 10, 1891
382	J. A. McFerran		Mch. 21, '89	Apr. 1, 1889	De. Jan. 9, 1894
383	N. L. Varble		"	Mch. 28, '89	
384	John H. Cowies		"	Apr. 1, 1889	
385	Ernest Wedekind		"	Apr. 3, 1889	
386	John R. Adams		"	Mch. 29, 1889	
387	Wm. Manby		"	"	Di. Jan. 15, 1892
388	Jas. M. Hall		Mch. 21, 1889	"	
389	Henry Schuerman		"	Apr. 1, 1889	
390	Jos. Sauer		"	Mch. 29, 1889	
391	J. H. Laufer		"	Mch. 28, 1889	
392	Thos. R. Hills		"	Apr. 11, 1889	
393	Edward Meglemery		"	Apr. 1, 1889	
394	Chas. C. Early	June 11, 1889			
395	Horace S. Kearden		July 20, 1889	Aug. 2, 1889	
396	Geo. K. Lowell		"	"	
397	Chas. Sauer		"	July 27, 1889	
398	J. R. Guthrie		"	"	De. Jan. 14, 1896
399	Edwd T. Irwin		"	"	
400	J. J. Fischer		"	Aug. 2, 1889	Di. Dec. 23, 1896
401	Geo. F. Hoefer		"	Aug. 9, 1889	Died Mch. 1897
402	M. O. Meyers		Aug. 9, 1889	"	Out Jan. 10, 1893
403	J. T. Corley		Jan. 17, 1890	Jan. 18, 1890	De. Apr. 10, 1894
404	I. N. LeCompt		"	"	
405	Geo. W. Irwin		"	Jan. 24, 1890	
406	H. J. Eachart		"	"	Out Jan. 10, 1893
407	R. H. Talbott		Feb. 14, 1890	Feb. 15, 1890	
408	J. T. Wilson		"	Feb. 22, 1890	
409	J. W. B. Self		"	"	
410	C. D. Hasselbein		"	Feb. 15, 1890	
411	John Branch	Mch. 11, '90			
412	H. S. Manby		Mch. 21, '90	Mch. 22, '90	De. Jan. 9, 1894
413	W. D. Powell		"	"	De. Mch. 10, '96
414	R. E. Davenport	Apr. 8, 1890			
415	Claude L. Moses		Apr. 11, 1890	Apr. 18, 1890	
416	E. M. Wiley		"	Apr. 12, 1890	De. Mch. 10, '96
417	S. K. Newman		"	"	Di. Aug. 13, 1895
418	Fred. W. Hardwick		"	Apr. 18, 1890	
419	A. O. Revenaugh	May 13, 1890			
420	C. B. Duval		Oct. 17, 1890	Oct. 22, 1890	
421	J. F. Stumpf		"	Oct. 31, 1890	De. Feb. 9, 1897
422	Geo. Allen Birch		Jan. 16, 1891	Jan. 30, 1891	
423	Louis Vissman		"	Feb. 13, 1891	
424	Walter S. Splawn		"	Jan. 22, 1891	
425	Pulaski Leeds		"	Feb. 20, 1891	
426	Jerry Corkery		"	"	
427	Hal. T. Jefferson		Mch. 13, '91	Mch. 14, '91	
428	John Will. Jefferson		"	Mch. 18, '91	
429	Clements B. Johnstone		"	Mch. 20, '91	
430	Seth W. Denny		May 15, 1891	May 18, 1891	De. Jan. 10, 1893
431	Adam D. Scott	May 12, 1891			

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. Tem.	
432	Wm. T. Goodnor . . .	May 12, 1891	.....	.....	De. Jan. 12, 1892
433	A. McD. Decker . . .	.....	May 15, 1891	May 18, 1891	.....
434	Thos. D. McAuliffe . .	.....	"	June 4, 1891	.....
435	Clark H. Rae . . . .	.....	"	"	.....
436	C. A. Russ . . . . .	.....	June 12, 1891	June 13, 1891	.....
437	Sam'l Leidigh . . . .	.....	"	"	.....
438	Geo. W. Diefenbach . .	.....	"	July 6, 1891	.....
439	Wm. J. Kuh . . . . .	.....	"	"	.....
440	Wm. W. Crawford . . .	July 14, 1891	.....	.....	(See No. 51)
441	Sam'l Roberts . . . .	.....	Dec. 11, 1891	Dec. 23, 1891	.....
442	Jas P. Simmons . . . .	.....	"	Dec. 12, 1891	.....
443	Andrew S. Buchanan . .	.....	"	Dec. 21, 1891	.....
444	Fred'k Krauth . . . .	.....	"	Jan. 28, 1892	.....
445	Abraham E. Burchiel . .	.....	"	Dec. 19, 1891	Di. Sep. 14, 1895
446	Jno. J. McCullough . .	.....	"	Jan. 16, 1892	.....
447	Jas. A. Dennis . . . .	.....	"	Dec. 19, 1891	Out Nov. 13, 1894
448	Jas. P. Gregory . . . .	.....	"	Jan. 23, 1892	.....
449	Louis H. Matthes . . .	.....	"	Dec. 23, 1891	.....
450	Edward B. Swift . . . .	.....	Mch. 10, 1892	Mch. 23, 1892	.....
451	Wm. H. Swift . . . . .	.....	Dec. 11, 1891	Jan. 4, 1892	Di. Mch. 8, 1896
452	Irwin J. Turpin . . . .	.....	"	Dec. 12, 1891	.....
453	Thos. A. Weedon . . . .	.....	Mch. 23, 1892	Mch. 23, 1892	.....
454	Jos. A. Veiling . . . .	.....	Mch. 10, 1892	Apr. 2, 1892	Di. July 28, 1896
455	Louis R. Stark . . . .	.....	"	Mch. 25, 1892	.....
456	Frank J. Kiefer . . . .	.....	"	Mch. 23, 1892	.....
457	Alvis N. Webb	Mch. 8, 1892	.....	.....	.....
458	Wm. R. Toomey . . . .	.....	Mch. 10, '92	Mch. 28, '92	.....
459	Henry Babbian . . . .	.....	"	Mch. 21, '92	Out May 24, 1897
460	John F. Kellner . . . .	.....	"	Mch. 14, '92	.....
461	John N. Struck . . . .	.....	"	Mch. 12, '92	Di. Dec. 24, 1895
462	Daniel L. Sauer . . . .	.....	"	Mch. 14, '92	.....
463	Peter G. Berle . . . .	.....	"	Mch. 25, '92	.....
464	Daniel Rommel . . . .	.....	"	Apr. 2, 1892	.....
465	Jas. C. Poston . . . .	.....	"	Mch. 30, '92	.....
466	Jas. J. Douglas . . . .	.....	"	Mch. 22, '92	.....
467	John A. Seiler . . . .	.....	Dec. 29, 1892	Dec. 31, '92	.....
468	Leonard Parsons . . . .	.....	July 20, 1892	July 23, 1892	.....
469	Wm. Hewitt . . . . .	.....	Nov. 29, '92	Dec. 9, 1892	.....
470	Geo. Wilkes	June 14, 1892	.....	.....	.....
471	Stonewall J. Burford . .	.....	July 20, 1892	July 23, 1892	.....
472	John D. Utterback . . .	.....	Nov. 29, '92	Dec. 1, 1892	.....
473	Asa D. Clarke . . . .	.....	"	"	.....
474	Pinkney Varble . . . .	.....	"	Dec. 9, 1892	Out Dec. 9, 1895
475	Anselan Buchanan . . .	Dec. 13, 1892	.....	.....	.....
476	Henry C. Brandenburg . .	.....	Feb. 16, 1893	Feb. 16, 1893	.....
477	Chas. L. Chamberlain . .	.....	"	"	.....
478	Jas. G. Harris . . . .	.....	"	"	.....
479	Robt. W. Lindlay . . . .	.....	Oct. 18, 1893	Oct. 18, 1893	.....
480	Fred Balbian . . . . .	.....	Feb. 16, 1893	Feb. 16, 1893	Out May 24, 1897
481	Geo. O. Harris . . . .	.....	May 12, 1893	May 12, 1893	.....
482	Chas. Eggers . . . . .	.....	"	May 15, 1893	.....
483	John L. Fischer . . . .	.....	"	"	.....
484	Henry W. Lewis . . . .	.....	"	"	.....
485	Frank P. Payne . . . .	.....	"	May 12, 1893	.....
486	E. C. Dargan	June 13, 1893	.....	.....	.....

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. Tem.	
487	Wm. J. Nettleton . . .	July 11, 1893			
488	Harry Veasay	"			
489	Wm. H. Sohn		Oct. 18, 1893	Oct. 18, 1893	
490	Prior D. Plank		Jan. 19, 1894	Jan. 19, 1894	
491	Wm. Kopmeier		"	"	
492	John L. Adams		Mch. 5, 1894	Apr. 7, 1894	
493	Thos. H. Rubel		"	Apr. 6, 1894	
494	Wm. J. Yager		Apr. 20, 1894	Apr. 27, 1894	
495	Wm. P. Overstreet		Mch. 5, 1894	Apr. 7, 1894	
496	John Maas, Jr.		Apr. 20, 1894	Apr. 28, 1894	
497	Eugene B. Dye		"	Apr. 27, 1894	
498	Wesley G. Miller	May 8, 1894			Di. Aug. 21, 1895
499	John T. Christian	June 12, 1894			
500	Wm. C. McChord	"			De. Aug. 11, 1896
501	Wallace W. Morris		Sep. 21, 1894	Oct. 3, 1894	
502	Frank S. Lamar		"	Oct. 4, 1894	
503	Thos. J. Adams		"	Oct. 3, 1894	
504	Sidney S. Prather		"	Sep. 29, 1894	
505	Benj. D. Stout		"	Sep. 22, 1894	
506	Geo. B. Carter		"	"	
507	Chas. F. Troutman		"	Sep. 29, 1894	
508	Chas. R. Long Jr.		"	Oct. 4, 1894	
509	Frank J. Brucker		Dec. 21, 1894	Dec. 22, 1894	
510	Wm. Schlaefer		"	"	
511	John W. Raidt		Mch. 29, '95	Apr. 3, 1895	
512	John E. Leatherman		"	"	
513	Thos. D. Gibson		"	Mch. 30, '95	
514	Geo. F. Foster	Apr. 9, 1895			
515	John W. Browning	May 14, 1895			
516	Francis M. Porch	"			
517	Henry Heuser		June 13, 1895	July 6, 1895	
518	Rudolph F. Vogt		"	July 2, 1895	
519	Chas. T. Dearing		"	June 20, 1895	
520	Alfred N. Struck		"	June 27, 1895	
521	Wm. G. Buckner	Sep. 10, 1895			
522	Geo. W. Reichenberg	Apr. 14, 1896			
523	Geo. M. Thompson		Nov. 27, 1895	Nov. 30, 1895	
524	Mathew Woodson		"	Nov. 29, 1895	
525	Geo. W. Saulsberry		"	"	
526	Oscar Turner, Jr.		"	Dec. 4, 1895	
527	Robert M. Green		"	Nov. 30, 1895	
528	Jno L. Burchard		Mch. 13, 1896	Mch. 19, 1896	
529	Wm. J. Howell		"	"	
530	Louis N. Geldert		"	Mch 14, 1896	
531	Chas. C. Langhart		"	"	
532	Geo. J. Romiser		Apr. 23, 1896	Apr. 29, 1896	
533	John P. McFerrin	Apr. 14, 1896			
534	John C. Day	"			
535	Frank L. Gazzolo		Apr. 23, 1896	Apr. 25, 1896	
536	Thos. H. Baker		"	"	
537	Theo. D. Finck		"	"	
538	Oscar E. Rehm		"	Apr. 29, 1896	
539	Jas. F. LaRue	Apr. 14, 1896			
540	Wm. H. Bartholomew		Nov. 13, 1896	Nov. 17, 1896	
541	Wm. P. McIntosh		"	Nov. 18, 1896	

Reg. No.	NAME.	When He Became a			Remarks.
		Member.	Red C. Kt.	Kt. Tem.	
542	Chas. J. Comstock		Nov. 13, 1896	Nov. 20, 1896	
543	Everett C. Hedden		"	Nov. 14, 1896	
544	Herman Gernhart		"	Nov. 20, 1896	
545	Harper G. Ransbury		"	Nov. 18, 1896	
546	Benj. N. Cramer		"	Nov. 14, 1896	
547	Walter Evans		"	Nov. 17, 1896	
548	Aug. Schaeffer †		Feb. 14, 1881	Feb. 26, 1881	De. July 10, 1883
549	Edwin K. Milton		Apr. 9, 1897	Apr. 10, 1897	
550	Arthur C. Arthur		"	"	
551	Wm. G. Duncan		"	Apr. 23, 1897	
552	Arthur Jeans		"	Apr. 12, 1897	
553	Fred F. Kellner		"	Apr. 16, 1897	
554	Ernest McCown		"	Apr. 26, 1897	
555	Madison M. Hurley	Mch. 9, 1897			
556	John M. Borntrager		Apr. 9, 1897	Apr. 16, 1897	
557	Edward H. Stevens		"	Apr. 12, 1897	
558	Otis M. Barth		"	"	
559	John A. Crutcher		"	Apr. 10, 1897	
560	Albert P. Gans		"	Apr. 23, 1897	
561	Mat. B. Jones		"	Apr. 10, 1897	
562	Chas. H. Keeton		"	"	
563	John Murdock		"	"	
564	Robert F. Peak		"	Apr. 29, 1897	
565	Chas. G. Read		"	Apr. 10, 1897	
566	Jas. A. Yates		"	"	

† Left out of the official register by mistake.



Honorary Members.

George F. Evans, Louisville	November 12, 1872
John J. Badenoch, Chicago	March 11, 1884
A. V. H. Carpenter	" "
Thomas Currier, Chicago.	" "
Charles O. Hall, Cincinnati.	" "
W. T. Hilton.	" "
E. L. Lindsley, New Jersey	" "
Jesse Knight, Chicago	" "
George M. Moulton, Chicago	" "
John E. Norton, Chicago	" "
H. E. Purington, Chicago	" "
H. H. Pearson, San Francisco	" "
N. R. Ruckel, Indianapolis	" "
John E. Merrill	" "
Jesse Saxton	" "
J. Emory Tippet, Boston	" "
L. W. Campbell, Chicago	April 4, 1884
Frank M. Luse, Chicago	August 12, 1884
G. W. Stowe, Chicago	" "
George H. Warde, Chicago	" "
George H. Wilson, Chicago	" "
John T. Zimmerman, Chicago	" "
A. G. Caruth, Louisville	April 6, 1885
M. C. Peter, Louisville	" "
W. E. Bent	October 12, 1886
J. C. Loomis, Louisville	February 12, 1889
Frank H. Johnson, Louisville	December 13, 1892
William R. Johnson, Louisville	" "
Thomas J. Flournoy, Paducah	" "
R. H. Thompson, Louisville	" "
Samuel C. Lawrence, Boston	April 9, 1897
W. W. Colville, Pittsburg.	May 11, 1897
James Allie Hodges, Louisville	July 13, 1897



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