

Report
OF THE
Triennial Committee

OF THE
Grand Commandery of Knights Templars ²and
appendant order
OF
Massachusetts and Rhode Island
Massachusetts

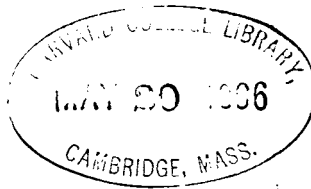
FOR THE
26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights
Templar of the United States, held in Boston,
Mass., August 27th-30th, 1895.



Boston, October 31, 1895.

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Samuel J. May, Jr.,
Boston

PRESS OF E. L. FREEMAN & SON,
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



Samuel C. Lawrence

Report of the Triennial Committee.



*Extract from the Annual Address of Right Eminent Sir
Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander, and the report
of the Triennial Committee, made at the Annual
Conclave of the Grand Commandery of
Knights Templars of Massachusetts and
Rhode Island, held October 31, 1895.*



The Triennial Conclave.

The recent Triennial Conclave held in this city, with all the stirring incidents which attended it, has left behind it impressions which will never fade from our memories. The presence of the Grand Encampment awoke to new life that feeling of loyal attachment which the Knights Templars of this jurisdiction have always entertained for the great governing body of the Order; and in the magnificent array of Templar chivalry, as the imposing column passed through the streets of the city, we proudly realized, as never before, the strength and dignity of the Order, and the high character of its membership; for fine as was the parade, the steady march of the column and the rare precision of military movement, in nothing did it excite more general admiration than in its personnel—presenting to the view some of the noblest

types of American manhood ; never was ideal republican citizenship better or more fully represented.

The presence of so large a body of visitors necessarily entailed a great amount of labor upon the committee—service most cheerfully rendered—and made heavy demands upon the resources of the city for the proper accommodation of our guests. Every needful arrangement was successfully carried out, and I think we may say that neither the Grand Commandery nor the Subordinate bodies failed in the duties of a generous hospitality. The warmest thanks of this Grand Body are due to its Commanderies for their prompt and liberal response to its call for contributions to the Triennial Fund ; for their enthusiastic interest in the success of the event ; for their full ranks and excellent military bearing on the occasion of the parade and especially for the courtesies and civilities which they extended individually and as bodies to the visiting Knights. Nor can we too gratefully recognize the friendly interest taken by the citizens of Boston in our visitors, to whom they extended a thousand attentions which are always deeply appreciated by strangers. All these kindnesses were deeply felt and most gratefully acknowledged by our guests, and indeed we have every assurance that our visitors left us with the most favorable impressions of the warmth and sincerity of a New England welcome. It could not be otherwise ; the Knights Templars of the whole Union are one in heart and purpose, and in whatever part of this broad land they meet, there they find a cordial greeting and a home.

I am sure that intimate contact with that great host of Knights Templars from other States, the constant interchange of courtesies and kindnesses, and the enthusiasm which is always kindled by fellowship with those who are enlisted in the same cause, have given us new inspiration and a fresh

access of the true Templar spirit ; and we may hope to realize from the occasion other benefits we have not foreseen. Apart from these considerations, I heartily congratulate this Grand Commandery and the Subordinate bodies upon the happy impulse which led them to invite the Grand Encampment to hold their session in Boston, and upon the success which has attended their efforts to give the visiting Sir Knights a reception worthy of the loyalty and hospitality of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The duty they owed to themselves and the guests who honored them with their presence has been well and nobly performed.

The pageant has passed ; the festal halls are closed and the lights extinguished ; but the glow of feeling, the memory of the kindly faces and pleasant words of old friends and of friends newly found—these will remain with us, a present joy and “a possession forever!”

As Chairman of the Triennial Committee I present a report of its proceedings :

BOSTON, October 31, 1895.

To the Grand Commandery :

The Committee on the Triennial Conclave respectfully submit an account of their proceedings subsequent to the report rendered at the semi-annual conclave of the Grand Commandery.

The committee were very busily engaged during the spring and summer months in the several departments of labor assigned to its members. It was determined at the start that no effort should be spared to make the event worthy of this Grand Commandery and its honored guests ; but liberal as were the views of the Committee as to the scale of preparation, the lapse of time developed the necessity for its continual enlargement. Not only suitable quarters had to be secured for the daily increasing host of intending visitors, but ample provision made for their reception and entertainment. There were constant calls for information from all parts of the country, and countless matters had to be attended to which had not presented themselves to the minds of the sub-committees till they came to

a full comprehension of the demands of such an occasion. We can state, however, that the plans for the entertainment of our visitors were matured in ample season, and that every feature of the programme as announced was promptly and successfully carried out.

Your Committee do not deem it necessary to enter upon a full detail of the work involved in the reception and entertainment of so great a multitude, nor do they wish to magnify their labors, they were labors of love throughout, and we can now cordially congratulate the Grand Commandery upon the result. We have the most gratifying assurances from every quarter that the members of the Grand Encampment and the visiting Sir Knights and their ladies were deeply impressed by the warmth and sincerity of the welcome they received in Boston; that they thoroughly enjoyed their visit; and that they left us with the kindest sentiments towards the Sir Knights of this jurisdiction.

The financial duties of the Committee were conducted under a careful system, appropriations and expenditures were rigidly scrutinized, and I am satisfied that full value was obtained for every dollar expended.

We are happy also to state that in the list of expenditures covering the whole period, no charge has been made for the entertainment of the Triennial Committee—all such expenses were met from private sources.

The accounts of the Sub-Committees and of the Treasurer of the Triennial Committee have been audited and found correct, and the report of the Finance Committee, giving a classified statement of the receipts and expenditures, has been approved by the Triennial Committee. The reports of several sub-committees, of the Treasurer of the Triennial Committee, and of the Finance Committee, with the duly approved vouchers for all expenditures, and also the records of the proceedings of the Triennial Committee, are lodged in the Archives of the Grand Commandery, under the charge of the Grand Recorder, for reference.

We give the following summary of the receipts and expenditures of the Triennial Committee :

RECEIPTS.

*Contributions from 45 Commanderies, as per list appended....	\$49,300 00
Profits realized from the Official Souvenir and receipts from other sources.....	29,787 23
Total.....	\$79,087 23

* \$1,635.00 additional, paid since October 31, 1896.

REPORT OF TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE.

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EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of the Grand Parade, Receptions and Entertainment of
the Grand Encampment, visiting Sir Knights and Ladies. \$67,026 40

Balance in bank. \$12,060 83

The following are the payments made by the several Commanderies :

NAME OF COMMANDERY.	Members.	Contribution Asked.	Amount Paid.
St. John.....	545	\$2,725 00	\$2,725 00
Boston.....	788	3,915 00	3,915 00
Newburyport.....	143	715 00	715 00
Washington.....	902	1,010 00	1,010 00
Worcester County.....	543	2,715 00	2,715 00
Springfield.....	570	2,850 00	2,850 00
De Molay.....	532	2,610 00	2,610 00
Holy Sepulchre.....	246	1,230 00	1,230 00
Pilgrim.....	805	1,525 00	1,525 00
Palestine.....	296	1,180 00	1,180 00
Milford.....	212	1,060 00	1,060 00
St. Bernard.....	96	490 00	490 00
Calvary.....	877	1,885 00	1,885 00
Haverhill.....	247	1,235 00	1,235 00
Old Colony.....	187	685 00	685 00
Sutton.....	266	1,330 00	705 00
Bethany.....	249	1,245 00	1,245 00
Winalow Lewis.....	142	710 00	710 00
Jerusalem.....	228	1,140 00	1,140 00
Hugh de Payens.....	261	1,305 00	1,305 00
St. Omer.....	231	1,155 00	1,155 00
Berkshire.....	130	650 00	650 00
Connecticut Valley.....	148	740 00	405 00
Woonsocket.....	165	825 00	825 00
Godfrey de Bouillon.....	231	1,150 00	1,150 00
Joseph Warren.....	223	1,115 00	1,115 00
Narragansett.....	114	570 00	570 00
William Parkman.....	224	1,120 00	1,120 00
Bristol.....	161	805 00	805 00
Northampton.....	117	585 00	585 00
South Shore.....	180	900 00	900 00
Trinity.....	169	845 00	845 00
Natick.....	148	740 00	740 00
Cœur de Lion.....	278	1,385 00	1,385 00
Gethsemane.....	170	850 00	850 00
Olivet.....	214	1,070 00	1,070 00
Athol.....	110	550 00	550 00
Bay State.....	257	1,285 00	1,285 00
Cyrus.....	160	800 00	800 00
St. Paul.....	88	440 00	440 00
Beaumont.....	217	1,085 00	1,085 00
Cambridge.....	125	625 00	625 00
Bethlehem.....	61	305 00	305 00
St. George.....	78	385 00	385 00
Orange.....	79	395 00	395 00

We submit herewith the following report of the Executive Committee

made to the Triennial Committee, recommending the adoption of certain votes contained therein :

BOSTON, Oct. 26, 1895.

To the Triennial Committee :

It appears by the report of the Finance Committee that there is an unexpended balance of \$12,060.88 in the treasury, and the Executive Committee recommend the adoption of the following votes :

Voted, That a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the contribution asked of the several Commanderies by the Grand Commandery be passed to their credit respectively, and that all sums then standing to their credit in excess of the required contribution aforesaid be refunded to them for their use.

Voted, that any balance left after the payments made to the Commanderies under the preceding vote and after the payment of any outstanding claims and any indebtedness hereafter incurred by the Executive Committee of the Triennial Committee, shall be paid into the treasury of the Grand Commandery for its use.

Voted, that the existence of the Triennial Committee be continued until its work is fully completed, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to use its discretion in the completion of the work.

Voted, that the furniture, as per list attached, purchased for \$578.69, to equip the headquarters of the Triennial Committee be presented to the Grand Commandery for its use at its headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

By SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,

Chairman.

These votes were unanimously adopted at a full meeting of the Triennial Committee, and the Committee recommended that its action be ratified and confirmed by the Grand Commandery, and its recommendation adopted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE,

By SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,

Chairman.

The Grand Commandery unanimously ratified and confirmed the action of the Triennial Committee and adopted the votes it recommended.



TRIENNIAL BADGE
of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Supplemental Report
OF THE
Triennial Committee.



Boston, November 12, 1895.

Report of the Triennial Committee.



To the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island:

As a matter of strict official duty we deem it proper to place upon permanent record, in addition to the report we have already rendered, a report in detail of the proceedings and events connected with the 26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, held in Boston, August 27th, 1895; for we may be sure that the Knights Templars of this jurisdiction will recur to these incidents, perhaps the most stirring in their annals, with an interest increasing with the lapse of time.

In response to an invitation issued March 25th, 1892, by Sir Eugene A. Holton, Eminent Commander of Boston Commandery, a meeting of the Councils of the Commanderies in Boston and its vicinity was held, April 1st, to consider the expediency of inviting the Grand Encampment to hold its Triennial Conclave of 1895 in the city of Boston. The matter was favorably discussed, and it was decided to call a meeting on the 15th of April ensuing, at which the Commander of every Commandery in the jurisdiction should be invited to be present and join in the deliberations. At the meeting thus called it was voted to recommend to the several Commanderies the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of Commandery that the Triennial Conclave for the year 1895 should be held in Boston.

Resolved, That we believe that by the earnest coöperation of the commanderies in this jurisdiction the Grand Encampment can be induced to hold said Triennial Conclave in Boston.

Resolved, That all the commanderies in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island be invited to lend their aid, support and influence to this undertaking.

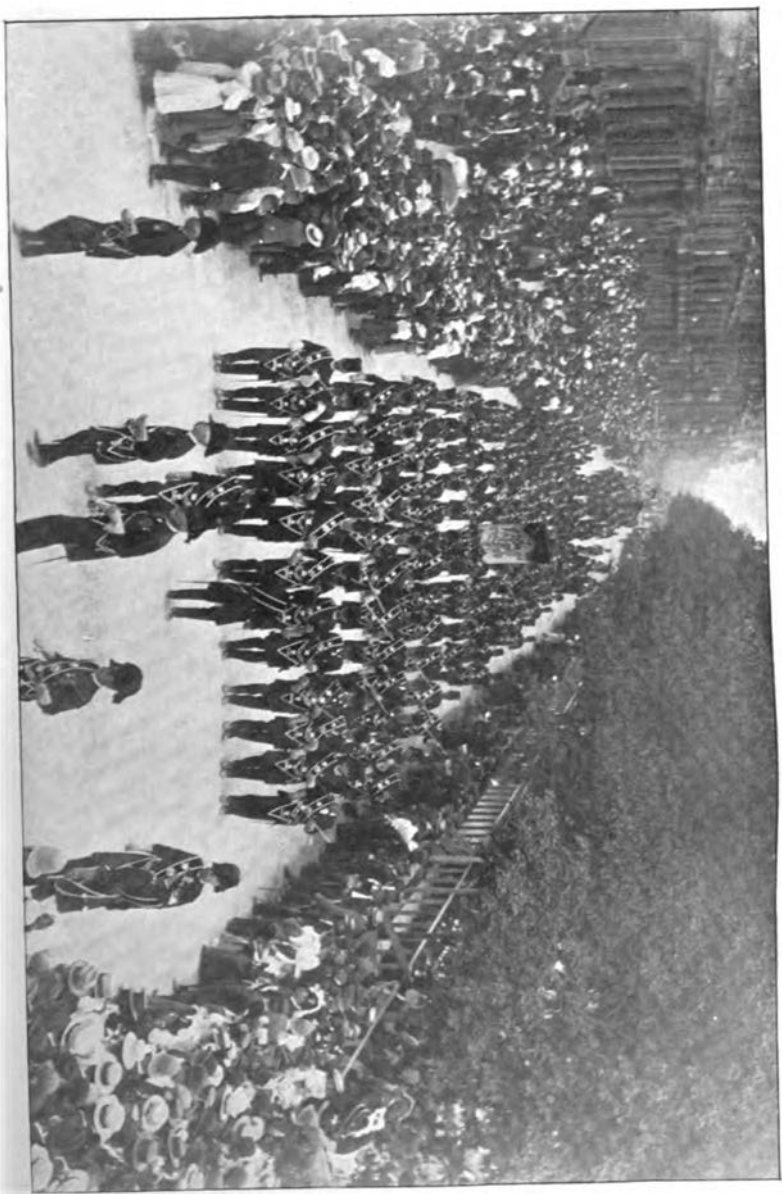
These resolutions were adopted by thirty-two commanderies in season for presentation to the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at its semi-annual conclave held May 25th, 1892, which heartily endorsed the action of the commanderies and voted to invite the Grand Encampment of the United States to hold its Triennial Conclave of 1895 in Boston, and a committee of twenty was appointed to use all honorable efforts to induce the Grand Body to accept the invitation so unanimously tendered.

At the Triennial Conclave in Denver, August 9th, 1892, the Committee on the Place of Meeting submitted the following report:

“The Committee to whom was referred the duty of selecting the next place of meeting for the Grand Encampment, beg leave to report that after having carefully considered the claims of the various cities, all of which tendered generous hospitalities, are of the opinion that, in view of the fact that the Grand Encampment has not met in the East for over forty years, that section of our country is entitled to consideration; and we therefore recommend that the city of Boston be selected as the place of meeting of the Twenty-Sixth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.”

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at its Annual Conclave, held October 27th, 1892, authorized the Grand Commander to appoint a committee to make proper arrangements “for the reception of the Grand Encampment and such visiting commanderies as may honor



View of the Procession, Commonwealth Avenue

the jurisdiction with their presence on the occasion of the 26th Triennial Conclave."

A committee of forty-three members was accordingly appointed at the next conclave, May 25th, 1893. The committee was enlarged from time to time, and finally consisted of the following members, representing every commandery in the jurisdiction.

TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE.



Chairman.

R. EM. SIR SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
Grand Commander.

Vice-Chairmen.

R. EM. SIR CHARLES C. FRY,
Past Grand Commander.

R. EM. SIR CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON,
Past Grand Commander.

Honorary Vice-Chairman.

V. EM. SIR HENRY W. RUGG,
Past Grand Commander,
and Junior Grand Warden of the Grand
Encampment of the U. S.

Secretary.

EM. SIR BENJAMIN W. ROWELL,
Grand Recorder.

Corresponding Secretary.

SIR WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE,
Captain General, Boston Commandery.

Treasurer.

SIR DANIEL W. LAWRENCE,
Boston Commandery.



BADGE OF THE TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE.

Grand Officers.

V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir William R. Walker, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir Walter Cutting, *Grand Captain General*.
 Em. Sir Rev. Thomas E. St. John, *Grand Prelate*.
 Em. Sir George L. Shepley, *Grand Senior Warden*.
 Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse, *Grand Junior Warden*.
 Em. Sir James H. Upham, *Grand Treasurer*.
 Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, *Grand Standard Bearer*.
 Em. Sir George E. Hilton, *Grand Sword Bearer*.
 Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan, *Grand Warder*.
 Em. Sir Albion F. Welch, *Grand Captain of Guards*.
 Em. Sir George H. Kenyon, *Grand Lecturer*.
 Em. Sir Freeman C. Hersey, *Grand Lecturer*.
 Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe, *Grand Lecturer*.
 Em. Sir Charles H. Crane, *Grand Lecturer*.
 Em. Sir Henry D. Wilder, *Grand Sentinel*.

Past Grand Commanders.

M. Em. Sir Benjamin Dean,	R. Em. Sir Edward P. Chapin.
<i>Past Grand Master.</i>	R. Em. Sir George H. Allen.
R. Em. Sir Charles A. Stott.	R. Em. Sir Edward L. Freeman.
R. Em. Sir Nelson W. Aldrich.	R. Em. Sir James Swords.
R. Em. Sir Caleb Saunders.	R. Em. Sir John P. Sanborn.
R. Em. Sir George H. Burnham.	R. Em. Sir Robt. H. Chamberlain.
	R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.

Members of the Grand Commandery.

Em. Sir George H. Rhodes, *P.C.*, St. John's Commandery.
 Em. Sir Hunter C. White, *P.C.*, St. John's Commandery.
 Em. Sir Charles I. Litchfield, *Comdr.*, Boston Commandery.
 Em. Sir James M. Gleason, *P.C.*, Boston Commandery.
 Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton, *P.C.*, Boston Commandery.
 Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols, *P.C.*, Boston Commandery.
 Em. Sir Orin J. Gurney, *Comdr.*, Newburyport Commandery.
 Em. Sir Oliver A. Roberts, *P.C.*, Newburyport Commandery.
 Em. Sir Green Davis, *P.C.*, Newburyport Commandery.

- Em. Sir John H. Wetherell, *P.C.*, Washington Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles A. Peabody, *Comdr.*, Worcester County Commandery.
Em. Sir George B. Buckingham, *P.C.*, Worcester County Commandery.
Em. Sir Samuel B. Spooner, *P.C.*, Springfield Commandery.
Em. Sir Orthello K. Merrill, *P.C.*, Springfield Commandery.
Em. Sir Edmund P. Kendrick, *P.C.*, Springfield Commandery.
Em. Sir William B. Learned, *Comdr.*, DeMolay Commandery.
Sir Edwin B. Holmes, *Capt. Genl.*, DeMolay Commandery.
Em. Sir Frank T. Dwinell, *P.C.*, DeMolay Commandery.
Em. Sir Arthur G. Pollard, *P.C.*, Pilgrim Commandery.
Em. Sir William Robinson, *P.C.*, Palestine Commandery.
Em. Sir Samuel P. Tenney, *P.C.*, Palestine Commandery.
Em. Sir Artemus B. Edmunds, *P.C.*, Milford Commandery.
Em. Sir J. Foster Bush, *Comdr.*, St. Bernard Commandery.
Em. Sir Samuel Wells, *P.C.*, St. Bernard Commandery.
Em. Sir Otis E. Weld, *P.C.*, St. Bernard Commandery.
Em. Sir Arthur W. Dennis, *P.C.*, Calvary Commandery.
Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders, *P.C.*, Haverhill Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles C. Osgood, *P.C.*, Haverhill Commandery.
Em. Sir Jeremiah T. Richmond, *P.C.*, Old Colony Commandery.
Em. Sir James Taylor, *P.C.*, Sutton Commandery.
Em. Sir Isaac N. Marshall, *P.C.*, Sutton Commandery.
Em. Sir D. Frank Robinson, *P.C.*, Bethany Commandery.
Em. Sir J. Albert Blake, *P.C.*, Winslow Lewis Commandery.
Em. Sir David A. Corey, *Comdr.*, Jerusalem Commandery.
Em. Sir Smith B. Harrington, *P.C.*, Hugh de Payens Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles E. Pierce, *P.C.*, St. Omer Commandery.
Em. Sir Theodore L. Kelly, *P.C.*, St. Omer Commandery.
Em. Sir Hiram O. Smith, *P.C.*, Connecticut Valley Commandery.
Em. Sir Seth S. Getchell, *P.C.*, Woonsocket Commandery.
Em. Sir Alfred H. Hartley, *P.C.*, Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery.
Em. Sir E. Bentley Young, *Comdr.*, Joseph Warren Commandery.
Em. Sir John Carr, *P.C.*, Joseph Warren Commandery.
Em. Sir B. Court Bentley, *P.C.*, Narragansett Commandery.
Em. Sir Thomas Kellough, *P.C.*, William Parkman Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles T. Witt, *P.C.*, William Parkman Commandery.
Em. Sir Owen B. Bestor, *P.C.*, Bristol Commandery.
Em. Sir Lemuel B. Field, *P.C.*, Northampton Commandery.

Em. Sir Thomas J. Evans, *Comdr.*, South Shore Commandery.
Em. Sir Zachariah L. Bicknell, *P.C.*, South Shore Commandery.
Em. Sir George Cushing, *P.C.*, South Shore Commandery.
Em. Sir J. Frank Child, *P.C.*, Trinity Commandery.
Em. Sir James Downs, *P.C.*, Natick Commandery.
Em. Sir William T. Rowe, *P.C.*, Cœur de Lion Commandery.
Em. Sir Lewis E. Binney, *P.C.*, Gethsemane Commandery.
Em. Sir George T. Coppins, *P.C.*, Gethsemane Commandery.
Em. Sir George W. Bishop, *P.C.*, Athol Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles C. Bixby, *P.C.*, Bay State Commandery.
Em. Sir Henry N. Bates, *P.C.*, Cyprus Commandery.
Em. Sir George L. Lang, *P.C.*, Cyprus Commandery.
Em. Sir Walter S. Carr, *P.C.*, St. Paul Commandery.
Em. Sir Frederick J. Foss, *P.C.*, Beauseant Commandery.
Em. Sir T. Frederick Martin, *P.C.*, Beauseant Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles Harris, *P.C.*, Cambridge Commandery.
Em. Sir Edwin A. Bradley, *P.C.*, Bethlehem Commandery.
Em. Sir Edward L. Giddings, *P.C.*, St. George Commandery.
Em. Sir Walter M. Wright, *P.C.*, Orange Commandery.

Sir Knights.

Sir J. Gilman Waite, Boston Commandery.
Sir Herbert A. Rhoades, Boston Commandery.
Sir John H. Collamore, Boston Commandery.
Sir George W. Storer, Boston Commandery.
Sir Albert L. Richardson, Boston Commandery.
Sir Thomas M. Carter, Boston Commandery.
Sir Albert T. Whiting, Boston Commandery.
Sir Ferdinand M. Trifet, Boston Commandery.
Sir Joseph W. Work, Boston Commandery.
Sir Roland H. Boutwell, Boston Commandery.
Sir Henry G. Fay, Boston Commandery.
Sir John S. Damrell, Boston Commandery.
Sir J. Arthur Jacobs, Boston Commandery.
Sir J. Stover Jacobs, Boston Commandery.
Sir Sereno D. Nickerson, DeMolay Commandery.
Sir John Mack, DeMolay Commandery.
Sir Horace E. Marion, DeMolay Commandery.

Sir Albert Geiger, DeMolay Commandery.
 Sir Charles E. Phipps, St. Bernard Commandery.
 Sir Joseph L. White, St. Omer Commandery.
 Sir Archibald T. Davison, St. Omer Commandery.
 Sir Seranus Bowen, Joseph Warren Commandery.
 Sir Edward Weston Nichols, Cœur de Lion Commandery.
 Sir Frederick B. Carpenter, Beauseant Commandery.



SUB-COMMITTEES.



Executive Committee.

R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence,	Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir James M. Gleason.
Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell,	Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton.
<i>Secretary.</i>	Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry.	Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson.	Em. Sir J. Albert Blake.
R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.	Sir Edwin B. Holmes.
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger.	Sir Daniel W. Lawrence.

Finance.

R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry,	R. Em. Sir George H. Burnham.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Walter Cutting.
Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell,	Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.
<i>Secretary.</i>	Em. Sir Charles Harris.
Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe.	

Hotels.

R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule,	Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger.
Sir Albert L. Richardson,	Em. Sir William T. Rowe.
<i>Secretary.</i>	Sir Joseph W. Work.

Transportation.

Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders,	Sir Joseph L. White.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir George L. Lang.
Sir George W. Storer, <i>Secretary.</i>	Em. Sir George W. Bishop.
Em. Sir Isaac N. Marshall.	Em. Sir George H. Rhodes.

Auditing.

R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry,	Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe, <i>Secretary.</i>
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.

Badges.

Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton,	Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Hunter C. White.
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger,	Em. Sir Arthur G. Pollard.
<i>Secretary.</i>	

Publications.

Sir Edwin B. Holmes, <i>Chairman.</i>	R. Em. Sir James Swords.
Sir Charles E. Phipps,	Em. Sir Charles Harris.
<i>Secretary and Treasurer.</i>	Em. Sir Smith B. Harrington.

Printing.

Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell,	R. Em. Sir Caleb Saunders.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Theodore L. Kelly.
Sir Albert L. Richardson,	Em. Sir Thomas Kellough.
<i>Secretary.</i>	

Horses and Horse Equipments.

Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan,	R. Em. Sir George H. Allen.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir George Cushing.
Em. Sir Chas. E. Pierce, <i>Secretary.</i>	

Music.

Em. Sir James M. Gleason,	Sir Thomas M. Carter, <i>Secretary.</i>
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Frederick J. Foss.

Carriages.

Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols,	Sir Herbert A. Rhoades, <i>Secretary.</i>
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Charles H. Crane.

Halls and Decorations.

Em. Sir J. Albert Blake,	Em. Sir Frank T. Dwinell.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Thomas Kellough.
Sir J. Gilman Waite, <i>Secretary.</i>	Sir William B. Lawrence.

Press.

Sir Albert L. Richardson,	Sir Joseph W. Work, <i>Secretary.</i>
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Charles E. Pierce.

Excursions.

Em. Sir Charles T. Witt,	Em. Sir Thomas Kellough.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.
Em. Sir William Robinson,	Em. Sir George Cushing.
<i>Secretary.</i>	

Exhibition Drill.

Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger,	Em. Sir George H. Rhodes.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir T. Frederick Martin.
Sir Ferdinand M. Trifet, <i>Secretary.</i>	Em. Sir Thomas J. Evans.

Theaters.

Sir Daniel W. Lawrence, <i>Chairman.</i>	Sir Joseph L. White, <i>Secretary.</i>
	Sir Roland H. Boutwell.

Medical Staff.

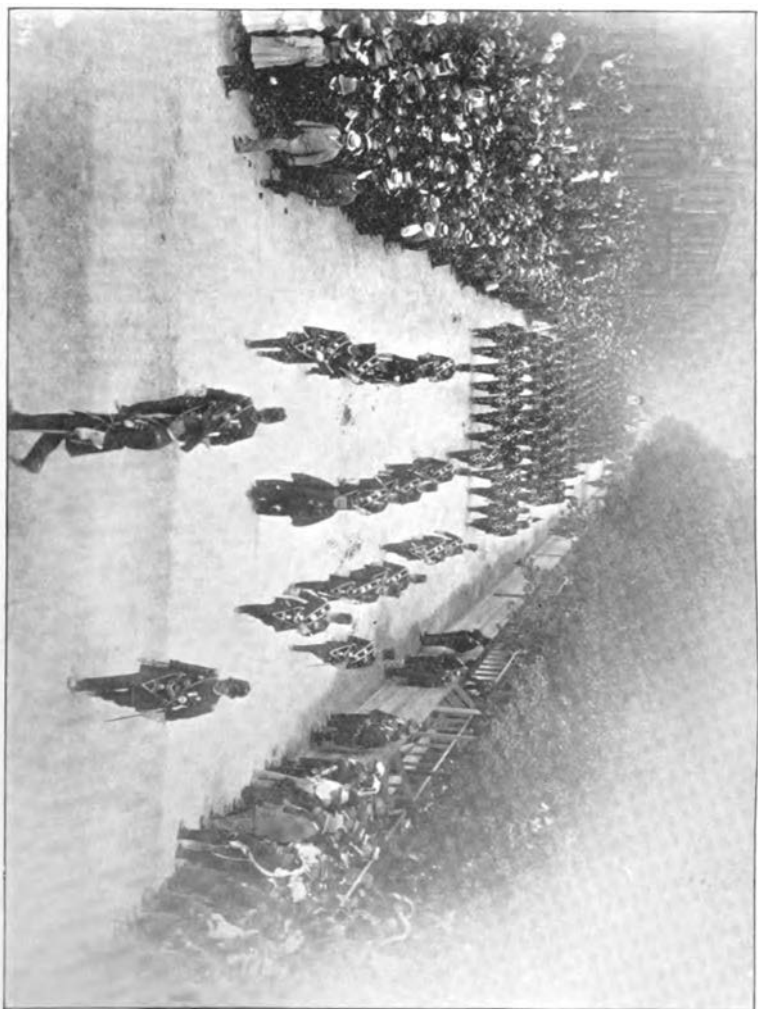
Em. Sir Freeman C. Hersey, M. D.,	Em. Sir George H. Kenyon, M. D.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Sir Horace E. Marion, M. D.
Em. Sir J. Foster Bush, M. D.,	Sir Archibald T. Davison, M. D.
<i>Secretary.</i>	

Headquarters of the Grand Commandery, at Hotel Brunswick.

V. E. Sir Eugene H. Richards,	Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>
	Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe.

Committee, Masonic Temple.

R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule,	Sir Sereno D. Nickerson.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Oliver A. Roberts.
Sir Henry G. Fay, <i>Secretary.</i>	Sir John H. Collamore.



View of the Procession, Commonwealth Avenue.

Banquet at the Vendome.

Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan,	Em. Sir Charles E. Pierce,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>
Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe.	

Reception at Mechanics Building.

R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence,	Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir James M. Gleason.
Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell,	Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton.
<i>Secretary.</i>	Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry.	Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson,	Em. Sir J. Albert Blake.
R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.	Sir Edwin B. Holmes.
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger.	Sir Daniel W. Lawrence.

Banquet at Mechanics Hall.

Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton.	R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.
Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders.	

Grand Stands.

Sir Albert Geiger, <i>Chairman.</i>	Sir John S. Damrell.
Sir J. Arthur Jacobs, <i>Secretary.</i>	Sir J. Stover Jacobs.
Sir John Mack.	

Reception Committee.

R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry,	Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse.
<i>Chairman.</i>	Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger.
Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell,	Em. Sir George E. Hilton.
<i>Secretary.</i>	Em. Sir Albion F. Welch.
V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards.	Em. Sir Charles H. Crane.
Em. Sir William R. Walker.	Em. Sir James M. Gleason.
Em. Sir Walter Cutting.	Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols.
Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.	Em. Sir Arthur G. Pollard.
Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton.	Em. Sir Samuel P. Tenney.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson.	Em. Sir Arthur W. Dennis.
R. Em. Sir James Swords.	Em. Sir Charles C. Osgood.
R. Em. Sir John P. Sanborn.	Em. Sir J. Albert Blake.
R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.	Em. Sir David A. Corey.

Em. Sir Smith B. Harrington.	Em. Sir William B. Learned.
Em. Sir Frank F. Preble.	Sir Henry R. Dunton.
Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders.	Sir Edwin B. Holmes.
Em. Sir Theodore L. Kelly.	Em. Sir Henry T. Holmes.
Em. Sir Charles T. Witt.	Sir Edward G. Tutein.
Em. Sir William T. Rowe.	Sir William Martin.
Em. Sir Lewis E. Binney.	Em. Sir J. Foster Bush.
Em. Sir George T. Coppins.	Sir Benjamin L. M. Tower.
Em. Sir Charles C. Bixby.	Sir Charles E. Phipps.
Em. Sir Henry N. Bates.	Em. Sir Thomas G. Pinnock.
Em. Sir Frederick J. Foss.	Sir Ira Vaughn.
Em. Sir T. Frederick Martin.	Sir Arthur T. Way.
Em. Sir Charles Harris.	Em. Sir Elisha B. Sears.
Em. Sir George H. Rhodes.	Sir Edward K. Boardman.
Em. Sir Edwin Wright.	Sir Heman J. Pettengill.
Em. Sir W. Howard Walker.	Em. Sir James Hill.
Em. Sir Otis E. Weld.	Sir William H. Puffer.
Em. Sir Horace E. Whitney.	Sir Thomas F. Christian.
Em. Sir Frank C. Hersey.	Em. Sir E. Bentley Young.
Em. Sir Albert H. White.	Sir Charles E. Draper.
Em. Sir Solomon A. Bolster.	Sir Edwin S. Davis.
Em. Sir Bowdoin S. Parker.	Em. Sir William G. Smith.
Em. Sir Daniel W. Jones.	Sir Edward G. Graves.
Em. Sir Richard Beeching.	Sir Charles A. Estey.
Em. Sir Zachariah L. Bicknell.	Em. Sir Thomas J. Evans.
Em. Sir James Downs.	Sir Francis A. Bicknell.
Em. Sir George T. Ambrose.	Sir Andrew J. Garey.
Em. Sir George Breeden.	Em. Sir George F. Mullett.
Em. Sir Charles O. Fox.	Em. Sir Frank K. Porter.
Em. Sir J. Herbert Bowen.	Sir Clarence Tebbetts.
Em. Sir George F. Proctor.	Sir Samuel Shaw.
Em. Sir George F. Walker.	Em. Sir R. Everett Hilliard.
Em. Sir George W. Walker.	Sir Charles A. Alley.
Em. Sir Edwin A. Bradley.	Sir Lewis B. Breer.
Em. Sir Melville P. Morrell.	Em. Sir George Miles.
Em. Sir Charles I. Litchfield.	Sir G. Walter Capen.
Sir Henry H. Litchfield.	Sir Lawrence M. Gould.
Sir William B. Lawrence.	Em. Sir Jesse Cudworth.

Sir Frederick T. Hawley,	Sir James D. Ronimus.
Sir George L. Griffin.	Sir Henry N. Sawyer.
Em. Sir Charles O. Welch.	Sir Thomas F. Temple.
Sir Charles M. Pear.	Sir Anthony Cunio.
Sir John G. Thorogood.	Sir Seranus Bowen.
Em. Sir Clarence O. Hood.	Sir Frank W. Mead.
Sir Samuel A. F. Whipple.	Sir James H. Freeland.
Sir Charles I. Baker.	Sir Horace W. Stickney.
Sir Daniel W. Lawrence.	Sir Henry N. Fisher.
Sir J. Gilman Waite.	Sir Albert A. Sutherland.
Sir Albert L. Richardson.	Sir William A. Waterhouse.
Sir Albert T. Whiting.	Sir Samuel W. Creech.
Sir Ferdinand M. Trifet.	Sir Charles M. Avery.
Sir Henry G. Fay.	Sir John W. Chapman.
Sir Roland H. Boutwell.	Sir Frank C. Hyde.
Sir Josiah T. Dyer.	Sir Theophilus H. Smith.
Sir Augustus Ridgeway.	Sir Richard Briggs.
Sir John H. Bowker.	Sir William G. Shillaber.
Sir Rosewell B. Lawrence.	Sir Levi S. Gould.
Sir William H. Pattee.	Sir George H. Towle.
Sir William C. Ulman.	Sir Dudley S. McDonald.
Sir James A. Davis,	Sir Moses C. Plummer.
Sir Samuel I. Coy.	Sir Edward H. Wise.
Sir J. Alba Davis.	Sir Martin M. Simmon.
Sir Albert A. Folsom.	Sir Arthur F. Kellough.
Sir Jacob Fottler.	Sir Joseph A. Verge.
Sir Sidney M. Hedges.	Sir Joseph Galm.
Sir Samuel F. Hubbard.	Sir Henry S. Milton.
Sir John H. Lakin.	Sir Harry H. Hunt.
Sir J. Henry Norcross.	Sir Thomas W. Hough.
Sir John H. North.	Sir Arthur H. Newman.
Sir Thomas J. Olys.	Sir John H. Studley.

Sir John H. Studley, Jr.

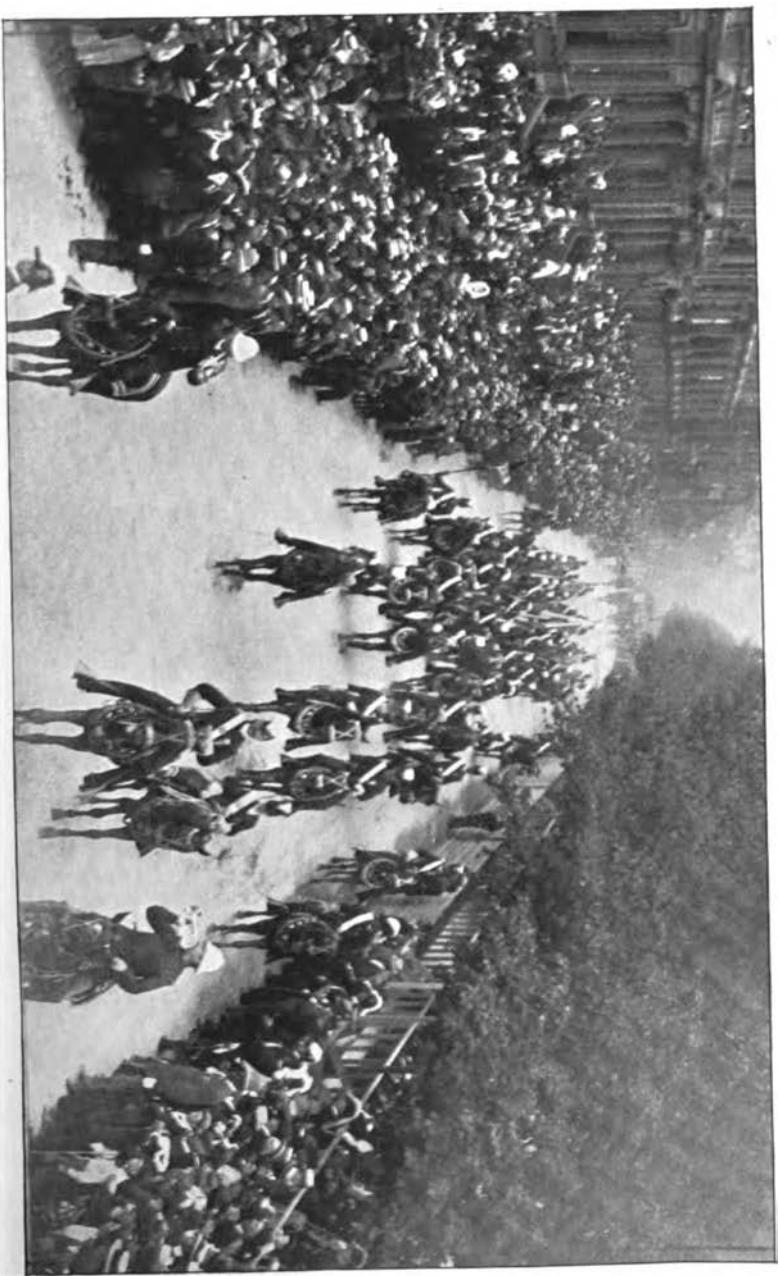
The Triennial Committee was promptly organized and entered at once upon its duties. Headquarters were established in the offices of the Grand Commandery at 28 School street, and after May 1st, 1894, several adjacent rooms were

secured to meet the demands of the increasing business. For the week preceding the Triennial Conclave, and during its continuance, we were fortunate in being able to secure large rooms in the Old Public Library Building on Boylston street, near the Masonic Temple, for the use of a number of committees who then required ampler quarters for the accommodation of the crowd of callers.

It was early seen that the committee must work to definite ends. After mature deliberation, plans were adopted, covering the general features of the programme for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Encampment and visiting Sir Knights. Sub-committees were appointed for special departments of service, and the business of preparation was properly systemized. All the meetings of the committees were fully attended, and lively interest was always manifested in the furtherance of the work.

It was well understood from the first that a large sum of money would be needed to meet the requirements of the undertaking, for it was determined from the beginning that arrangements should be made on a scale befitting the dignity and liberality of the Knights Templars of the jurisdiction. Various methods for raising the necessary funds were discussed, and, on the recommendation of the committee, the Grand Commandery at the semi-annual conclave held in Providence, May 24th, 1894, unanimously adopted the following vote:

"Voted, That in order to meet the expenses to be incurred in the proper reception of the Knights Templars of the United States at the Triennial Conclave, to be held in Boston next year, it will be necessary for every commandery in this jurisdiction to contribute, and each commandery is hereby earnestly requested to contribute, into the general fund for the Triennial Reception Committee for its use a sum of money equal to a contribution of five dollars (\$5) by each member."



View of the Procession, Commonwealth Avenue.

To the call thus made upon them the commanderies responded in a most generous spirit, contributing the sum of \$50,940. From advertisements inserted in the Official Souvenir, and from other similar sources, an additional amount of \$29,787.23 was realized, making the total sum received \$80,727.23. And here we may say that the financial methods of the committee were carefully systemized and safeguarded. All requests for appropriations from the sub-committees were referred to the finance committee, and on its recommendations only were appropriations made by the general committee. All contracts were carefully scrutinized, and it is believed that in all cases the committee realized a full return for the money expended, a dollar's worth for every dollar; and it is pleasant to state that in their dealings with contracting parties the committees were met in a spirit of fairness and liberality. The feelings of the entire community seemed to be in sympathy with the efforts made to bring the occasion up to the fullest measure of success.

Such in brief was the nature of the early preparations made to meet the demands of the coming event. No reference, however, has been made to the large sums, amounting in the aggregate to more than one hundred thousand dollars, raised and expended by the eighteen Commanderies located in Boston and its vicinity, for the purposes of entertainment; nor to the very considerable sums raised by the other twenty-seven Commanderies in the jurisdiction and devoted to the hospitable entertainment of our visitors in Boston and at home.

FUNCTIONS AND WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEES.



Executive Committee.

The chairman and the two vice-chairmen of the Triennial Committee, and the chairmen of the eleven sub-committees first appointed, constituted the Executive Committee with power to act in the intervals between the sessions of the Triennial Committee in all cases of emergency, subject, however, to the final approval of the Triennial Committee.

Financial and Auditing Committees.

Upon the Finance Committee, R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry, Chairman, devolved the duty of passing upon all requests for appropriations, their approval being required before the requests could reach the General Committee for its action; of approving all bills before their payment, and, in fine, of a general oversight of the finances.

All the accounts with the duly approved vouchers were audited by the Auditing Committee, R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry, Chairman.

Committee on Hotels.

The Committee on Hotels, R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule, Chairman, was organized immediately after its appointment, and at once entered upon the performance of its duties. During the period of the eighteen months preceding the Triennial, two members of the Committee, Sir Knights Albert L. Richardson, its Secretary, and Joseph W. Work,

were in constant attendance at its headquarters, 28 School street, and from first to last the Chairman and other members of the Committee contributed freely of their time and attention to the work in hand. Circulars with blank returns were sent to the proprietors of hotels, asking for information as to the number of rooms available during the Triennial week, the number of people who could be accommodated, and the rate per day. No effort was spared to obtain comfortable and desirable quarters for the visiting Knights and their ladies.

It was soon found that the accommodations afforded by the hotels of the city, ample as they are under ordinary circumstances, would not meet the demand of the vast influx of visitors, and the Committee put themselves in communication with private parties who had houses or rooms to let during the session of the Grand Encampment. As many as possible of the public and private halls and rooms of large size in the city were also early secured with a view to their use by the Commanderies as headquarters.

The invitations to visit Boston during the Conclave, sent by the Triennial Committee to all the Commanderies in the country, resulted in a large correspondence, which increased with the approach of the Triennial Conclave. Delegations were received from Commanderies looking for quarters, and every facility was extended to them in furtherance of their purpose. The comfort of such committees was carefully looked after, and we feel sure that none of the duties of hospitality were forgotten.

Members of the Committee accompanied the delegations and assisted in their selections of quarters. No contract was made until the rooms with their furnishings had been carefully inspected, and in every case where an agreement was reached a printed form of contract, furnished by the

Committee, was filled out and signed by both parties. We are glad to be able to state that the rates charged were in all cases reasonable, and in no instance was there an attempt at extortion. There was a general expression of satisfaction on the part of the Commanderies with the character of the accommodations furnished them.

The Hotel Committee can be justly congratulated upon the success of their long-extended labors. During the time of the utmost pressure for accommodations, and up to the last moment, the surplus of rooms placed at their disposal would have accommodated three thousand more visitors: to this extent the Committee always kept ahead of the demand. The records of the Committee show that accommodations were provided for 25,516 visitors under duly signed contracts. It is to be remembered that in addition to the unparalleled number thus provided for, a large number of Sir Knights obtained quarters without the intervention of the Committee.

Committee on Transportation.

The Committee on Transportation, Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders, chairman, made arrangements at an early date with the several Passenger Associations of the country, for reduced and satisfactory rates of transportation for the visiting Knights, and obtained such liberal allowances of time for the limits of the tickets, as would enable the Sir Knights to combine with their pilgrimages visits to the various interesting and historical places with which New England abounds. They also secured from the railroad and steamship lines centering in Boston, such favorable excursion rates to prominent and desirable points as would enable our friends to visit the places with the least expenditure of time and money.

Such information as the Committee obtained was embodied



Washington Street, in Advance of the Procession.

in a circular under date of March 11, 1895, and mailed to every Grand and subordinate Commandery in the United States. Information and suggestions regarding the transportation of baggage, and offers of assistance in connection with transportation matters were also cordially tendered.

Accompanying the circular, was a map of Boston, prepared by the Committee, upon which was delineated the principal streets and electric car lines, together with the location of the various stations and wharves where the transportation lines land and receive passengers—and the locations by street numbers of every organization which had at that date selected its quarters.

During the few days previous to the Triennial, while the various bodies were arriving, and until its close, the Committee were constantly on duty in connection with the Reception Committee, furnishing information as to the arrival of organizations and rendering such assistance as was needed in the line of their duty.

The Committee made arrangements for the presence at their headquarters at the Hotel Vendome, during the entire week, of agents of the various railroads, who greatly facilitated the transaction of all kinds of business connected with transportation. These headquarters were also used as a bureau of general information.

As an interesting fact, the Committee state that the official returns of the various steam railroads show that the number of people they carried into and out of Boston on the day of the grand parade was 337,163. The returns of the electric lines show they carried 782,433 passengers, making a grand total of 1,119,596 passengers—the largest number ever reported for a single day. It is pleasant to recall the fact that in handling this vast number, no serious mishap occurred, and not a single passenger was injured.

Committee on Horses and Horse Equipments.

The Committee on Horses and Horse Equipments, Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan, Chairman, found that it would devolve upon them to furnish horses and equipments to all such officers as applied for them, including the aids of the Chief Marshal, the Chiefs of the thirteen divisions and members of their staffs, officers of grand commanderies, guidons, trumpeters, etc. Besides the call thus made upon them, the Committee had to provide five mounted commanderies with horses, and most of them with equipments.

By careful canvassing and advertising the Committee were able to provide 425 horses suitable for the purposes of parade, thus filling all the requisitions made upon them. Finding it impossible to hire a full supply of equipments, the Committee bought a hundred saddles and bridles to meet the deficiency. More than one-third of the officers furnished their own mounts and equipments, with the exception to a large extent of housings, which the Committee supplied.

It is estimated that there were over seven hundred mounted Sir Knights in the procession.

Committee on Music.

The Committee on Music, Em. Sir James M. Gleason, Chairman, and Sir Thomas M. Carter, Secretary, assisted all parties desiring it in procuring music for the various purposes of the Triennial week, and rendered valuable service in this behalf. They supplied a large number of commanderies with military bands, drum corps and other music for parades, excursions and receptions. The majority of the visiting commanderies, however, brought their best local bands with them, and on the day of the Grand Parade, the

very liberal supply of music and its superior quality were features which excited very favorable comment. One hundred and thirty-seven bands, besides numerous drum corps, were distributed through the line.

Committee on the Press.

The Committee on the Press, Sir Albert L. Richardson, Chairman, no sooner entered upon their duties than they found plenty of work cut out for their hands. The newspapers were eager for any intelligence that could be furnished, and great pains were taken by the Committee to give it to them in a complete form and with all possible promptitude. The service thus rendered was appreciated by the Boston dailies, and the Associated and the United Press. Certainly too high praise cannot be given to the press of the country, and especially that of Boston, for the remarkable enterprise they displayed in furnishing full and accurate reports of every movement and event connected with the Triennial, together with sketches, historical and biographical, often handsomely illustrated. The Triennial Committee gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness to the newspapers for the wide popular interest they helped to create in the success of the Triennial, and they thoroughly appreciate the able and sympathetic treatment which the events connected with the holding of the Triennial Conclave in Boston received at their hands.

Committee on Printing.

The Committee on Printing, Eminent Sir Benjamin W. Rowell, Chairman, had full charge of all matter for publication emanating from the Triennial Committee, with the exception of the Official Souvenir and the documents issued by

the Committee on Transportation. A great variety of publications including official programmes, orders, maps, circulars, invitations, etc., were issued and distributed by the Committee, after having received revision at their hands. All printing was done under carefully considered contracts, and at the lowest price for which work of equal grade could anywhere be secured. The publications issued under the direction of the Committee were printed in the best style of typography, and some of them were of high artistic finish.

Committee on Publications.

The special duty assigned to the Committee on Publications, Sir Edwin B. Holmes, Chairman, was the preparation and publication of a Souvenir for free distribution among the visiting Sir Knights.

One purpose of the Souvenir was to make it a medium for the conveyance of such information as would be interesting and serviceable to our visitors. It contained a list of the officers of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States; the personnel of the Triennial Committee and its subordinate committees; the order of events during the Triennial week; an historical sketch of the Order of Knights Templars, by V. Em. Sir Henry W. Rugg; a recital of incidents in the early history of Masonry in Massachusetts, by Sir Sereno D. Nickerson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; a list of places, buildings, monuments, etc., of historic interest; a register of all the visiting Bodies, with the locations of their respective headquarters.

The second purpose of the Souvenir was altogether financial—the raising of additional funds to meet the expenses incidental to the Triennial. It was seen at once that with its large circulation the Souvenir would afford an excellent me-



OFFICIAL TRIENNIAL BADGE.
Boston, 1895.

dium for advertisers. The Committee directed their attention to securing advertisements from corporations and prominent houses, and their efforts were crowned with unusual success. Alternate pages of the Souvenir were allotted to advertisers, and at such rates as secured a very handsome margin of profit from this source; and we believe the advertisers realize an equal advantage from a publication so widely diffused, and sure to be long treasured by its possessors. The Souvenir is profusely and elegantly illustrated, and is a very attractive work of its class. Ten thousand copies were distributed during the week of the Conclave.

Committee on Badges.

The Committee on Badges, Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton, Chairman, gave much attention to the merit of design and the artistic finish of the badges which were prepared under their supervision. The badges have given universal satisfaction, and will doubtless be kept as precious memorials of the 26th Triennial Conclave.

The first badge issued by the Committee was made of gilt and enamel, and was known as the Triennial Badge, to be worn by Sir Knights at the Conclave. It is described in heraldic terms as follows:

A cross of Salem purple, bearing that of the hospital gules, charged with the seal of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and encircled with the inscription, "26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, K. T., of the U. S.," pendant from two swords in saltier, points upward, whereon is a scroll, enarched, displaying the words, "Boston, 1895," and the arms of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Crest, a knight's helmet.

With this badge was issued a lapel button in gilt. The

design is founded on a local allusion, being a representation of a "pot of beans" having the cross of Salem between the characters "B" and "95."

Duplicates of the regular Triennial badge already described were manufactured of solid silver in the form of belt buckles for the use of the visiting ladies.

The second badge, of gilt and enamel, was designed to be worn by the officers and members of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is described as follows:

A Templar cross, red, bearing thereon the Malta cross, white, charged with the cross of Salem, purple, encircled by a ribbon and wreath. In the scroll above appears the inscription, "26th Triennial Conclave." On the arms of the Malta cross appears, "G. E. of the U. S." (Grand Encampment of the United States). The whole is pendant from a scroll charged with St. George and the Dragon, and displaying the words, "Grand Com'dy of Mass. and R. I., Boston, 1895."

The third badge, of gilt and enamel, worn by the members of the Triennial Committee, was thus designed:

On a scallop shell of delicately tinted enamel is displayed a mounted knight in full armor supporting a beauseant bearing the word, "Boston." At the top of the shell is the word, "Committee." At the base of the shell are branches of laurel, the stems tied together by a ribbon, all of gilt metal. The ribbon bears the date "1895."

It is but fair to mention that Messrs. E. L. Logee & Co., of Providence, R. I., were the contractors for the manufacture of the above-mentioned badges. The firm met all their engagements in the most satisfactory manner and the quality of their work was of the highest standard.

The fourth badge, worn at the Parade by the Chief

Marshal, his Aids, the Chiefs of Divisions and their Aids, consisted of a medal pendant from a pin composed of a passion cross and sword crossed, a helmet and a ribbon on which is the inscription, "In Hoc Signo Vinces." The medal is of bronze bearing in bas relief an excellent likeness of Grand Master Hugh McCurdy, surrounded by the words, "Grand Encampment, K. T., U. S. A. Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master." On the reverse is the cross of Salem with the inscription, "26th Triennial Conclave, Boston, Mass., Aug. 27, 1895. Samuel C. Lawrence, Chief Marshal." The ribbon of the Chief Marshal's medal was yellow, that of his Aids yellow and black; Chiefs of Divisions wore red ribbons and their Aids red and black.

The Executive and other Committees wore ribbon badges bearing the words, "Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 26th Triennial Conclave, Boston, 1895." The badges were supported by a bar-pin of gilt. The colors of the ribbons worn by the different committees were as follows: Executive Committee, yellow; Committee at the Masonic Temple, purple; Grand Stands, white; Transportation, dark blue; Exhibition Drill, lavender; Reception, red; Excursions, light blue; Carriages, pink; Vendome, cream; Press, black and white.

A black and white button inscribed with the word "Press" in gilt, formed the badge of the members of the press.

Committee on Receptions.

The Reception Committee, consisting of 135 members, R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry, Chairman, was furnished seasonably with full information from the headquarters of the Triennial Committee, touching the time and place of the arrival of the visiting Commanderies in Boston, the number of members of each Commandery and of the ladies accompanying them.

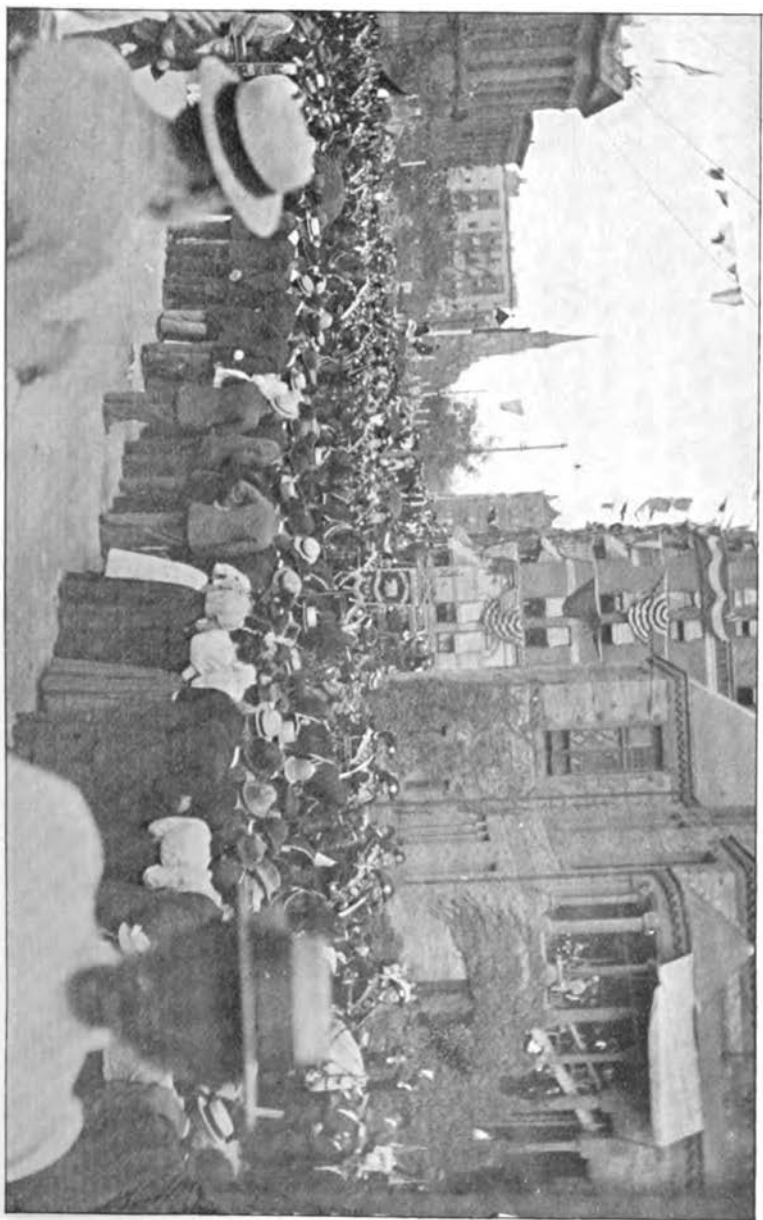
The Commanderies of Boston and vicinity tendered their services as escort, and to each one of them a certain number of the visiting Commanderies, specifically named, were assigned for that purpose. These assignments, together with all information relating to the arrival of the Bodies, their numbers, etc., were carefully tabulated, and copies of the schedule were distributed for ready reference.

The reception of the incoming Sir Knights commenced on Saturday, August 24th, and a large delegation from the Reception Committee was in waiting at every railroad station. Through the courtesy of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, special telegraphic communication was established between all the stations and the headquarters of the Committee, and the railroad companies kindly furnished all obtainable information relating to the trains and the probable time of their arrival, greatly facilitating the work of the Committee.

One of the earliest arrivals was that of the California Commandery, which was enthusiastically hailed by the large throng which awaited its coming at the Union Station. They were cordially welcomed by the Committee, and the ladies conducted to carriages. The Commandery having mounted their horses were escorted to their headquarters by Boston Commandery, 360 strong, receiving a continual ovation all along the line of the route.

The reception continued for three days, the largest number of arrivals occurring on Monday, August 26th. Although the labors of the Committee and the escorting Commanderies were at times arduous, they found it a source of ever recurring pleasure to be the first to extend a heartfelt welcome to the visiting Commanderies.

At the close of the Triennial week, similar courtesies were, as far as practicable, extended to the departing Command-



View of the Procession, Copley Square.

eries, and with the last farewells a hearty Godspeed went out to our noble and Knightly visitors.

Banquet of California Commandery.

California Commandery, No. 1, which arrived on the afternoon of Saturday, August 24th, brought with them the spirit of generous hospitality which seems indigenous to the State from which they came, and that evening gave a reception and banquet at the Parker House to a large number of their Masonic friends. The occasion was one of great enjoyment, and served as a fitting prelude to the festivities of the following week.

Em. Sir Reuben P. Hurlburt, Commander of the California Commandery, made the opening speech :

It has often been said, "See Paris and die," but we Knights of California Commandery would say, instead of that, "See Boston and live."

For months we have looked forward to our coming to Boston, and we have been anticipating the pleasure such a visit would afford us. We had expected a warm and kind welcome, but the reception that has been given us has been so much more than that, so heartfelt and grand, that, like the famous Queen of Sheba, we can say, "O, King, it was a true report which we have heard in our own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom."

Coming as we do across a continent variegated by developing States, whose prosperous cities and well-filled farms are in keeping with vast inland seas, magnificent rivers and towering mountains, we are for the time lost in wonder at the magnitude of the possessions of the United States. Even the wonders of modern science pale into insignificance before the onward march of this great national commonwealth, that germinated from the seeds sown in blood at the battle of your Bunker Hill. (Applause.)

There was a time when California seemed to be shut out

from the rest of the American people, but the reception we have received today, and the honor we have received tonight, demonstrates the fact that the motto of our nation, "E Pluribus Unum," is not only a poetic thought, but a grand and glorious reality.

We are here as citizens, as Masons, as Templars, to assist you in maintaining the fundamental principles of our Order; to join with you in doing honor to the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to participate in the pleasures and hospitalities of the coming week.

I am, however, unable to give full expression to my gratitude for the welcome we have received, and will call upon one of our fraters, who I know will be fully equal to the occasion.

In answer to the call of the Commander, Sir Knight George T. Bromley responded in a speech sparkling with wit and humor, which elicited frequent rounds of applause.

Em. Commander Hurlburt then introduced His Excellency, Gov. Greenhalge, in very happy terms alluding to his early life, its vicissitudes, and his later career, and called upon him to respond to the sentiment, "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Gov. Greenhalge was received with tremendous enthusiasm, all rising and cheering. His Excellency said:

It gives me profound pleasure to be with you to-night. My first expression, however, Eminent Commander, must be one of apology for the delay which I have occasioned. It was all caused by hot-boxes and some of those interruptions consequent upon the demands which our Templar friends are making upon the railroads, to-night.

You may rest assured that in speaking for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to-night, I cannot be too cordial, too earnest in expressing to you the warm and hearty feeling with which she welcomes you to her hearts and to her homes. (Applause.)

You come, Pilgrims, from the far-off Pacific coast, and we welcome you to this Atlantic shore. There is an indivisible chain between California and Massachusetts. Your Commander has hinted to me one reason for that close communion which exists, and will forever exist, between the two commonwealths. Why, my friend Bromley, your surprise at the good-looking men that you see here relates chiefly to your own fraters, and to the fact that most of them, or a large proportion of them, either started from Massachusetts or left her at some portion of their lives. (Applause.) I rather suspect that our friend was born not far from Boston.

So, my friends, it is to this cause independent of all others that this warm tide of sympathy and affection flows forever between the two great States.

And then, California, sitting in her majesty in the Golden Gate, and watching and keeping ward over the Pacific, is doing her duty on the western coast, while Massachusetts, on her north-eastern battlement, is keeping watch and ward over the Atlantic. I can assure you that nothing of harm shall come through Massachusetts which may in the slightest degree be of detriment or of menace to California. And I know that California, sitting upon her throne, will see to it that nothing of harm shall come to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

There is another point of similarity which is accentuated by certain forms of dissimilarity in the conditions of the two commonwealths. You know, perhaps, as you come here with your fruit, corn, wine and oil and with the riches of your land, that Massachusetts could boast of no such resources as yours. You know that it was the hand and brain and courage of the people of Massachusetts that made these waste places here blossom like gardens, and which filled its territory with works of art, works of utility, with the furnace, with the library, with the art gallery and with the old town meeting house, the schoolhouse and the church.

The spirit of American manhood triumphed over all difficulties and obtained the victory over the severe and harsh conditions of the savage and the storm and of poverty, and

yet under different circumstances, precisely the same result has been performed by California on the other side of the continent. You have the riches of the earth and of the waters under the earth; of the sky, even of the air. God's heavens seem even to bring you wealth, comfort and plenty; the earth even, with its jewels and its gold, was ready at your service.

What was it, then, that each overcame? It was this: While we and the forefathers fought savages and storms and hardships, and triumphed over them, you fought a different kind of battle, and you overcame and controlled the temptations of wealth and self-indulgence. You flew the flag of American manhood in that triumph, as we in Massachusetts flew the same flag to triumph over our enemy, poverty and trouble. (Applause.)

The Governor then referred flatteringly to the old forty-niners in this State, and in conclusion said:

We like to see you come here. We give you the warmest welcome that blood can show, because you, too, have conquered the most perilous enemy that comes to mankind. Your commonwealth rises strong in law, strong in progress and in enterprise. It is the same men, it is the same spirit, the same composite people which, anywhere in the world, against all odds that can be brought, will still keep the flag of the Union flying in triumph against all the world. (Applause.)

I remember, my friends, that this is Saturday evening, and that it is very close to Sunday morning, and so, at a later period, I shall say more to you all. Let me but reiterate: You are welcome, welcome for what you have done, in California or for the Union, or even for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, because we are interdependent, and you have as much right to share in glorious Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexington, in our art, our culture, our poets, our historians, and in our men of brain—as much right as any people in this State, or in any State in the broad Union.

Mayor Edwin U. Curtis then extended the welcome of the city in these words:

GENTLEMEN OF CALIFORNIA:—The sunrise gives greeting to the sunset; the orient stretches forth its hands to the occident, and bids a joyful welcome to its sons and daughters. Your fame has gone before you. A week ago, when the music of your bugles awoke the echoes of the Sierras, the tones were wafted across the plains, through the passes of the Rockies, and came rolling over the prairies and the waters of the great lakes. We heard them, and were glad.

We have heard much of the people of the Pacific Coast; of the energy and liberality of the men; of the beauty and grace of the women. From time to time men of the East have visited your wonderful land, and have brought back marvelous tales. We have been told that the noise of the flowers, growing in January, is as the sound of an avalanche. We have been told that you wear linen dusters in the winter and blankets in the summer. We are told a tale even as that told by the returning spies, bearing the grapes, the pomegranates and the figs of the Eschol; that yours is a land flowing with milk and honey; a land of corn, and wine and oil; a golden land where the sun sets in the sea, and where it is always afternoon.

We believe all that has been told us, and even more besides. We cannot show you roses growing in midwinter in our New England weather. We cannot show such orchards and vineyards as those which bring you wealth. We cannot show you mines of gold and silver, nor trees reaching into heaven. But, men from the Golden Gate, we can show where American liberty was born. We can show you the fields of Concord and of Bunker Hill. We can show you the graves of the forefathers. We can show you where the American public school first saw the light. Forget not, friends, that the rails of steel which crept across the Rockies, and joined the great East to the greater West, had their eastern terminus in Boston. Remember that it was a Boston suburb where was created that wonderful telescope that hangs now between heaven and earth upon the summit of Mt. Hamilton. Long

may it remain, a crystal link, connecting the Golden Gate with Massachusetts Bay.

And so Boston gives you a greeting tonight as warm and hearty as you are wont to give pilgrims from the East, although with us the sun rises from the sea and sets in the plains. Ours is a land of storms, but our hearts are always full of sunshine. You are welcome, many times welcome, to the best, to all, which Boston can offer to you.

Commander Olys of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in response to the call made upon him to respond for the invited guests, said :

EMINENT COMMANDER AND SIR KNIGHTS OF CALIFORNIA:—It appears to be my duty on this occasion to address you in behalf of the invited guests. I deem it an unusual privilege to have an opportunity to address visitors from California, and to represent such distinguished guests on this occasion.

In their name, I offer you a most cordial welcome to the rugged shores and warm hearts of New England.

There are with us to-night the Governor of the Commonwealth, a brother Mason ; the Mayor of the city of Boston, a brother Sir Knight ; members of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Common Council, and other distinguished guests, who have assembled, not simply to partake of a bountiful repast, which is no unusual thing for them ; but they have gathered to welcome and to do honor to their distinguished hosts, brothers of the same blood, citizens of the same republic, fraters of the same order and patriots under the same flag. We are all descendants of New England ; you and I, whether our lot has been cast upon the distant shores of the Pacific or here in our own beloved Massachusetts, are brothers—one kin and one family.

It is to good old New England soil, brain, brawn and sinew that the West owes much of its success, its prosperity, its unprecedented growth—in those qualities that constitute happy homes, prosperous states and a glorious republic.

It is, therefore, befitting and becoming that we welcome



Zerrubbabel IV, Landing on Plymouth Rock.

you here to-night in the dear old city of Boston, as brothers returned to the family hearthstone for a brief visit; just long enough for us to clasp hands, look into each other's faces, and there read the happy, joyous and heartfelt welcome of brothers, companions and Sir Knights.

I have the honor, as has been suggested, to be the Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. It is the oldest military organization on this continent, receiving its charter in 1638. It bears upon its rolls the names of the sturdy yeomanry of Massachusetts Bay, whose descendants have pushed across rivers and plains, over mountains and through forests, helped to conquer the continent and unfurled "Old Glory" side by side with the Templar banner, from shore to shore.

Our armory is in Faneuil Hall—our corps is rocked in the Cradle of Liberty.

During the coming week the doors of our headquarters will be wide open; some of our veterans will be present, and it will give us all pleasure to greet the Sir Knights of California and their friends.

In behalf of the invited guests I return thanks for the hospitality you have extended to us, and be assured of the sincerity of the welcome we tender to you. All we have is yours, and we sincerely hope that pleasant memories of your pilgrimage to Boston may abide with you alway.

The following information was published in the official programme issued by the Triennial Committee for general distribution:

Features of the Week.

The following will be some of the events of the week:—

Sunday, August 25.

10.30 A. M.—Religious exercises will be held in the churches, to which the Sir Knights and their families will be cordially welcomed.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock a special service will be held at Trinity Church, Copley Square, at which V. E. Sir and Rev. Joseph M. McGrath, *Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment*, will officiate. M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, *Grand Master of Knights Templar*, and his escort, Detroit Commandery No. 1, will be present.

Monday, August 26.

The Reception Committee, with the assistance of the Commanderies located in Boston and its vicinity, will continue to receive and escort visiting Commanderies.

The Headquarters of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be open in Hotel Brunswick to visiting Sir Knights, also the Headquarters of the Triennial Committee.

The large steamboat *Cygnus*, with a carrying capacity of 2,000 persons, will leave Constitution Wharf, 409 Commercial Street, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Tickets for harbor excursions for this and other days will be issued to Sir Knights in uniform and their ladies, the number not to exceed 1,200 for each trip. The Waltham Watch Company Band will furnish music for all the excursions, and a light collation will be served.

Tuesday, August 27.

The Grand Parade and Escort of Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, *Grand Master*, officers and members of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States. The line will be formed at 9 A. M. and the start will take place at 10 A. M.

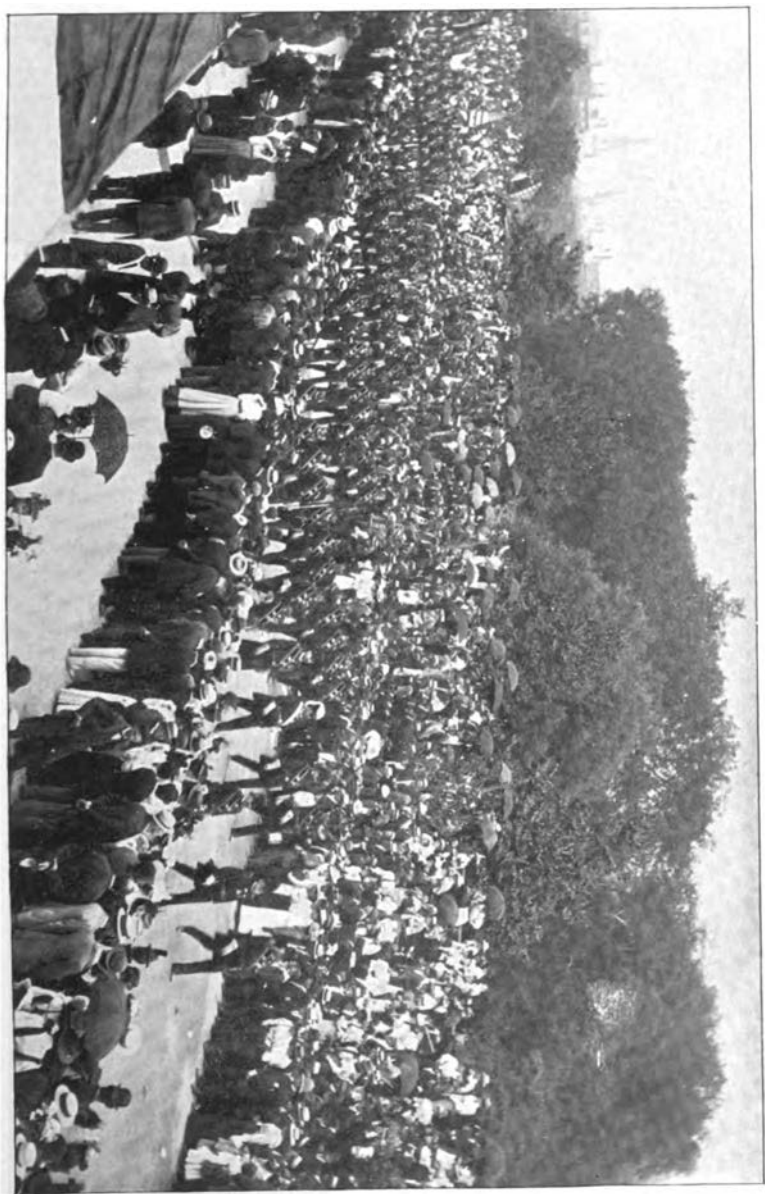
Harbor excursions, with music, etc., at 3 P. M., returning at 6 P. M.

In the evening receptions will be held by various Commanderies.

A reception will be given by the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at its Headquarters in Hotel Brunswick, Boylston Street, by invitation, to the members of the Grand Encampment, the officers of the Grand Commanderies and the Councils of Commanderies, with their ladies.

Wednesday, August 28.

A grand Exhibition Drill will be given at 10 A. M. on the Boston Base Ball Grounds on Walpole Street (from No. 1073 Tremont Street), by the following visiting Commanderies and a Drill Corps in full Templar uniform, known as the Little Commandery, from the Masonic Widows and



View of the Procession, Arlington Street.

Orphan's Home, at Louisville, Kentucky, under the direction of Sir H. B. Grant:—

Detroit Commandery No. 1, Detroit, Mich. Em. Sir Arba M. Seymour, *Commander*.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Washington, D. C. Em. Sir Frank H. Thomas, *Commander*.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, Chicago, Ill. Em. Sir Adam Henry Johnston, *Commander*.

Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Troy, N. Y. Em. Sir Eugene A. Van Pelt, *Commander*.

Minneapolis Drill Corps, Minneapolis, Minn. R. Em. Sir A. M. Shuey, *Commander*.

The steamboat *Cygnus* will continue her trips down the harbor at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., with music and collation.

In the evening, from 8.00 to 10.30, the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will give a reception at Mechanics Building, on Huntington Avenue, in honor of the Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, *Grand Master*, and the officers of the Grand Encampment. All Sir Knights in uniform and their ladies are cordially invited to attend the reception.

Receptions will also be given by many Grand and Subordinate Commanderies, local and visiting, at their respective Headquarters.

Thursday, August 29.

Harbor excursions from Constitution Wharf at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., with music and collation.

Visit to Bunker Hill and other places of historic interest.

Excursions to neighboring towns and cities. Visits to Franklin Park and the suburbs of Boston.

In the evening receptions will be given by many of the Commanderies, Grand and Subordinate, with street parades and serenades.

The Triennial Committee of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will give a grand banquet at the Vendome, at 8 P. M., to M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, *Grand Master*, and the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Friday, August 30.

Harbor excursion from Constitution Wharf, with music and collation, at 10 A. M.

Visits and excursions to places of interest, with receptions at various Headquarters.

During the Conclave, with the exception of Tuesday evening, which will be devoted to the reception of Grand Officers, Councils of Commanderies, etc., the Headquarters of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in Hotel Brunswick, will be open, and a hearty welcome will be extended to all visiting Sir Knights.

Services at Trinity Church.

A special Templar service was held Sunday afternoon, Aug. 25th, at Trinity Church. The Detroit Commandery entered the church at 4 o'clock, escorting the Grand Master of Knights Templar, Hugh McCurdy, and officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States and of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The chancel of the church was beautifully decorated, large crosses made of flowers, flanked by palms and evergreens, constituting the principal feature. The services, which were very impressive, were conducted by V. Em. Sir and Rev. Joseph M. McGrath, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment. He chose for his text:

"And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." MATTHEW x : 42.

Nothing is more plentiful than water. Three-fourths of the globe's surface are water. How abundant the cups of cold water, bubbling fountains, murmuring brooks, flowing rivers, placid lakes. Man may be hungry for bread, but why thirsty for water; he may pray "Give me this day my daily bread," without thinking of adding "and my daily water." There is no act more simple, no service smaller, none more willingly done for friend or foe than the giving of a cup of cold water. For this reason the great teacher chose a cup of cold water as this emblem of small service when He would teach that not the slightest word spoken or deed intended

for good is ever lost. The real value of the cup of cold water, He tells us, is in the purpose with which it is given. The real value of any deed is its purpose. He who gives the water to a disciple in the name—that is, in the character—of a disciple, gives it to the disciple's teacher, and he who gives it to him whom God sends gives it to God. Man may forget, but God never forgets. The smallest kindness to the least of God's little one's will not lose its reward. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice. The hairs of the head are all numbered. The cups of cold water are each remembered. This was the faith of Jesus.

It is a great, comfortable faith. Man may forget, God never forgets. Man may fail to recompense; God never fails to recompense. Every word spoken, every deed done, every kindness, will have its reward.

Three-fourths of the earth's surface are water; three-fourths of all that makes life worth living consists in cup-offerings of water. We are all weary pilgrims of the staff, scrip and sandals. To most of us the way is tiresome, dusty, commonplace. If we only had wings, but we have burdens where we would have wings. If we could only go forth at the beginning of the week singing, and at the end return rejoicing, bringing our sheaves with us, then we might not miss the water, the cup of loving service, the kindness of our fellows. But we faint by the wayside. We go down in the conflict; do our best, the victory is seldom ours. We are often hungry, thirsty for the word of cheer, the look of pity, the touch of the friendly hand, as we tramp, tramp through the dust of life's long, weary march. How eagerly we look for the white tents by the wayside, how intently we listen for the comfortable words, "Come sit thee down, my brother; rest and refresh thyself. Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee." "Ah, my brother," we answer, "I am not hungry for silver and gold. I am thirsty for such as you have, only a word, only the tone." The smile, the tone, is the cup; your kind thought of me, your heart's sympathy; this is the rest and refreshment; this the water given to the little ones of God.

As to Little Words.

Notice that the emphatic words of the text are little ones. There are big ones and little ones wherever two or three are gathered together. The big ones are those who have, the little ones are those who need. Everyone, whatever his position, who needs such as I have is to me a little one. The essence of the old chivalry was man's reverence for woman, the essence of the new chivalry is loyalty to the little ones. Loyalty to those who need. It means reverence of the strong for the weak wherever found. Reverence of man for woman and woman for man. There is in these days certainly as much need of woman's reverence for man as man's reverence for woman. Not all of the little ones are women, many of them are men. It means reverence of the child for the father, and reverence, also, of the father for the child, husband for the wife, but also wife for the husband. Reverence of the employer for the employé, but reverence also of the employé for the employer. Reverence of the mistress for the servant, but also of the servant for the mistress. Reverence of the rich for the poor, but also of the poor for the rich. Whosoever gives unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water shall not lose his reward, for he gives it to God. In our every asylum, Sir Knights, there is an altar around which, with hand linked in hand, with uncovered head, we kneel to say "Our Father, Thy kingdom come." That prayer shall be answered when modern chivalry shall have this broadened meaning, when to the employé in the shop, at home, or the poor beggar in the street, we shall feel in honor bound to be more courteous, more tender than to any others in our circle of friends. When man's extremity shall be my opportunity. When man's poverty and need will make it impossible for me to be unkind, or thoughtless. When the more another is a little one, the more shall I be as a disciple, a great one.

Need of Prayer.

When courtesy, if reserved, will be reserved for the little ones. When selfishness if kept will be kept for one's equals.

We are far away from the answer to our prayer. The thing that astonishes me about Christians, says one, is that they read the New Testament and then go and do things directly contrary to it. It should astonish us all, my friends, that we all say the Lord's Prayer so often and so fervently and then go and do the very things that hinder its answer. Our best things are done, not for the little ones, but for great ones. "To him that hath we give, from him that hath not we take away even that which he hath." How far away from the kingdom this is. That kingdom is a kingdom of the little ones, whose angels do always behold the face of the Father in Heaven. Like the King who made a marriage feast for his son, we send our invitations to those who care little or nothing for them, our courtesies are reserved for those who do not need them. To our inferiors we are rough, to our equals gentle; to the poor we are imperious, to the rich right worshipful. "Thy kingdom come," we plead. How shall this pleading win unless we make our life the door to let the kingdom in? There are little ones in our homes who need cup offerings. However well furnished a home may be it is poorly furnished if the cup offerings be wanting. Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, thoughtfulness, these furnish a home and make it a building of God, a house not made with hands. With them a shanty is a home well furnished, without them a palace is only a family barracks. God has given to the American people the most beautiful homes in this world; He has given to American men the truest wives and most faithful mothers. What shall we say of the little ones in our homes? What of the cup offerings? There may be money enough and taste enough, furniture enough, but are there cups enough of cold water given in His name? Given as He would give them? We shall find the best test of what we are in the answer to the question, "What are we at home?" Am I there a master, a ruler, or a kind, gentle, tender cup-bearer to the princes and queen of my own household. These are given to me not to command, not to coerce, but to love and cherish.

Love and Coercion.

"Command," says Herbert Spencer, "is a blight to the affections." Whatever of refinement, whatever of beauty, whatever of poetry, there is in the passion that unites husband and wife withers and dies in the cold atmosphere of authority. Love and coercion cannot possibly flourish together. Love grows out of our best feelings; coercion has its root in our worst; coercion is selfish; love is self-sacrificing, they cannot possibly exist together. Man is what he is at home. He may assume the virtues of gentleness and courtesy in the presence of women and children on the street, in the store, the street car, but if he be unkind to his wife and children, if he be not a gentleman in their presence at home and away from home, the virtue on the street is not a test of his character, it is only an assumption—he is what he is at home. Is your presence at home cloud or sunshine, a smile or a frown? What are you doing to cheer your wife in the monotonous round of her daily toil? There are many women to-day in beautiful homes, thirsty for a word of encouragement, thirsty for a cup of cold water. We might all give more cups of cold water than we do give. We must not treat our wives, even as we treat the sunshine, as a matter of course, as something that will always make morning joyous and evening beautiful.

Many a man neglects his wife to attend to business, church or to the affairs of State, neglects his wife to read a favorite book or evening paper. For whatever cause, it is neglect and sinks deep into her heart and will wither her affection. Be careful about the little things of everyday life at home; faithful in that which is least, faithful in that which is much. Many a man in tears walks his weary way to cover a grave with flowers. The grave of one to whom he, perhaps, never gave one flower during all the days she lived as his own, the very sunshine of his life, the flower of his home. If you have flowers to give prepare to give them now. A kind word now is infinitely better than tears then. I would rather have one flower given to me now than a casket covered with flowers then; one word of kindness spoken to me now than the most

eloquent eulogies then. If we have children, what are we doing for them? Are we neglecting them for business? No man can afford to neglect his children for business, Lodge or State. A father ought to be one with his children in all essentials to the development of physical, intellectual and moral manhood.

Home Life a Factor.

Their education should be his constant care. The home and the street are the most potent factors of education, and every parent makes deliberate choice of home or street as an educator. The home life is the factor in the child's education. For this let us make our homes our first and last thought; let us give our boys and girls a large part of our time, a large part of ourselves. A good sparring match, a lively wrestle or romp with one's children is better as an educator than all homilies on obedience or dissertations on filial piety. We should be companions of our children.

Many of our workmen, yes, many of our business men, scarcely see their children from Sunday till Sunday. Is not the American home rapidly disappearing, because men are using their homes as Europeans use their hotels, as eating places and lodging houses, places to which they go only when other places are closed? Going to them only when hungry for something to eat, and to sleep, when worn and sated with the so-called pleasures of life. O, the loneliness of sisters unbrothered of their brothers, the loneliness of wives unhusbanded of their husbands. O, the tragedies in homes that the store, the club, the Lodge room, night after night, have wrought. How is it with ourselves? Are we better masters, because Master Masons? Better servants because Knights, a word that can never mean more nor less than servant, its original meaning? Masonry teaches us that charity begins at home; that the ties that bind men together in communities are never stronger than their family ties; that every other human organization is secondary in importance to the family organization, and that all other organizations are strong or weak in proportion as the family is strong or weak. And yet

are there not organizations everywhere, in church and in state, except in the family? Is not the family too often weakened that these may be made strong? Can a man be false to his wife, false to his family and true to his Templar vows, true to his country? Can he ever be a better citizen, a more faithful Christian than he is husband and father? False here, false everywhere.

Masonry Teaches Charity.

All other duties are but the "mint, anise and cummin" of the Pharisee; his duties to his wife and his children are the weightier matters of the law. "If thou bringest thy gift to the altar and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift, first go and be reconciled to thy brother then come and offer thy gift." "I will have mercy and not sacrifice." "Go home and learn what that means," said the Master to the Pharisee. But while Masonry teaches that charity begins at home, it by no means encourages the thought that it ends there. Templar Masonry stands in the very forefront of all human institutions in its antagonism of selfishness, egoism, individualism. In all its teachings and practice it emphasizes its cardinal tenet, that man belongs to society and not society to the man. He is a member of the universal family. He has been sent into this world on a mission. The great All-Father has a purpose in his life. In this sense all men are equal. The purpose of one is as important as the purpose of any other. Each man's mission is to make the best of himself. To do this he needs the co-operation of his fellow-man. No man can be perfectly free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral till all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy.

How is my brother lost and I not also gone astray?
The light I bear is false if it illumine not the way,
How is my brother saved and I not joyful in his joy,
The bond between our souls no fate can sever or destroy.

"For their sakes," said the Master, "I sanctify Myself." Let every man bear his own burden. "Bear ye one another's burdens," says the apostle. Those, alone, are capable of

giving and receiving the best help who are most faithfully helping themselves. The burden-bearers are the burden-bearers' helpers. In pure self-defence one must seek to promote the health and happiness of those about him. The truest egoist is the broadest altruist. Man belongs to society at his very best, but he can never be his very best independently of society and man's first duty to society is to make the best of himself. Society's first duty to man is to help him to work out his best manhood. Confucius summed up the whole law of virtue in one word—Reciprocity. Every man should have the chance to be a man, for unless he has that chance he cannot do that for which he was called into this life. We know that this world abounds in maladjustments, cruelties and sufferings.

The Ancient Masons.

It costs \$50,000,000 to maintain our churches annually and \$400,000,000 to maintain our jails. The only apology, Sir Knights, for our existence as Christian soldiers is our earnest effort to reduce to the minimum maladjustments, cruelties and sufferings, and to transfer the difference of expenditure from the jail side to the Christian side of the ledger. It is as great a loss to us that others be low as that we should be low; for we must have society, says Emerson. The work of the ancient Masons was to build churches; they were architects of buildings. The work of the modern Mason is to fill churches; they are architects of character, of home, the home not made with hands.

The ancient knight buckled on his armor to rescue the empty sepulchre from Saracen desecration. He failed; the tomb is yet in Saracen possession. It makes no difference where it is. The modern knight, in obedience to his divine Master, puts up his sword in its place, and in the spirit of the lowly Nazarene, goes forth to the holy task of rescuing human life from desecration. It makes every difference to him where his brother's life is. He cannot fail. His cup offerings shall have their reward in his own well-watered soul. Our kings are kings for duty; our princes are

princes for obligation. Our rich man is he who is rich to use his wealth to further all the interests of humanity. Our laboring man is the man laboring for humanity. Our employer is the employer who pays his workman his wages; but over and above this, in the man, so of a disciple of his Master, he pays him something for his manhood. To him the workman is more than a mere wage-worker, a machine—he is a man, a son, a husband, a father, a friend. He belongs to the shop, but there is somebody who loves him, and somebody whom he loves. He belongs to his home, his country, to his State. Our employee finds his highest satisfaction not in the wage he is to receive, but in doing his work well. He is inspired to his best strokes by the thought, “I am a man. I am working for a man, for humanity.” He thinks of the benefit to those for whom he labors as well as of his own. He performs his work, not simply by hand, but by the manhood that is in him. In this higher sense it is manual labor—not simply his handiwork, but his manhood work.

Society's Benefactors.

Fra Angelico, the painter of angel faces, breathed a prayer before he touched the brush. Such men always cause angel faces to look out from whatever they do. How it helps to sweeten the toiler's toil to think of the usefulness of his labors. How it helps for the potter to pray, “May this plate be a blessing to every one who eats from it. May this cup always be a cup of joy to him who drinks from it.” Such a spirit makes labor an open channel through which God pours His life into the life of the toiler and into the life of all for whom he toils. “No one can preach,” some one has said, “until he has had a vision. No one can work until he has had a vision. The vision of the happy ones who shall enter into his labors.” “Out of this cradle,” says the cabinet maker, “shall look eyes which shall be as stars shining up instead of stars shining down.” “These beautiful homes,” says the builder, “are the work of my brain and hands. My manhood is in them. Around these hearth stones shall gather for many joyful years the young and old in domestic

affection, long after my brain and bones have mouldered into dust." Houses and all things would be better built if built with this thought rather than for dollars.

Blessed is the man who labors in useful avocations, for he is a benefactor of society. From such labor comes culture, which is the end of labor. His one question is not, shall I receive dollars for my labor, but shall I enlarge my soul? Not shall I be richer, but shall I be a better man? I labor to better my condition, but I am more than my condition. I must labor to better myself. Every stroke of my labor, every loaf of bread that I earn, every picture I hang upon the walls of my home, every book I read must have for its object the improvement of myself. The best thing I can do for humanity is to be a man. My child is to be educated, not because he is to make shoes, nails or pins; he is to be educated because he is a man. There is no higher reason than this for labor, for education, for helpfulness. Our philanthropist is not he who builds asylums and penitentiaries for men, but he who builds schools, churches and temples for men. "An ounce of prevention," he says, "is worth a pound of cure." He aims to raise up those who fall, but his efforts are directed toward the prevention of misery and degradation. He is the Peabody who builds comfortable, airy tenement houses, the Walter Besant who builds the people's palaces. He is the good Samaritan, the good neighbor, not because he raises from the dust the poor, half-dead, wounded traveler, but because he is on the ground to defend him as he journeys from Jerusalem to Jericho, to defend him from the thieves and highwaymen of this life. This is to have mercy on one's neighbor, to keep him from falling. It is infinitely more philanthropic to keep one out of the poorhouse than to help him in, to keep him out of jail than to visit him when in, to save him from wrong-doing than to rescue the wrong-doer. To have good laws you must have good men.

Must Have Clean Men.

Far more philanthropic is it to secure a fair exchange of commodities than to build libraries and cemeteries whose very stones cry out against the oppression of the spoilers.



You can never have clean streets till you have clean men. Build, he says, build your kitchens and your tenement houses to the glory of God. Build your tenement houses so that privacy, light and air shall be possible. Give the laboring classes more light, more air, more water, more grass. Decrease to the minimum the distance between the alley and the boulevard, between the kitchen and the parlor, between the dust and foul air of the workshop and the pure air and green grass of the field. Decrease to the minimum the distance between the palace and the hovel. Let the best beaten track in this world be the track between hovel and palace, beaten not only by feet of employé, but by feet of employer. Bring together the employer who lives in the palace and the workmen of the sweat shop who spend their nights in attics. Bring together the woman of refinement and the woman of hard lines of life and face. Do not be afraid to go outside of your set. Share your advantages. So live with thine inferiors as thou wouldst thy superiors should live with thee. The goal of progress is the upbuilding of the individual. Progress is the product of the middle class. Our business man is he who is just and brotherly to his work-people, who conducts his business not for private gain but to help on the struggle for existence and to develop man. His buying and selling itself makes him brave and patient and true. He knows that the poorest and basest of the benefits of his occupation is the money with which it fills his purse. Our preacher, pastor, priest, is he who inspires men not only to ask the question, what must I do to be saved, but what must I do to save others; who strives to teach man the infinite value of the life that now is and the power and greatness of the soul he is able to secure.

Life Holy Itself.

“ This life is worth living, how fit to employ
All the heart and the soul and the senses forever in joy.”

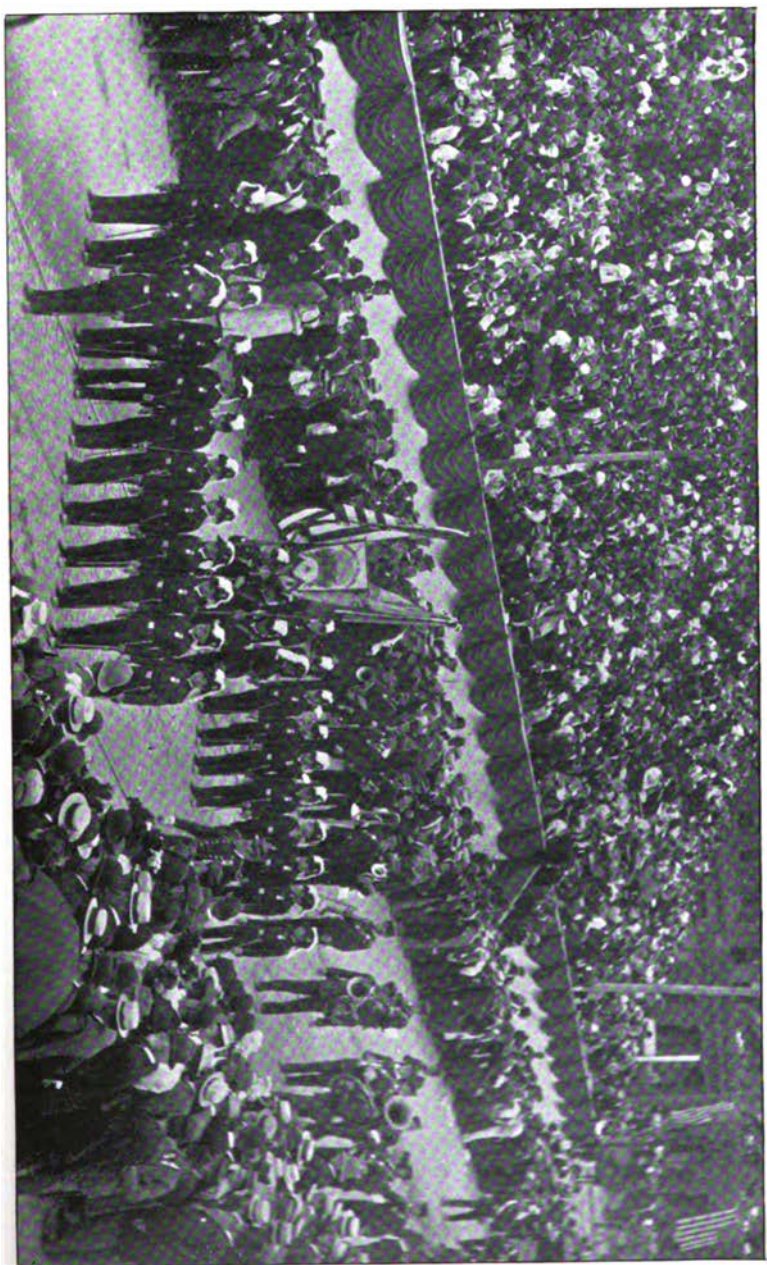
Life is holy in itself. “ My business,” says Robert Browning, “ is not to remake myself, but to make the absolute best of what God has made.” The prayer He puts into the mouth of

Parcelsus is, "Make no more giants, Lord, but elevate the race at once." In mid-summer our priest is found where tenements swarm from cellar to garret with half-starved, half-clothed children. Mothers with sickly babes, and despondent fathers. He there administers the sacraments of the church; attends to the wants of the sick and suffering; climbs dirty stairs, bringing comfort to the poverty stricken tenants; walks the floor with crying babies; sits by the bedside of sick mothers; takes by the hand and leads to the church besotted fathers; like his Divine Master, he comes and dwells among the people who need him, and they see his face. Politically, commercially, religiously and sociologically the true preacher says, "Let us emphasize the Whittier truth, 'The soul is lost that is saved alone.'" And thus, Sir Knights, we wield our swords for the amelioration of mankind. Not only in defence of the poor, destitute widows and orphans, but in defence of innocent maidens and the Christian religion.

The Christian religion, the great antidote, indeed, but the great defence of nations against destitution, orphanage and widowhood. Ours indeed to raise up those who fall, but ours to stand in the very forefront of those who keep men and women from falling. Gird on your armor, Sir Knights, the armor of the Christian soldier. Enter anew the field to wage the holy war of brotherhood. The bugle call of this last decade of the nineteenth century is for peace. The call to bring about more togetherness in this world, to share your advantages, to be more social in your joys, to illustrate in your daily life the sacredness and stability of family life, and thus to show its importance to the life of the whole of society. Make your homes centres of a wide spreading influence for good—oases in the deserts. Blessed is the man who, passing through the desert place, maketh of it a well. In places where there is no man, be a man. In places where there is no well, be a well. Do what you can to hasten the time when men, women and children, even here, shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more. When man shall be a hiding place from the storm and a covert from the tempest. We need a great confidence that conditions can be altered and righteousness made to triumph.

Things Worth Living For.

It is our business in this troubled day to make the principles of the Sermon on the Mount work. Ours to heave over into the rubbish the ugly stone called combinations and build into the fabric of humanity the polished stone called co-operation, the very key-stone of our social life. Let us go home and think, go home and work, for as yet little has been done to solve the social question of the day. Nothing will settle this question but the better life of the people. Consecrate your life to its solution; all its difficulties must yield to the divine impetuosity of a consecrated life. Give not simply bread to the hungry, dimes to the moneyless, but give to your neighbor yourself. "I need, I need," sobbed the poor woman, "I need all that your charity brings, but O, I want folks, I want folks more than things." We need to take hold and do something to achieve a richer life for ourselves and for our fellows. This is the reward of the givers of cups of cold water to the little ones, a richer life. The only thing worth living for, a richer life. The only thing that will bring a man peace at the last. This faith of Jesus must be the faith of the man who transfuses his day and generation with moral enthusiasm for a larger, fuller, freer life for all men. Go home, Sir Knights, to befriend measures which help to make the hymn of Bethlehem the joy of all hearts in all homes, in every industry, in every life. Let your light so shine that the light which illumined Bethlehem's cradle and stable may illumine every cradle and shine in every humble home in all this land. Wage warfare against whatever touches lightly the sanctities of home, against whatever lessens the father's responsibility or the mother's concern for her own fireside. Emphasize the sacredness of every inspiration toward beauty and truth, the sacredness of love and of labor, the midnight oil and toil of the scientist, the inspiration of the artist, the lullaby of the mother, the admonitions of the fireside. Give the cups of cold water to the little ones about you. Pour the water of your life into every rivulet that crosses your path, and it will find the great ocean. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto Me."



View of the Procession, Copley Square.

Committee on Grand Stands.

The Committee on Grand Stands, Sir Albert Geiger, Chairman, commenced their labors at a sufficiently early date. It was seen from the start that extraordinary preparations should be made for so large a body of visitors. Locations were selected and building permits obtained from the city authorities. Plans were prepared in conformity with the requirements of Sir John S. Damrell, the Building Commissioner of Boston, and contracts were effected for material and construction. The stands were erected chiefly for the use of the officers and members of the Grand Encampment and the ladies of the visiting Sir Knights. Special care was taken in the erection of the stands, looking to the safety and convenience of the occupants, and proper sanitary arrangements were provided. During the passage of the procession a light collation with coffee was furnished to the members of the Grand Encampment and other invited guests, and the Committee arranged for the sale of similar refreshments at all of the grand stands.

Grand stands were erected in the following localities:

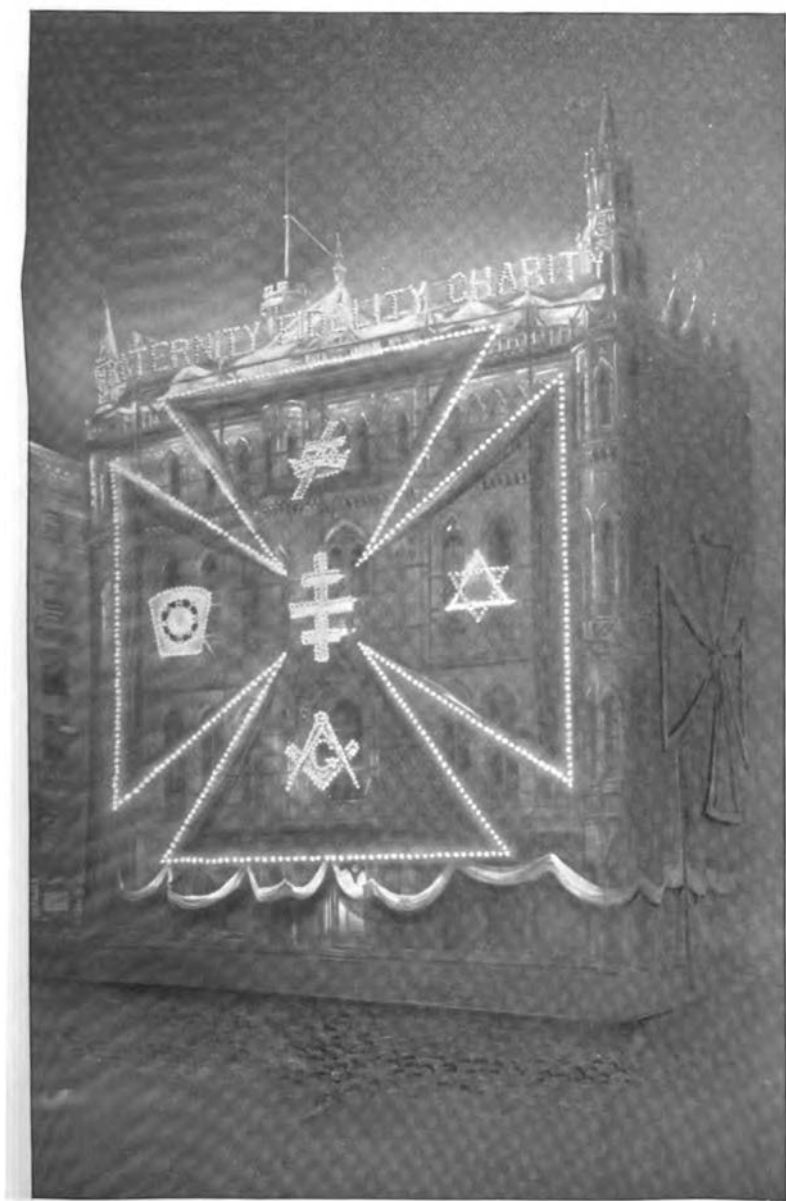
PLACE.	SEATING CAPACITY.
Hotel Brunswick	561
Copley Square	2,520
Trinity "	860
Appleton "	720
Columbus "	676
Blackstone "	1,609
Franklin "	1,600
Adams "	572
Total	9,118

In addition to the stands provided by the Triennial Committee, many stands of large size were built by Commanderies for the use of the families of the members and the ladies of visiting Sir Knights, and a large stand was erected by the city for the members of the city government, their families and invited guests. The Building Commissioner states that the observation stands on the route of the procession had a seating capacity of 31,112. In addition to these there were a large number of extemporized stands; in fact some of the streets were fringed with seats, and every available space commanding a view of the spectacle was utilized, even to the roofs of the houses.

Decorations.

The Committee on Decorations, Em. Sir J. Albert Blake, Chairman, formed their plans for decoration at an early date and contracted with parties of high professional reputation for their execution. To their regret, an act of the legislature of 1895 prohibited the erection of arches, one of the most effective forms of street decoration, and one which they had in contemplation. The decorations therefore were necessarily limited to such as could be attached to buildings. Among the buildings and structures decorated by the Committee were the Masonic Temple; Hotel Vendome, the headquarters of the Grand Encampment; Hotel Brunswick, the headquarters of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Mechanics Building with its two grand halls used at the reception of the Grand Master of Knights Templar; the old Public Library Building, occupied by the committees; and the large observation stands erected for use on the day of the grand parade.

Perhaps the most effective and artistic piece of decoration was the electric display on the facade of the Masonic Tem-



ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION OF MASONIC TEMPLE.
Triennial Week.

ple. Two thousand one hundred and eight electric lamps were used in the design. It consisted of a Templar cross, 80 feet long and 80 feet wide, of frosted white electric lights; within the four arms of the cross were illuminated Masonic emblems, ten feet long; the square and compasses of frosted white lights with the letter G in blue; the keystone of frosted white lights with white letters on a black background; the double triangle, one of red lights and the other of frosted white lights; and the cross and crown, with the cross of red lights and the crown of gold. In the center of the Templar cross was a large cross of Salem, fifteen feet long, of purple lights, the insignia of the Grand Master of Knights Templar; and above the Templar cross were the illuminated words, with the letters four feet long, alternately of red and white lights,

“FRATERNITY, FIDELITY, CHARITY.”

The whole effect was very beautiful and excited general admiration.

By order of the city authorities a number of the public buildings, including the City Hall, the Public Library, Faneuil Hall and the Old State House were richly draped with flags, bunting and mottoes.

Buildings on the line of the parade, and very generally on the principal streets of the city, were profusely decorated with flags, emblems, electric lights, and banners bearing mottoes and words of welcome, and the hearty thanks of Knights Templars are due to the citizens of Boston for their generous display of interest in the proper reception of our visitors.

Headquarters of the Grand Commandery.

The duties of the Committee, V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards, Chairman, having charge of the Headquarters of the

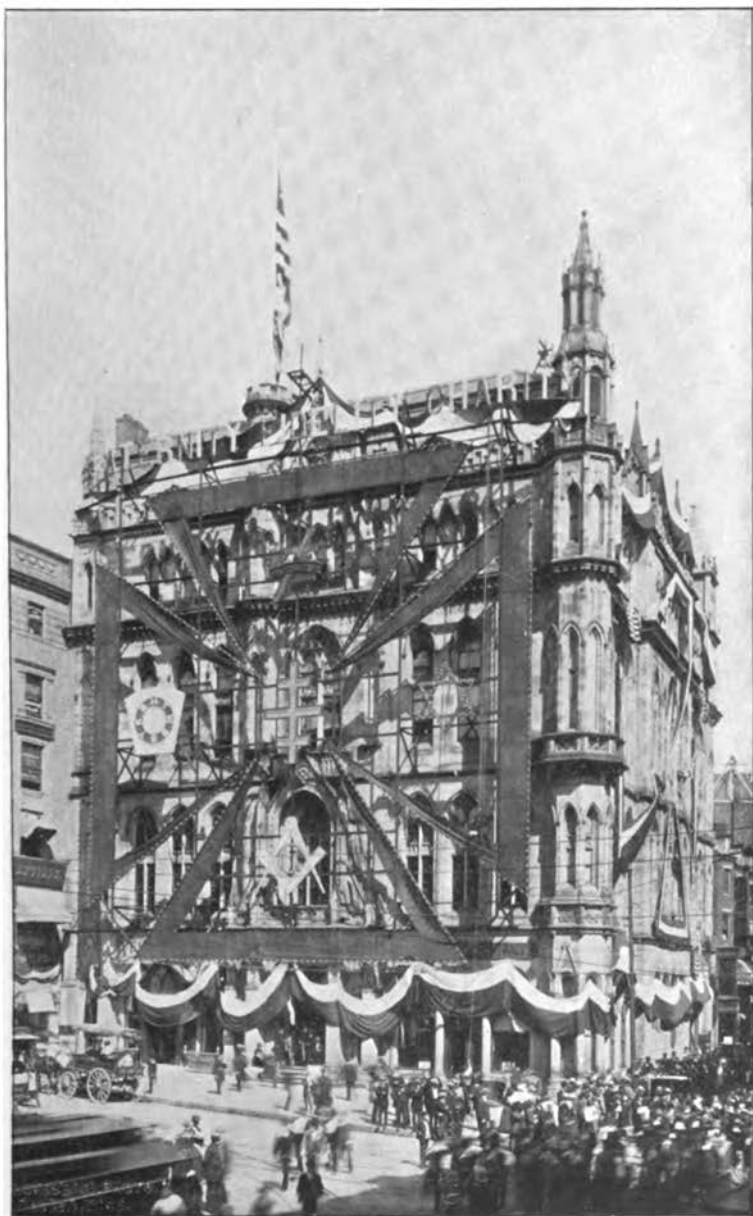
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at the Hotel Brunswick, continued during the week of the Conclave. Here they extended the courtesies and hospitalities of the Grand Commandery to the constant throng of Sir Knights and ladies who visited the Headquarters during that period. Refreshments were served day and evening, and it was, in fact, a continued reception. It was the aim of the Committee that nothing should be lacking in the heartiness of the welcome tendered to the visitors.

Masonic Temple.

By the courtesy of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge, the use of the apartments in the Masonic Temple was given to the Grand Encampment during the Conclave, and the Triennial Committee appointed a committee of five, R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule, Chairman, to make proper provision for the comfort and convenience of the Grand Body. Corinthian Hall was assigned to the Grand Encampment for its sessions, and the Sodality rooms to its committees. To avoid the necessity of the dispersion of the members at dinner time, the Committee furnished them with a substantial collation in the banquet hall daily at one o'clock.

Three members of the Committee were in constant attendance at the Temple during the week, to look after all necessary details of service and to extend civilities and furnish information to all Sir Knights and ladies visiting the Temple.

The M. W. Grand Master, Edwin B. Holmes, was also present at the Temple every day during the Conclave, to receive distinguished guests and extend to them the courtesies of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.



Masonic Temple, Decorated. Triennial Week.

Carriages.

The Committee on Carriages, Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols, Chairman, anticipating the great demand there would be for vehicles during the week of the Conclave, made early contracts for a sufficient number of carriages of the various kinds needed for the accommodation of the visitors. Over one hundred barouches were engaged for the use of the officers and members of the Grand Encampment and other dignitaries on the day of the parade. A number of carriages were constantly needed by committees to facilitate the performance of their duties.

As a pleasant feature in the entertainment offered our guests, the Committee provided a considerable number of tally-ho coaches, barges and other suitable carriages, and made up large parties of Sir Knights and their ladies for excursions to the parks and other places of interest in the suburbs. These excursions were made in the morning and afternoon of each day and were greatly enjoyed by the large numbers who participated in them.

Medical Staff.

The Medical Committee, Eminent Sir Freeman C. Hersey, M. D., Chairman, was appointed to look after the comfort of such Sir Knights as should become ill or disabled from any cause, and to attend to such other duties as should be assigned to them during the Conclave week, and especially on the day of the Grand Parade.

On their recommendation, the Chairman of the Triennial Committee issued a circular to the commanders of the Bodies intending to be in Boston during the Conclave, requesting them to appoint a Medical Officer and as many assistants as in their opinion would be required for their respective com-

mands, and report the names of the appointees to the Chairman of the Medical Committee. Replies were received from the Commanderies, and a circular containing instructions was sent to the appointees.

Preparations for the day of the Grand Parade were made as follows :

Arrangements were made with the Police Department of the city of Boston for an efficient ambulance service. Sixteen stations with telephone connections were established on the route of the procession, and their character was indicated by red cross flags. Medical officers were assigned to each station, also a detail of men from the Ambulance Corps of the State Militia, provided with stretchers.

The Everett Crystal Spring Water Company, under contract, furnished a liberal supply of drinking water to the parading Knights and the occupants of the grand stands.

The Committee had assurance from the Superintendents of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston City Hospital and Boston Emergency Hospital that all cases sent to them would receive prompt attention.

Sir Frank A. Davidson, in behalf of the Theodore Metcalf Company, tendered the use of a large room near the store of the Company, on Clarendon Street, with such drugs and medicines as should be needed, free of cost. Six cots were placed in the room, and during the day of the Parade it was in constant use as an Emergency Station, under the charge of a physician and two assistants. It was also occupied as the headquarters of the Medical Committee during the Triennial week. Here, early on Tuesday morning, August 27th, the Ambulance Corps, under the command of Captain Myles Standish, and some 250 Commandery Surgeons and their assistants, reported and received final instructions, and such as were detailed repaired to their respective stations,

and the others returned to their commanderies. As a badge to designate the officers, the members of the Medical Committee wore a red cross on the left breast, and Commandery Surgeons a red cross on the left arm.

The Ambulance Corps did splendid service, caring for a large number of patients, principally cases of fainting and exhaustion; only a few of these, however, were Knights Templars.

There were in all ninety-six casualty and emergency cases attended to during the week, all under the supervision of the Medical Committee, and several cases of illness were treated by members of the Committee in person.

Considering the immense number of visitors in the city, the freedom from any serious casualties and the general good health which prevailed furnish cause for deep thankfulness.

Theatres.

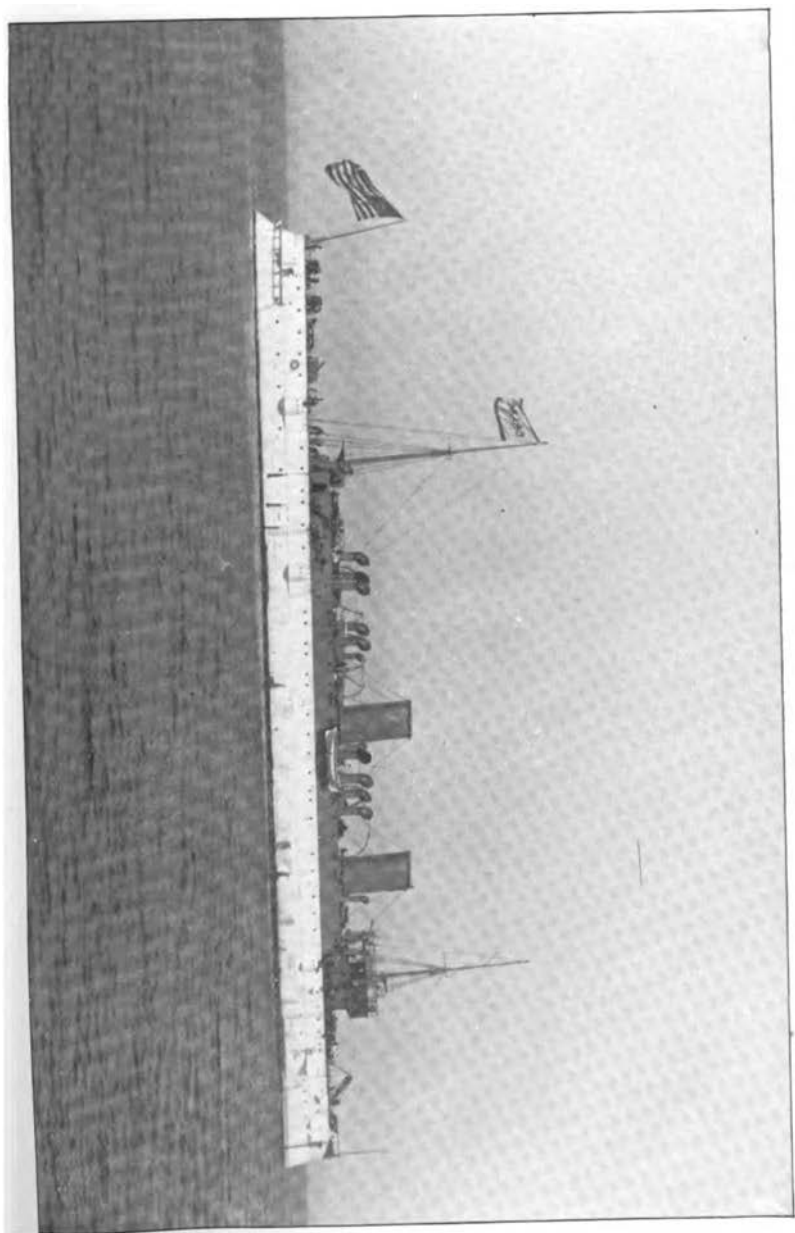
An opportunity was afforded such visiting Sir Knights and their ladies as wished to visit our theatres, to do so free of charge. Arrangements on satisfactory terms were made with the various theatres, and the Committee on Theatres, Sir Daniel W. Lawrence, Chairman, furnished to all who desired them orders good for tickets to the best class of seats in any of the theatres. Many of our visitors availed themselves of the privilege, and expressed much gratification in the entertainment thus enjoyed. Our thanks are especially due to Mr. B. F. Keith, proprietor of Keith's New Theatre, who tendered free admission to the theatre to Sir Knights in uniform and their ladies, and reserved for their use the most desirable seats in the house.

Steamboat Excursions.

One of the best opportunities for enjoyment we could offer to our guests, especially to those to whom a trip on the salt water was a novel experience, was an excursion down our beautiful harbor and into the neighboring waters of Massachusetts Bay. With this object in view, the Committee on Excursions, Em. Sir Charles T. Witt, Chairman, chartered the large steamboat *Cygnus*, which had a carrying capacity of 2,000 persons, and was otherwise admirably adapted for the purpose.

Excursions were made at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily for five days, except on August 27th, the day of the parade, when the morning trip was omitted. Tickets for the excursions were issued to the visiting Commanderies, and to all Sir Knights and their ladies applying for them. The number of passengers was limited to 1,200 for each trip. The Waltham Watch Company Band furnished excellent music, and ample collations were provided for the excursionists. All pains were taken to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of our guests. Handy maps of the harbor, showing the islands and places of local and historic interest, were distributed, and full information was furnished by those who stood ready to answer all inquiries. The weather was delightful, the sea calm, and the cool sea breezes were exceedingly refreshing in the warm August days. The distant city crowned with its golden dome, and the harbor alive with craft of every description, furnished a picture which will long linger in the memory of the Knights and ladies, familiar only with inland scenes.

These excursions met the most sanguine expectations of the Committee, and were thoroughly enjoyed by the ten thousand Knights and their ladies who participated in them. Without them the entertainments of the Triennial week would have lacked one of their brightest features.



United States Ship "Minneapolis."

War Ships.

During the latter part of the Triennial week, Boston Harbor had an added attraction in the presence of the North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Acting Admiral Francis M. Bunce, consisting of the cruisers New York, Minneapolis, Raleigh and Montgomery, with their complement of 107 officers and 1528 men. The visiting Sir Knights and their ladies, in great numbers, availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the great white ships representing the new American navy and the latest improvements in naval architecture, engineering and armament, and they expressed themselves as highly gratified with the courtesies and attentions they received from the officers of the squadron.

Grand Parade, August 27, 1895.

The parade of Knights Templars was conducted in accordance with the directions contained in the following order, issued by the Chief Marshal :

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHIEF MARSHAL,
BOSTON, July 24, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS)
No. 3.)

The following orders and arrangements for the formation and movements of the Knights Templars Parade and Escort to the Grand Encampment, August 27, 1895, are hereby announced :—

I. The lines will be formed in thirteen divisions in column of double sections with thirty feet between Commanderies, forty five feet between Grand Commanderies and sixty feet between divisions ; and in order that the original formation may occupy as little space as possible, each Commandery will be closed to half distance, and full distance will be taken as the march is begun.

II. The several divisions will assemble and be formed by their respective commanding officers at 9 A. M. as follows :—

The First Division will be formed on the south side of Commonwealth Avenue, with its right resting on Berkeley Street.

The Second Division will be formed on Exeter and Boylston Streets with its right resting on Newbury Street and its left deflected west on Boylston Street.

The Third Division will be formed on Exeter Street and the northerly side of Huntington Avenue, with its right resting on Boylston Street and its left deflected westerly on Huntington Avenue.

The Fourth Division will be formed on the south side of Huntington Avenue, with its right resting on Irvington Street.

The Fifth Division will be formed on the north side of Commonwealth Avenue west of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

The Sixth Division will be formed on Exeter and Marlborough Streets, with its right resting on Commonwealth Avenue and its left deflected west on Marlborough Street.

The Seventh Division will be formed on Exeter and Beacon Streets, with its right resting on Marlborough Street and its left deflected west on Beacon Street.

The Eighth Division will be formed on Beacon Street east of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

The Ninth Division will be formed on Marlborough, Arlington and Beacon Streets, with its right resting on Exeter Street and its left deflected north on Arlington Street and east on Beacon Street.

The Tenth Division will be formed on the south side of Commonwealth Avenue west of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

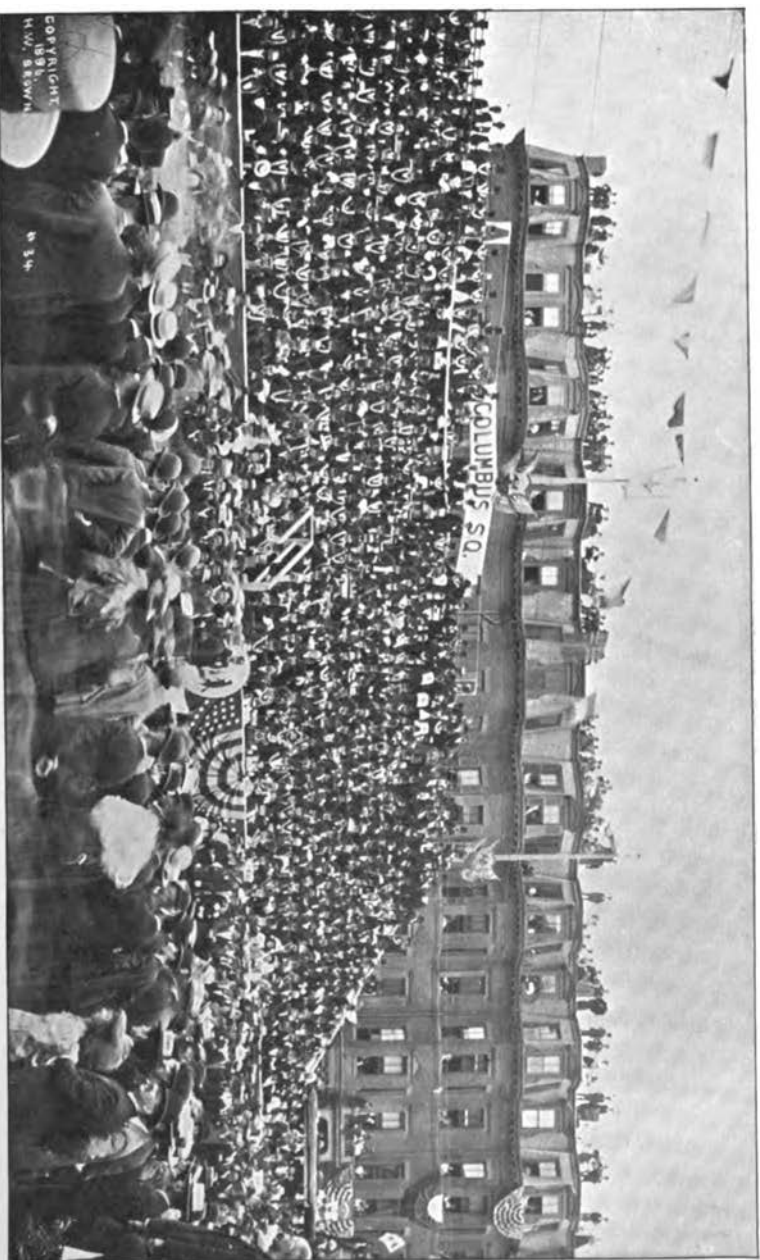
The Eleventh Division will be formed on Newbury Street west of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

The Twelfth Division will be formed on Newbury Street east of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

The Thirteenth Division will be formed on the north side of Commonwealth Avenue east of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

III. At the signal of one gun, the Chiefs of Divisions will report the formation of their respective divisions to the Chief Marshal at the southeast corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Berkeley Street.

IV. At the signal of three guns the First Division will take up the line



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GRAND STAND, COLUMBUS SQUARE.

M. W. Edwin B. Holmes, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, Reviewing the Procession.

of march, and the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th divisions will take up the line of march successively as the heads of their respective columns are uncovered by the division immediately preceding them.

V. The line of march will be as follows:—

Commonwealth Avenue from Exeter Street to Arlington Street; Arlington Street to Boylston Street; Boylston Street to Huntington Avenue; Copley Square; Huntington Avenue to Dartmouth Street; Dartmouth Street to Columbus Avenue; Columbus Avenue to Massachusetts Avenue; Massachusetts Avenue to Washington Street; Washington Street to Hanover Street.

The following streets will be kept open and free from vehicles for the passage of the Commanderies after their dismissal from the parade at the corner of Washington and Hanover Streets:—

1. Washington Street to Haymarket Square; Haymarket Square and Canal Street to Causeway Street.
2. Friend Street to Dock Square and Faneuil Hall Square.
3. Hanover Street to Scollay Square, Scollay Square and Tremont Street to Boylston Street.

Commanderies will proceed with all possible promptitude by these avenues towards their respective quarters, but they must take the side streets as soon as possible, in order to keep these avenues open for the Commanderies which are following them. Any delay in the onward movement of the dismissed Commanderies, or any blocking of these thoroughfares, will inevitably stop the procession.

VI. The column will be reviewed at Columbus Square by Most Worshipful Edwin B. Holmes, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

VII. The column will be reviewed at Blackstone Square, on Washington Street, by the Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, and the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and His Excellency Frederick T. Greenhalge, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

VIII. The column will be reviewed at Adams Square, on Washington Street, by Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Chief Marshal of the parade, and His Honor Sir Edwin U. Curtis, Mayor of the City of Boston.

IX. The guide will be on the right except when passing a reviewing

stand located on the left, when the guide will be changed to the left. When passing a reviewing stand Sir Knights will carry swords, and the officers will salute the Reviewing Officer, and the colors will be drooped.

X. Chiefs of Divisions and all Commanding Officers will carefully observe that the regulation distances throughout their respective commands, and the prescribed interval between the different organizations, are strictly maintained.

The length of the step will be twenty-eight inches, and the cadence will be at the rate of 110 steps per minute.

No organization will be permitted to leave the column during the march until reviewed by the Chief Marshal at Adams Square, and dismissed at the corner of Washington and Hanover Streets.

XI. The Chiefs of Divisions and Aids will be designated as follows :—
The Staff of the Chief Marshal, by a bronze medal attached to a yellow and black ribbon.

Chiefs of Divisions, by a bronze medal attached to a red ribbon.

Staffs of Chiefs of Divisions, by a bronze medal attached to a red and black ribbon.

The Medical Staff will be designated by a red cross on the left breast, and the Surgeons in line by a red cross on the left arm.

XII. The organization and order of parade will be as follows :—



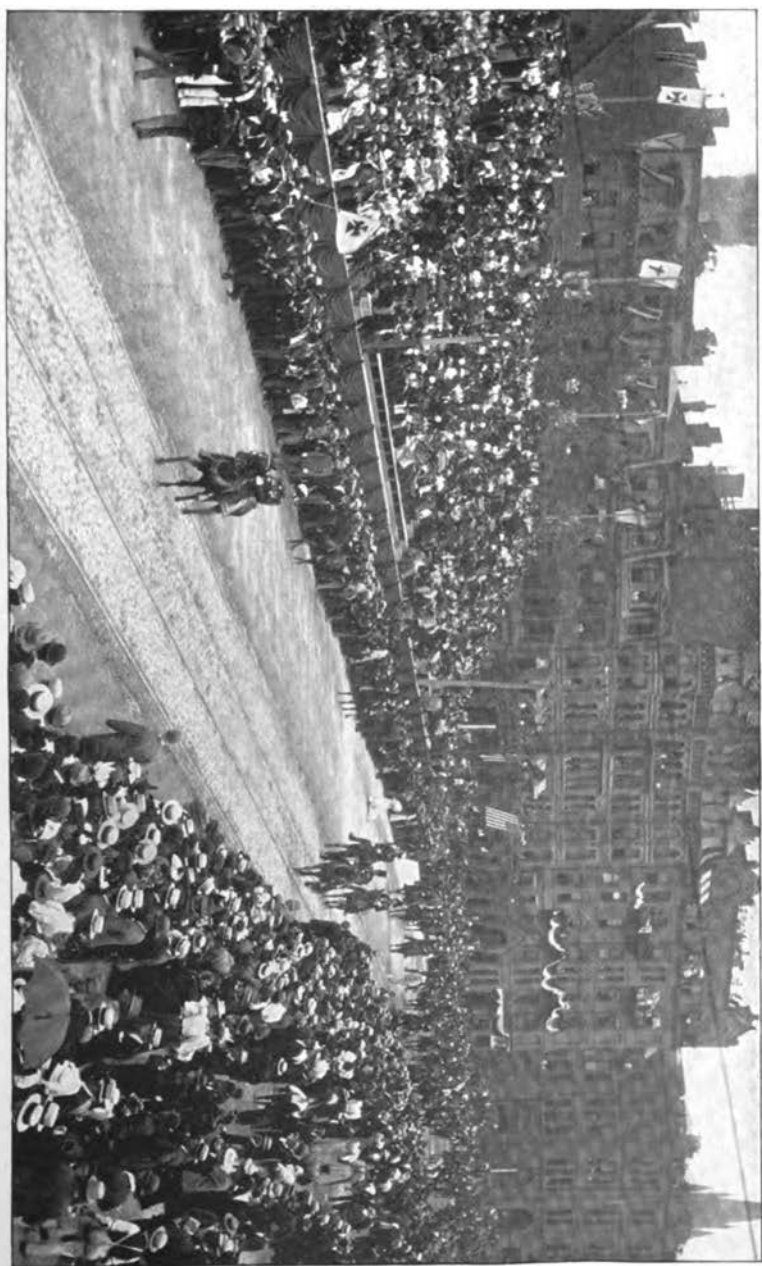
MOUNTED POLICE.

SIR ORINTON M. HANSCOM,
Deputy Superintendent of Police,
Commander.



RIGHT EMINENT SIR SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island,
Chief Marshal.

RIGHT EMINENT SIR CHARLES C. FRY,
Past Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island,
Chief of Staff.



Head of Procession at Copley Square.

AIDS.

R. Em. Sir Caleb Saunders.	Sir Edwin U. Curtis.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson.	Em. Sir Frank L. Weaver.
R. Em. Sir George H. Burnham.	Em. Sir D. Frank Robinson.
R. Em. Sir Edward P. Chapin.	Em. Sir Charles T. Witt.
R. Em. Sir James Swords.	Em. Sir Solomon A. Bolster.
R. Em. Sir John P. Sanborn.	Em. Sir Horace E. Boynton.
R. Em. Sir Robt. H. Chamberlain.	Em. Sir George Cushing.
R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.	Em. Sir T. Frederick Martin.
R. Em. Sir Joseph A. Locke.	Em. Sir Marsh O. Perkins.
R. Em. Sir George W. Currier.	Em. Sir M. R. Thorp.
R. Em. Sir Henry O. Kent.	Em. Sir Clayton J. Farrington.
R. Em. Sir Charles W. Carter.	Em. Sir John W. Kimball.
R. Em. Sir George O. Tyler.	Sir John H. Collamore.
R. Em. Sir Alfred A. Hall.	Sir Henry S. Milton.
R. Em. Sir Will F. Lewis.	Sir William A. Waterhouse.
R. Em. Sir Thad. M. Chapman.	Sir Horace G. Kemp.
R. Em. Sir Ellery I. Garfield.	Sir Luke R. Landy.
Em. Sir Charles E. Pierce.	Sir Joseph A. Verge.
Sir Edward Weston Nichols.	Sir Elisha H. Shaw.
Em. Sir George L. Allen.	Sir Oscar A. Jones.
Em. Sir W. Howard Walker.	Sir Martin M. Simmon.
Em. Sir Bowdoin S. Parker.	Sir Nathan B. Boutwell.
Em. Sir Edward S. Powers.	Sir Charles H. Porter.
Em. Sir Lafayette G. Blair.	Sir Henry Parsons.
Em. Sir James M. Gleason.	Sir William D. Ewing.
Em. Sir Oliver A. Roberts.	Sir Roland H. Boutwell.
Em. Sir Theodore L. Kelley.	Sir John Rood.

Sir J. Stearns Cushing.

**Representatives of Grand Commanderies, etc., on the Staff of the
Chief Marshal.**

NEW YORK—Em. Sir Charles E. Lansing, P.C. Palestine Commandery No. 18, New York City.

VIRGINIA—Em. Sir Joseph V. Bidgood, Grand Treasurer Grand Commandery of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

VERMONT—Em. Sir Levi K. Fuller, P.C. Beauseant Commandery, Brattleboro, Vermont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Em. Sir Joseph Shattuck, Grand Standard Bearer Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, Nashua, New Hampshire.

CONNECTICUT—Em. Sir Halsey B. Philbrick, P.C. Washington Commandery No. 1, Hartford, Connecticut.

OHIO—Em. Sir John Peebles, P.C. Calvary Commandery No. 13, Portsmouth, Ohio.

KENTUCKY—Em. Sir Garrett T. Wall, P.C. Maysville Commandery No. 10, Maysville, Kentucky.

MAINE—Em. Sir William H. Fogler, P.C. Claremount Commandery No. 9, Rockland, Maine.

PENNSYLVANIA—R. Em. Sir William W. Allen, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

INDIANA—R. Em. Sir Henry C. Adams, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Indiana, Vincennes, Indiana.

TEXAS—Em. Sir S. D. Scudder, P.C. San Antonio Commandery No. 7, San Antonio, Texas.

MISSISSIPPI—Em. Sir Nolan Stewart, P.C. Mississippi Commandery No. 1, Jackson, Mississippi.

MICHIGAN—Em. Sir Thomas E. Borden, P.C. St. Bernard Commandery No. 16, Saginaw, E.S., Michigan.

ILLINOIS—R. Em. Sir Haswell C. Clarke, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Illinois, Kankakee, Illinois.

CALIFORNIA—R. Em. Sir Frank W. Sumner, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of California, San Francisco, California.

TENNESSEE—R. Em. Sir John Bailey Nicklin, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Tennessee, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

WISCONSIN—Em. Sir L. A. Bishop, P.C. Fond du Lac Commandery No. 5, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

NEW JERSEY—R. Em. Sir James McCain, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of New Jersey, Trenton, New Jersey.

GEORGIA—Em. Sir John J. Seay, P.C. Rome Commandery No. 8, Rome, Georgia.

MISSOURI—Em. Sir Robt. E. Lee Smith, P.C. Missouri Commandery No. 36, Marshall, Missouri.

ALABAMA—R. Em. Sir John G. Smith, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama.

LOUISIANA—Em. Sir William J. Collins, Grand Captain General, Grand Commandery of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana.

IOWA—Em. Sir John B. Atkins, P.C. Ivanhoe Commandery No. 17, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

MINNESOTA—Em. Sir Roland H. Hartley, P.C. Darius Commandery No. 7, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

KANSAS—Em. Sir James S. Collins, P.C. Topeka Commandery No. 5, Topeka, Kansas.

MARYLAND—Em. Sir J. W. Snyder, P.C. Maryland Commandery No. 1, Baltimore, Maryland.

NEBRASKA—Em. Sir Edwin R. Perfect, P.C. Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1, Omaha, Nebraska.

ARKANSAS—R. Em. Sir Charles E. Rosenbaum, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas.

WEST VIRGINIA—R. Em. Sir W. W. Van Winkle, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of West Virginia, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

COLORADO—R. Em. Sir Byron L. Carr, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Colorado, Longmont, Colorado.

NORTH CAROLINA—Em. Sir John C. Chase, P.C. Plantagenet Commandery No. 1, Wilmington, North Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Em. Sir Henry S. Williams, P.C. Damascus Commandery No. 10, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

OREGON—Em. Sir Curt B. Winn, Grand Standard Bearer Grand Commandery of Oregon, Albany, Oregon.

WASHINGTON—Em. Sir Ephraim Dempsey, P.C. Cataract Commandery No. 3, Spokane, Washington.

MONTANA—Em. Sir Richard C. Halliday, P.C. St. Elmo Commandery No. 7, Dillon, Montana.

WYOMING—Em. Sir T. Seddon Taliaferro, Jr., P.C. Ascalon Commandery No. 5, Green River, Wyoming.

NORTH DAKOTA—R. Em. Sir David M. Holmes, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

ARIZONA—Em. Sir Prosper P. Parker, Grand Warder, Grand Commandery of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona.

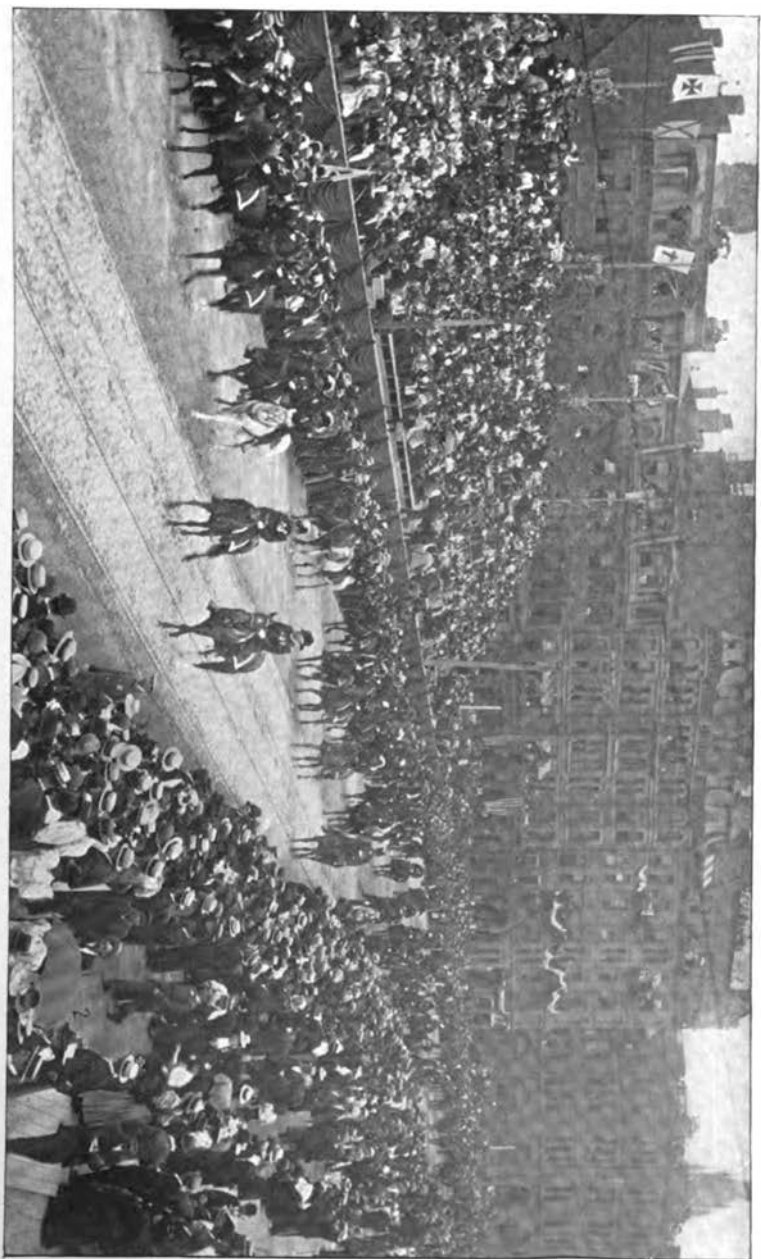
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Em. Sir Fred G. Alexander, P.C. DeMolay Commandery No. 4, Washington, District of Columbia.

CANADA—R. Em. Sir Wm. G. Bell, Past Provincial Prior, Great Priory of Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

NEW BRUNSWICK—N. and Em. Sir Thomas Walker, P.C. Encampment of St. John and Grand Master of Masons in N. B., St. John, N. B.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell.	Em. Sir Frederick J. Foss.
Em. and Rev. Sir Thomas E. St. John.	Em. Sir Walter S. Carr.
Em. Sir George L. Shepley.	Em. Sir Walter M. Wright.
Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse.	Em. Sir Edwin A. Bradley.
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger.	Em. Sir John F. Johnson.
Em. Sir George E. Hilton.	Em. Sir Charles C. Spellman.
Em. Sir Albion F. Welch.	Em. Sir Solon W. Stevens.
Em. Sir George H. Kenyon.	Em. Sir William E. C. Worcester.
Em. Sir Freeman C. Hersey.	Em. Sir Charles W. Sawyer.
Em. Sir Charles H. Crane.	Em. Sir Thomas S. Spurr.
Em. Sir Henry D. Wilder.	Em. Sir Frank F. Preble.
Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols.	Em. Sir Josiah S. Pishon.
Em. Sir Green Davis.	Em. Sir Harry P. Smith.
Em. Sir John H. Wetherell.	Em. Sir David V. Poole.
Em. Sir George B. Buckingham.	Sir Joseph L. White.
Em. Sir William Robinson.	Sir Archibald T. Davison.
Em. Sir Artemus B. Edmunds.	Sir Seranus Bowen.
Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders.	Sir William Messervey.
Em. Sir Charles C. Osgood.	Sir Edmund C. Danforth.
Em. Sir Isaac N. Marshall.	Sir John M. Raymond.
Em. Sir Smith B. Harrington.	Sir J. Alba Davis.
Em. Sir Hiram O. Smith.	Sir Samuel I. Coy.
Em. Sir Alfred H. Hartley.	Sir Theodore C. Bates.
Em. Sir Seth S. Getchell.	Sir Henry Belcher.
Em. Sir Thomas Kellough.	Sir Charles Levi Woodbury.
Em. Sir John Carr.	Sir and Rev. William H. Rider.
Em. Sir Lemuel B. Field.	Sir Henry Clay Barnabee.
Em. Sir J. Frank Child.	Sir Harrison H. Atwood.
Em. Sir Lewis E. Binney.	Sir Charles A. Stillings.
Em. Sir James Downs.	Sir George W. Storer.
Em. Sir Charles C. Bixby.	Sir J. Arthur Jacobs.
Em. Sir George T. Coppins.	Sir John S. Damrell.
Em. Sir Melville P. Morrell.	Sir John Mack.
Em. Sir George L. Lang.	Sir Horace E. Marion.
Em. Sir Henry N. Bates.	Sir Albert Geiger.
Em. Sir Othello A. Fay.	Sir Charles H. Bryant.



Staff of the Chief Marshal, Copley Square.

Sir Rufus R. Wade.
 Sir Henry G. Cushing.
 Sir Samuel A. Johnson.
 Sir Isaac Chenery.
 Sir John M. Fiske.
 Sir Joseph M. Dyson.

Sir Joseph A. Moore.
 Sir William H. Proctor.
 Sir Harris R. Head.
 Sir George H. Field.
 Sir George S. Seaver.
 Sir Alonzo Bowman.

Herald.

Sir Albert Horton.

Bugler.

Sir Harry C. Daggett.

**FIRST DIVISION.**

Em. Sir. EUGENE A. HOLTON,
Past Commander of Boston Commandery.
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir FREDERICK T. COMEE,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Sir Albert L. Richardson.
 Sir Thomas J. Olys.
 Sir Joseph W. Work.
 Sir Ferdinand M. Trifet.

Sir James A. Davis.
 Sir Warren B. Ellis.
 Sir Josiah T. Dyer.
 Sir George W. Colwell.

Division Guidon—Sir James S. Blake.

**Boston Commandery.**

Boston, Mass.

Em. Sir Charles I. Litchfield, *Commander*,
 Escort to the Grand Encampment.

Detroit Commandery.

Detroit, Mich.

Em. Sir Arba M. Seymour, *Commander*,
 Special Escort to the Most Eminent Grand Master.

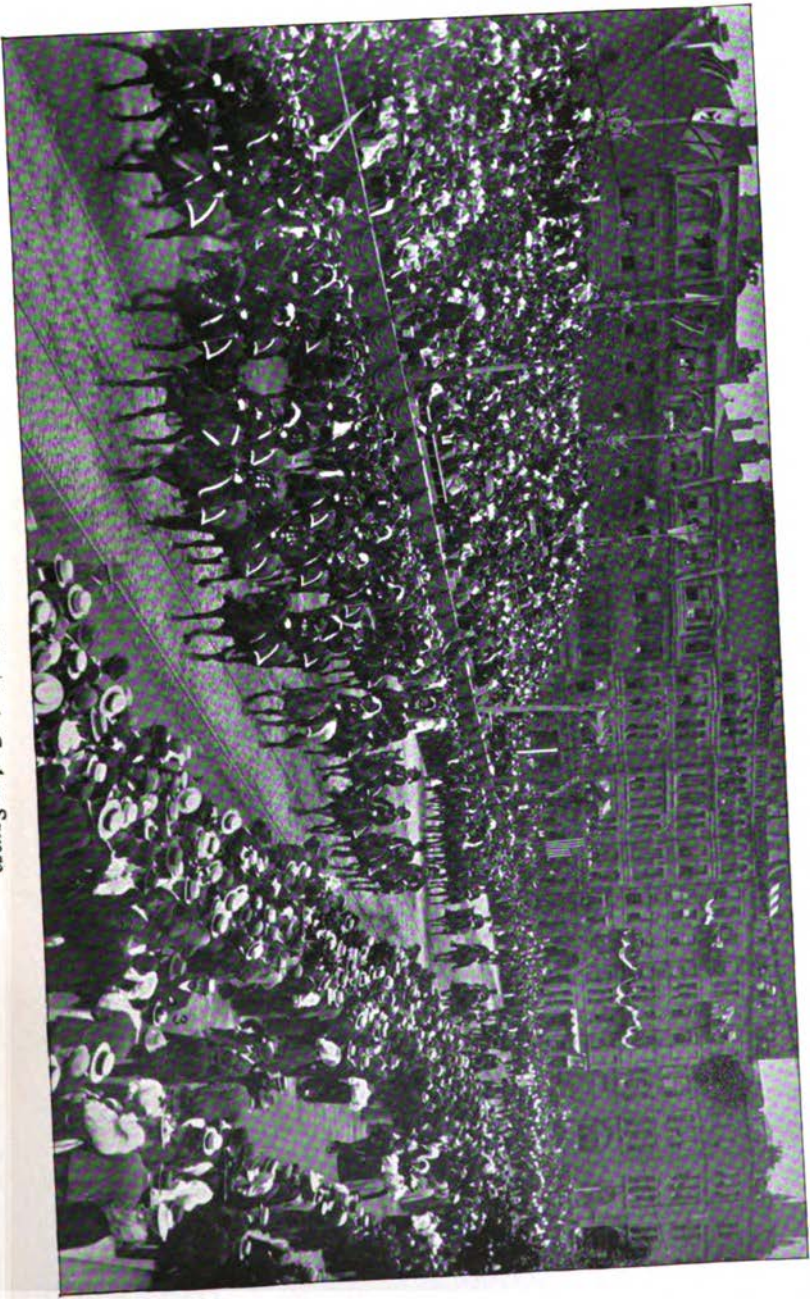
Officers of the Grand Encampment in Carriages.

- M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, *Grand Master*.
 R. Em. Sir Warren La Rue Thomas, *Deputy Grand Master*.
 V. Em. Sir Reuben Hedley Lloyd, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 V. Em. Sir Henry B. Stoddard, *Grand Captain General*.
 V. Em. Sir Joseph M. McGrath, *Grand Prelate*.
 V. Em. Sir George M. Moulton, *Grand Senior Warden*.
 V. Em. Sir Henry W. Rugg, *Grand Junior Warden*.
 V. Em. Sir H. Wales Lines, *Grand Treasurer*.
 V. Em. Sir William B. Isaacs, Jr., *Grand Recorder Pro tem*.
 V. Em. Sir William B. Melish, *Grand Standard Bearer*.
 V. Em. Sir Horace M. Orahood, *Grand Warder*.
 V. Em. Sir John A. Sloane, *Grand Captain of Guard*.

Members of the Grand Encampment in Carriages.

**Subordinate Commanderies under the Grand Encampment of the
United States.**

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
South Carolina,	1,	Charleston, S. C.,	Em. Sir James Ackerman.
Washington,	1,	Washington, D. C.,	Em. Sir Alexander H. Holt.
Columbia,	2,	Washington, D. C.,	Em. Sir Frank H. Thomas.
St. John's,	1,	Wilmington, Del.,	Em. Sir John L. Clark.
Damascus,	2,	Jacksonville, Fla.,	Sir William S. Ware, <i>Gen'l'o</i> .
Potomac,	3,	Georgetown, D. C.,	Em. Sir Webster Vinson.
De Molay, (Mtd.)	4,	Washington, D. C.,	Em. Sir William T. Galliher.
Muskogee,	1,	Muskogee, I. T.,	Em. Sir Robert W. Hill.
Olivet,	4,	Orlando, Fla.,	Em. Sir William H. Jewell.
Chickasaw,	2,	Purcell, I. T.,	Em. Sir James E. Humphrey.
McAlester,	3,	McAlester, I. T.,	Em. Sir Edmond H. Doyle.



Staff of the Chief Marshal, Copley Square.

SECOND DIVISION.



V. Em. Sir EUGENE H. RICHARDS,
Deputy Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir ALBERT H. WHITE,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir George L. Shepley, *Grand Senior Warden.*
 Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse, *Grand Junior Warden.*
 Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, *Grand Standard Bearer.*
 Em. Sir George E. Hilton, *Grand Sword Bearer.*
 Em. Sir Albion F. Welch, *Grand Captain of the Guard.*
 Em. Sir Henry D. Wilder, *Grand Sentinel.*

Em. Sir Albert C. Smith.	Sir George G. Stratton.
Em. Sir Edward A. Fitts.	Sir William C. Pope.
Em. Sir Edward J. Noyes.	Sir James M. Hilton.
Em. Sir William F. Chester.	Sir James W. Hinckley.
Em. Sir William G. Fish.	Sir Louis Barta.
Sir Frederick W. Bliss.	Sir George D. Burgess.
Sir Frederick L. Felton.	

Division Guidon—Sir John H. Bowker.



Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

R. Em. Sir SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, Medford, Mass., *Grand Commander.*
 V. Em. Sir EUGENE H. RICHARDS, Boston, Mass., *Deputy Gr. Commander.*
 Em. Sir WILLIAM R. WALKER, Pawtucket, R. I., *Grand, Generalissimo.*
 Em. Sir WALTER CUTTING, Pittsfield, Mass., *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
St. John,	1,	Providence, R. I.,	Em. Sir Geo. M. Carpenter.
Newburyport,	3,	Newburyport, Mass.,	Em. Sir Orrin J. Gurney.
Washington,	4,	Newport, R. I.,	Em. Sir George E. Vernon.
Worcester County,	5,	Worcester, Mass.,	Em. Sir Chas. A. Peabody.
Springfield,	6,	Springfield, Mass.,	Em. Sir Henrie A. Prouty.
DeMolay, .	7,	Boston, Mass.,	Em. Sir Wm. B. Learned.
Holy Sepulchre,	8,	Pawtucket, R. I.,	Em. Sir Chas. E. Harrison.
Pilgrim,	9,	Lowell, Mass.,	Em. Sir Thomas Walsh.
Palestine,	10,	Chelsea, Mass.,	Em. Sir Henry T. Holmes.
Milford,	11,	Milford, Mass.,	Em. Sir Horace E. Whitney.
St. Bernard,	12,	Boston, Mass.,	Em. Sir J. Foster Bush.



THIRD DIVISION.



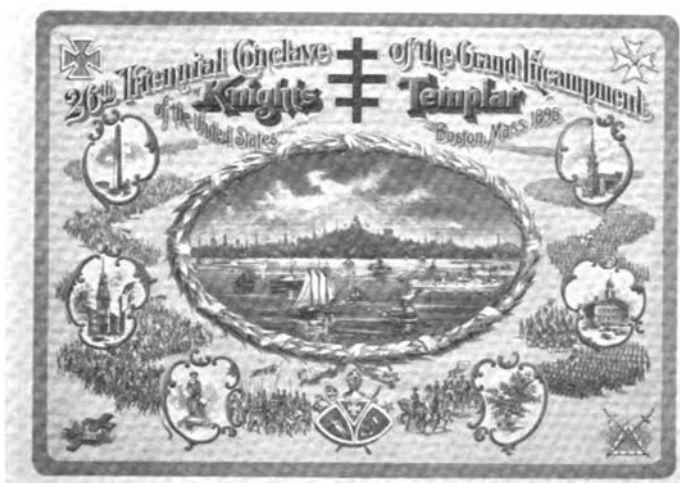
Em. Sir WILLIAM R. WALKER,
Grand Generalissimo,
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir HENRY A. PIERCE,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Theodore V. Matteson.	Sir J. Milton Payne.
Em. Sir Daniel H. Smith.	Sir Henry E. Tiepke.
Em. Sir Judson C. Mackenzie.	Sir Walter H. Stearns.
Sir Wesley Jones.	Sir William H. Barclay.
Sir J. Rollin Stuart.	Sir Melville Bull.

Division Guidon—Sir Elmer F. Knowles.



This is to Certify that

has been duly appointed to serve as

*in the parade in the CITY OF BOSTON on the occasion of the exert
of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States
on Tuesday August 27, 1895*

*It is therefore requested that all
Sir Knights participating in the parade give due
respect to such directions as he may issue in the
performance of the duties of his office*

Attest

Chief Marshal

Chief of Divisions

Chief of Staff

Boston, Mass. August 1, 1895

FORM OF THE COMMISSION

issued to the Aids of the Chief Marshal, Chiefs of Divisions and their Staffs.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Calvary,	13,	Providence, R. I.,	Em. Sir Jas. E. Tillinghast.
Haverhill,	14,	Haverhill, Mass.,	Em. Sir Geo. E. Mitchell.
Old Colony,	15,	Abington, Mass.,	Em. Sir David V. Poole.
Sutton,	16,	New Bedford, Mass.,	Em. Sir Henry W. Mason.
Bethany,	17,	Lawrence, Mass.,	Em. Sir Eben A. Baldwin.
Winslow Lewis,	18,	Salem, Mass.,	Em. Sir Thos. G. Pinnock.
Jerusalem,	19,	Fitchburg, Mass.,	Em. Sir David A. Corey.
Hugh de Payens,	20,	Melrose, Mass.,	Em. Sir Elisha B. Sears.
St. Omer,	21,	South Boston, Mass.,	Em. Sir James Hill.
Encampment of St. John,	St. John, N. B.,	N. and Em. Sir John A. Watson, <i>Guests of St. Omer Commandery.</i>	
Berkshire,	22,	Pittsfield, Mass.,	Em. Sir George H. Tucker.
Connecticut Valley,	23,	Greenfield, Mass.,	Em. Sir Franklin E. Snow.
Woonsocket,	24,	Woonsocket, R. I.,	Em. Sir Daniel W. Senior.
Godfrey de Bouillon,	25,	Fall River, Mass.,	Em. Sir John D. Munroe.



FOURTH DIVISION.



Em. SIR WALTER CUTTING.

Grand Captain General,

Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Chief of Division.

Em. SIR WILLIAM E. WILCOX,

Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Charles E. Merrill.

Em. Sir William G. Bachus.

Em. Sir William T. Petherbridge.

Sir H. Neill Wilson.

Sir John Nicholson.

Division Guidon—Sir Rinaldo B. Richardson.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Joseph Warren,	26,	Roxbury, Mass.,	Em. Sir E. Bentley Young.
Narragansett,	27,	Westerly, R. I.,	Em. Sir Robert A. Mason.
William Parkman,	28,	East Boston, Mass.,	Em. Sir William G. Smith.
Bristol,	29,	No. Attleboro, Mass.,	Em. Sir Alpheus R. Crosby.
Northampton,	30,	Northampton, Mass.,	Em. Sir Henry R. Chase.
South Shore,	31,	E. Weymouth, Mass.,	Em. Sir Thomas J. Evans.
Trinity,	32,	Hudson, Mass.,	Em. Sir Edward P. Miles.
Natick,	33,	Natick, Mass.,	Em. Sir Frank B. Twitchell.
Cœur de Lion,	34,	Charlestown, Mass.,	Em. Sir George F. Mullett.
Gethsemane,	35,	Newtonville, Mass.,	Em. Sir Frank K. Porter.
Olivet,	36,	Lynn, Mass.,	Em. Sir R. Everett Hilliard.
Athol,	37,	Athol, Mass.,	Em. Sir Charles Crossman.
Bay State,	38,	Brockton, Mass.,	Em. Sir John A. Jackson.
Cyprus,	39,	Hyde Park, Mass.,	Em. Sir George Miles.
St. Paul,	40,	North Adams, Mass.,	Em. Sir Hobart C. Tower.
Beauseant,	41,	Malden, Mass.,	Em. Sir Jesse Cudworth.
Cambridge,	42,	Cambridge, Mass.,	Em. Sir Charles O. Welch.
Bethlehem,	43,	Gloucester, Mass.,	Em. Sir David S. Presson.
St. George,	44,	Beverly, Mass.,	Em. Sir Clarence O. Hood.
Orange,	45,	Orange, Mass.,	Em. Sir Henry A. Powers.



FIFTH DIVISION.



Em. Sir ARTHUR MACARTHUR,
Grand Captain General,
Grand Commandery of New York,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir HENRY SMITH, 2d,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir John W. Sisson.	Em. Sir Theodore H. Roxbury.
Em. Sir Charles A. Benedict.	Em. Sir Willis D. Sanford.
Em. Sir T. Henry Dumary.	Em. Sir Charles M. Benjamin.
Em. Sir John Little.	Em. Sir William M. Peckham.
Em. Sir John Kane.	Em. Sir H. S. Mackie.
Em. Sir Robert B. Stiles.	Em. Sir. William Brandreth.
Em. Sir George F. Lawrie.	Em. Sir S. H. Slater.
Em. Sir Austin S. Bump.	Em. Sir J. Frank McKee.
Em. Sir Frederick P. Ronk.	Em. Sir William J. McDonald.
Em. Sir Amos S. Edwards.	Em. Sir William J. Maxwell.
Em. Sir E. M. Murtfeldt.	

Division Guidon—Sir Harry P. Faden.



Palestine Commandery, No. 18, New York City,

Em. Sir Frank W. Goodwin, *Commander*.

Escort to the

Grand Commandery of New York.

R. Em. Sir JAMES W. BOWDEN, Yonkers, *Grand Commander*.

V. Em. Sir HORACE A. NOBLE, Buffalo, *Deputy Grand Commander*.

Em. Sir JOHN A. MAPES, New York, *Grand Generalissimo*.

Em. Sir ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Troy, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Columbian,	1,	New York City,	Em. Sir Charles H. Heyzer.
Utica,	3,	Utica,	Em. Sir W. J. McElroy.
Morton,	4,	New York,	Em. Sir Thomas D. Blight.
Lafayette,	7,	Hudson,	Em. Sir Richard A. M. Deeley.
Monroe,	12,	Rochester,	Em. Sir Robert W. Wert.
Clinton,	14,	Brooklyn,	Em. Sir William Parker.
Apollo,	15,	Troy,	Em. Sir Fred W. Sim.
Salem Town,	16,	Auburn,	Em. Sir E. D. Crowninshield.
St. Omer's,	19,	Elmira,	Em. Sir James C. Cartledge.
Lake Erie,	20,	Buffalo,	Em. Sir George L. Kingston.
Malta,	21,	Binghamton,	Em. Sir George H. Smith.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Central City,	25,	Syracuse,	Em. Sir Emerson J. Eddy.
DeWitt Clinton,	27,	Brooklyn,	Em. Sir John H. Mowen.
Hugh de Payens,	30,	Buffalo,	Em. Sir Charles W. Cushman.
St. George's,	37,	Schenectady,	Em. Sir John J. Fenwick.
St. Augustine,	38,	Ithaca,	Em. Sir Charles C. Garrett.
Dunkirk,	40,	Dunkirk,	Em. Sir Alexander Williams.
Poughkeepsie,	43,	Poughkeepsie,	Em. Sir James A. Thompson.
Holy Cross,	51,	Gloversville,	Em. Sir J. Frank McKee.
Rondout,	52,	Roundout,	Em. Sir Everett Fowler.
Bethlehem,	53,	Mt. Vernon,	Em. Sir Nathan Nutting.
York,	55,	New York,	Em. Sir James W. Wilson.

Grand Commandery of Virginia.

R. Em. Sir J. PARKE CORBIN, Moss Neck, *Grand Commander*.

V. Em. Sir JOHN T. PARHAM, Petersburg, *Deputy Grand Commander*.

Em. Sir ED. H. MILLER, Danville, *Grand Generalissimo*.

Em. Sir JAMES H. CAPERS, Richmond, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Richmond,	2,	Richmond,	Em. Sir Frank W. Cunningham.
Portsmouth,	5,	Portsmouth,	Em. Sir August Buff.
Appomattox,	6,	Petersburg,	Em. Sir Thomas F. Knock.
Lynn,	9,	Marion,	Em. Sir W. Preston Francis, <i>P. C.</i>
Old Dominion,	11,	Alexandria,	Em. Sir James E. Alexander.
St. Andrew,	13,	Richmond,	Em. Sir Joe Lane Stone.
Johnson,	14,	Bristol,	Em. Sir James T. LeSueur.
Grice,	16,	Norfolk,	Em. Sir Elias L. Guy.

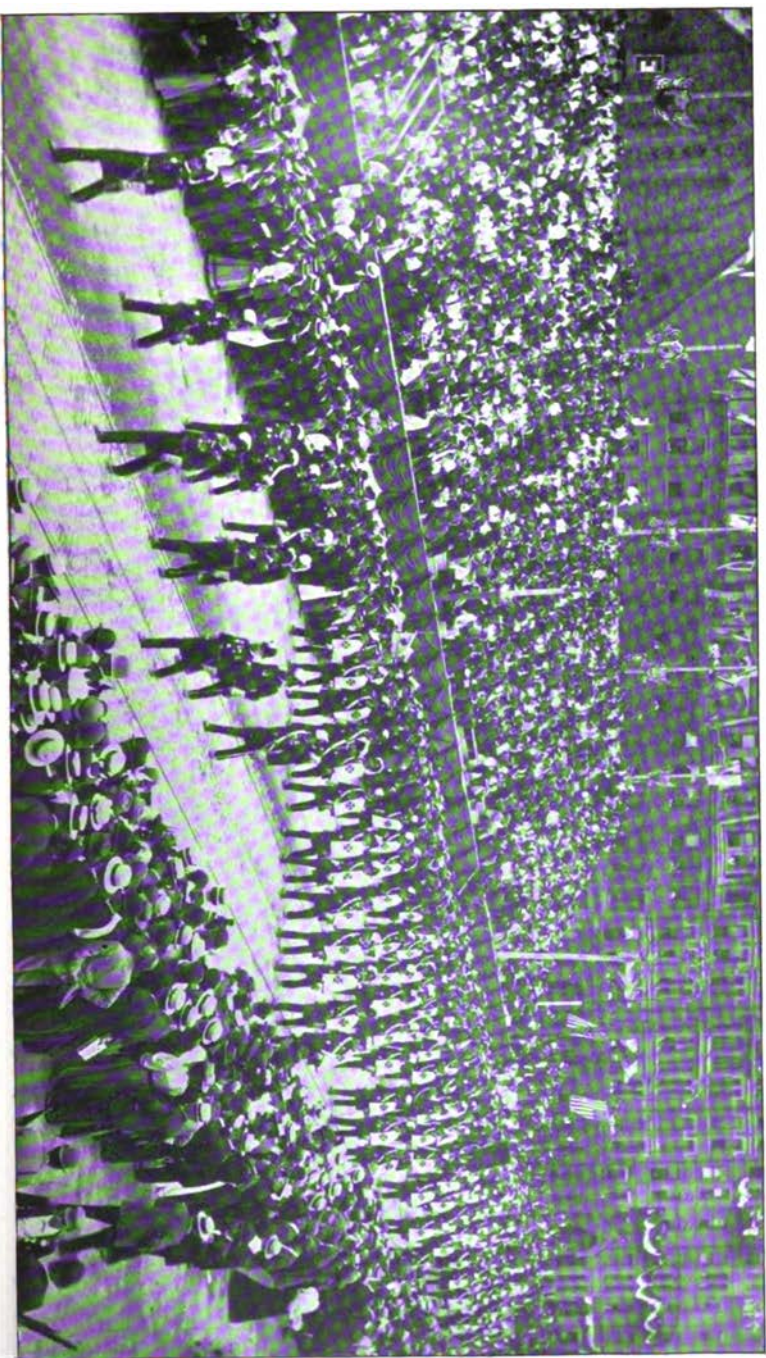
Grand Commandery of Vermont.

R. Em. Sir SILAS W. CUMMINGS, St. Albans, *Grand Commander*.

V. Em. Sir ROBERT J. WRIGHT, Newport, *Deputy Grand Commander*.

Em. Sir CHARLES H. HEATON, Montpelier, *Grand Generalissimo*.

Em. Sir ORRIN W. ORCUTT, St. Johnsbury, *Grand Captain General*.



View of the Procession, Copley Square.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Mt. Calvary,	1,	Middlebury,	Em. Sir William H. Kingsley.
Burlington,	2,	Burlington,	Em. Sir Solomon Story, Jr.
Lafayette,	3,	St. Albans,	Em. Sir Silas H. Danforth
Vermont,	4,	Windsor,	Em. Sir Daniel Payson.
Palestine,	5,	St. Johnsbury,	Em. Sir Charles A. Calderwood.
Killington,	6,	Rutland,	Em. Sir Jesse E. Thomson.
Beauseant,	7,	Brattleboro,	Em. Sir Dan. P. Webster.
Mt. Zion,	9,	Montpelier,	Em. Sir Edwin O. Hibbard.
Malta,	10,	Newport,	Em. Sir Edwin B. True.



SIXTH DIVISION.



Em. Sir JOHN HATCH,
Grand Generalissimo,
Grand Commandery of New Hampshire,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir ANDREW P. PRESTON.
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Chester P. Chase.	Sir James H. Hunt.
Sir George D. Waldron.	Sir John H. Clark.
Sir William A. Churchill.	Sir Isaac L. Heath.
Sir John W. Coe.	Sir Edward Tetley.
Sir E. A. Godfrey.	Sir James R. Topping.
Sir Charles E. Rounds.	Sir Joab N. Patterson.

Sir Calvin L. Harwood.

Division Guidon—Sir Charles F. Morrill.

Grand Commandery of New Hampshire.

R. Em. Sir and Rev. DANIEL C. ROBERTS, Concord, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir MOSES A. HASTINGS, Lancaster, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir JOHN HATCH, Portsmouth, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir HENRY B. QUIMBY, Laconia, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	Location.	Commander.
Trinity,	Manchester,	Em. Sir John K. Wilson.
DeWitt Clinton,	Portsmouth,	Em. Sir Frank J. Philbrick.
Mount Horeb,	Concord,	Em. Sir James C. Badger.
North Star,	Lancaster,	Em. Sir Ivan W. Quimby.
St. Paul,	Dover,	Em. Sir Roscoe G. Blanchard.
Sullivan,	Claremont,	Em. Sir Charles H. Long.
Hugh de Payens,	Keene,	Em. Sir Martin V. B. Clark.
St. George,	Nashua,	Em. Sir George F. Hammond.
St. Gerard,	Littleton,	Em. Sir Charles F. Eastman.
Pilgrim,	Laconia,	Em. Sir Frank H. Champlin.

Grand Commandery of Connecticut.

R. Em. Sir HUGH STIRLING, Bridgeport, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir LYMAN H. JOHNSON, New Haven, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir SAMUEL M. BRONSON, Hartford, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir WILLIAM E. WITHEY, New London, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Washington,	1,	Hartford,	Em. Sir Edward Mahl.
New Haven,	2,	New Haven,	Em. Sir Willis L. Mix.
Columbian,	4,	Norwich,	Em. Sir Charles W. Gale.
Hamilton,	5,	Bridgeport,	Em. Sir John Johnston.
Palestine,	6,	New London,	Em. Sir George M. Long.
Clark,	7,	Waterbury,	Em. Sir Fred. A. Spencer.
Cyrene,	8,	Middletown,	Em. Sir Revilo C. Markham.
St. Elmo,	9,	Meriden,	Em. Sir John W. Mix,
Crusader,	10,	Danbury,	Em. Sir A. C. Hubbard.



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

Official Badge of the Chief Marshal, Chiefs of Divisions and their Aids.

SEVENTH DIVISION.



Em. Sir JOHN A. WARNER,
Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Ohio,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir JAMES PETTIBONE,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

V. Em. Sir John P. McCune, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
 Em. Sir Clarence Armstrong, *Acting Grand Generalissimo.*
 Em. Sir Robert V. Hampson, *Grand Captain General.*
 Em. Sir Rev. Thomas J. Melish, *Grand Prelate.*
 Em. Sir Stephen Sands, *Grand Senior Warden.*
 Em. Sir Horace R. Bradbury, *Grand Junior Warden.*
 Em. Sir Frank M. DeWeese, *Acting Grand Treasurer.*
 Em. Sir John N. Bell, *Grand Recorder.*
 Em. Sir Arthur B. Foster, *Grand Standard Bearer.*
 Em. Sir William M. Bates, *Grand Sword Bearer.*
 Em. Sir William T. McLean, *Grand Warder.*
 Em. Sir Jacob H. Bromwell, *Acting Grand Captain of the Guard.*
 Em. Sir Allen Andrews, *National Color Bearer.*

Em. Sir Charles D. Meyers.	Em. Sir Carroll F. Clapp.
Em. Sir William P. Walker, Jr.	Em. Sir Lloyd W. Buckminster.
Em. Sir Charles K. Tilden.	Em. Sir William H. Bussard.
Em. Sir Charles I. Collamore.	Em. Sir John Peaslee.
Em. Sir William T. Robbins.	Em. Sir Moses G. Carrel.

Em. Sir Benjamin F. Clark.

Division Guidon—Sir Milton C. Page.

Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Portsmouth, O.,

Em. Sir Albert T. Johnson, *Commander*,

Escort to the

Grand Commandery of Ohio.

R. Em. Sir JOHN A. WARNER, Portsmouth, *Grand Commander*.

V. Em. Sir JOHN P. McCUNE, Columbus, *Deputy Grand Commander*.

Em. Sir BARTON SMITH, Toledo, *Grand Generalissimo*.

Em. Sir ROBERT V. HAMPSON, Salem, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Mt. Vernon,	1,	Columbus,	Em. Sir Wm. H. McDermith.
Cincinnati,	3,	Cincinnati,	Em. Sir Septimus G. Sullivan.
Reed,	6,	Dayton,	Em. Sir J. Russell Johnston.
Toledo,	7,	Toledo,	Em. Sir Merwin Jackson.
Chillicothe,	8,	Chillicothe,	Em. Sir Charles Hoyt.
Oriental,	12,	Cleveland,	Em. Sir William A. Smith.
Hanselmann,	16,	Cincinnati,	Em. Sir John H. Gibson.
Miami,	22,	Lebanon,	Em. Sir John W. Shockey.
Akron,	25,	Akron.	Em. Sir Percy W. Leavitt.
Cache,	27,	Conneaut.	Em. Sir William H. Bevington.
Garfield,	28,	Washington C. H.,	Em. Sir William A. Tater.
Defiance,	30,	Defiance,	Em. Sir Edward Squire.
Holyrood,	32,	Cleveland,	Em. Sir William H. Park.
Palestine,	33,	Springfield,	Em. Sir Oran F. Hypes.
St. Luke's,	34,	Newark,	Em. Sir William G. Taafel.
Scioto,	35,	Circleville,	Em. Sir Alva P. Courtright.
Marion,	36,	Marion,	Em. Sir William Fies.
Forest City,	40,	Cleveland,	Em. Sir Joseph H. Snow.
Salem,	42,	Salem,	Em. Sir Alexander C. Bell.
Sidney,	46,	Sidney,	Em. Sir Thomas F. Wilkinson.
Wooster,	48,	Wooster,	Em. Sir James B. Minier.
Findlay,	49,	Findlay,	Em. Sir Jacob H. Boger.

Grand Commandery of Kentucky.

R. Em. Sir SAMUEL HANSON STONE, Richmond, *Grand Commander*.

V. Em. Sir REGINALD H. THOMPSON, Louisville, *Deputy Gr. Commander*.

Em. Sir EUGENE A. ROBINSON, Maysville, *Grand Generalissimo*.

Em. Sir CHARLES C. VOGT, Louisville, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Louisville,	1,	Louisville,	Em. Sir James C. McFerrin.
Maysville,	10,	Maysville,	Em. Sir George W. Rogers.
De Molay,	12,	Louisville,	Em. Sir John H. Sanaman.
The "Little Commandery,"			
		Masonic Home, Louisville,	Sir Henry B. Grant.

Grand Commandery of Maine.

R. Em. Sir FREDERICK S. WALLS, Vinal Haven, *Grand Commander.*

V. Em. Sir ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland, *Deputy Grand Commander.*

Em. Sir FRITZ H. TWITCHELL, Bath, *Grand Generalissimo.*

Em. Sir FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabatis, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Maine,	1,	Gardiner,	Em. Sir Samuel W. Cutts.
Portland,	2,	Portland,	Em. Sir George E. Whitney.
St. John's,	3,	Bangor,	Em. Sir William Z. Clayton.
Bradford,	4,	Biddeford,	Em. Sir Edwin Parsons.
Dunlap,	5,	Bath,	Em. Sir Charles H. Mason.
Lewiston,	6,	Lewiston,	Em. Sir Charles E. Libby.
Trinity,	7,	Augusta,	Em. Sir Henry A. Heath.
St. Alban,	8,	Portland,	Em. Sir Albert H. Burroughs.
Claremont,	9,	Rockland,	Em. Sir J. Fred Hall.
Palestine,	14,	Belfast,	Em. Sir James H. Howes.
De Valois,	16,	Vinal Haven,	Em. Sir Joseph H. Sanborn.
Pilgrim	19,	Farmington,	Em. Sir Arthur T. Moor.



EIGHTH DIVISION.



R. Em. Sir EDWARD B. SPENCER,

Grand Commander,

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania,

Chief of Division.

Em. Sir HENRY H. KUHN,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Fager J. Shidle.	Em. Sir William H. Walker.
Em. Sir Robert J. Linden.	Em. Sir Fred Munch.
Em. Sir Simon H. Walker.	Em. Sir Thomas P. Merritt.
Em. Sir William M. Donaldson.	Em. Sir Henry W. Smith.
Em. Sir Frank McSparren.	Em. Sir Charles P. Walker.
Em. Sir C. G. Campbell.	Em. Sir William J. Diehl.

Division Guidon—Sir Joseph C. Thomas.

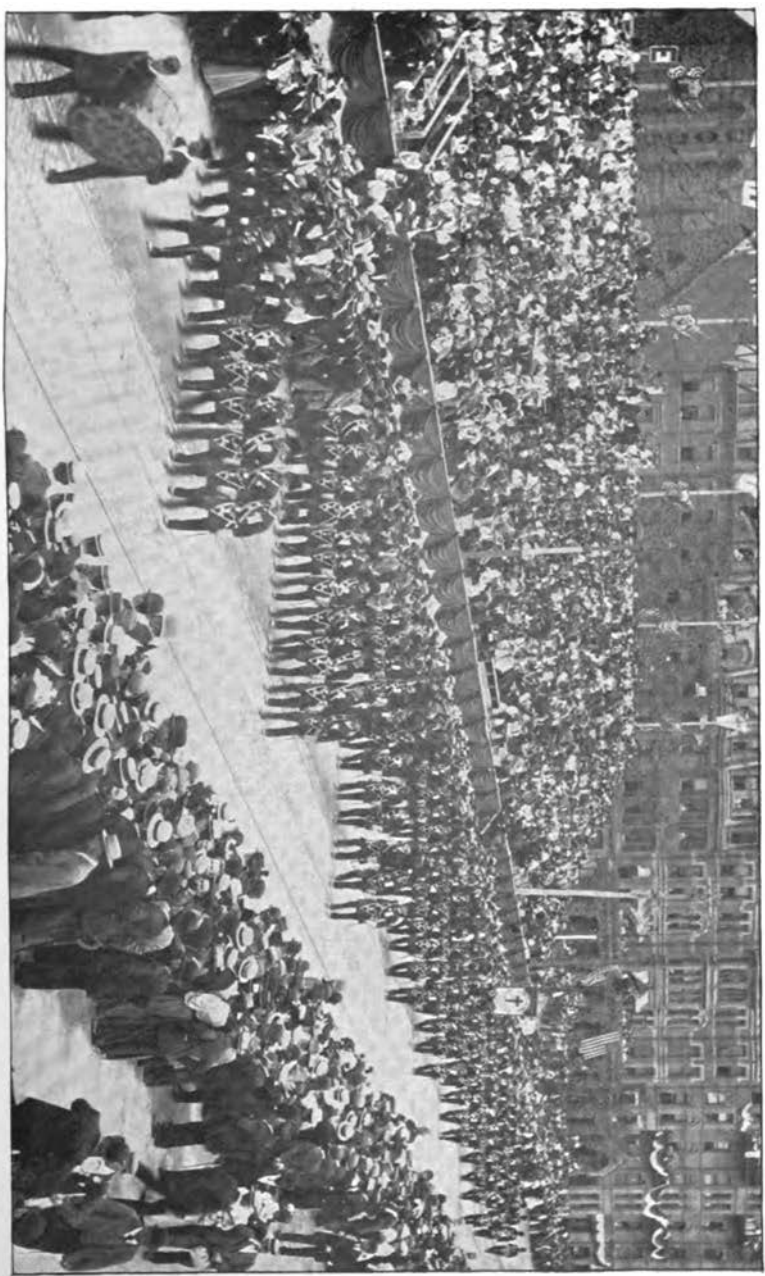


Corinthian Chasseur, (Mounted), No. 53, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Em. Sir John O'Donnell, *Commander*,
Escort to the

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

R. Em. Sir EDWARD B. SPENCER, Philadelphia, *Grand Commander*.
V. Em. Sir SAMUEL S. YOHE, Easton, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
Em. Sir HARRY M. VAN ZANDT, Harrisburgh, *Grand Generalissimo*.
Em. Sir HENRY H. KUHN, Pittsburgh, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Pittsburgh,	1,	Pittsburgh,	Em. Sir David M. Kinzer.
Philadelphia,	2,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir George B. Wells.
Jacques de Molay,	3,	Washington,	Em. Sir John Rumbaugh.
St. John's,	4,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir Harry I. McIntire, Jr.
Pilgrim,	11,	Harrisburgh,	Sir Frank Ridgway, <i>Gen'l'o</i> .
Palestine,	14,	Carbondale,	Em. Sir George M. Patterson.
Cœur de Lion,	17,	Scranton,	Em. Sir Frederick L. Brown.
Kedron,	18,	Greensburg,	Em. Sir John Sell.
Hugh de Payens,	19,	Easton,	Em. Sir Henry Weidknecht.
Allen,	20,	Allentown,	Em. Sir H. H. Herbst, P. C.
Baldwin II.,	22,	Williamsport,	Sir Thomas Mullspaugh, <i>Gen'l'o</i> .
Kadosh,	29,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir John Lunn.



View of the Procession, Copley Square.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Mount Olivet,	30,	Erie,	Em. Sir Jerome L. Stenberg.
Cyrene,	34,	Columbia,	Em. Sir William A. King.
Allegheny,	35,	Allegheny City,	Em. Sir William M. Kennedy.
Mary,	36,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir William J. Milligan.
Knapp,	40,	Ridgeway,	Em. Sir Thomas H. Claffey.
Reading,	42,	Reading,	Em. Sir George C. Wilson, Sr.
Dieu Le Veut,	45,	Wilkes Barre,	Em. Sir Fred W. Tyrrell.
St. Alban,	47,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir Robert F. Mustin, Jr.
Tancred,	48,	Pittsburgh,	Em. Sir Robert M. Holland.
Union Town,	49,	Union Town,	Em. Sir William T. Moore.
Trinity,	58,	Bradford,	Em. Sir Charles W. Dennis.
Ascalon,	59,	Pittsburgh,	Em. Sir Thomas W. Irwin.
Pennsylvania.	70,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir John A. Gross.

Grand Commandery of Indiana.

R. Em. Sir WALTER M. HINDMAN, Vincennes, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir WINFIELD T. DURBIN, Anderson, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir JOHN E. REDMOND, Logansport, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir JOHN H. NICHOLSON, Richmond, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Raper,	1,	Indianapolis,	Em. Sir Ahira R. White.
Lafayette,	3,	Lafayette,	Em. Sir Granville H. Hull.
Fort Wayne,	4,	Fort Wayne,	Em. Sir William Geake.
New Albany,	5,	New Albany,	Sir Charles D. Knoefel, <i>Gen'l.</i>
Knightstown,	12,	Knightstown,	Em. Sir Leonidas P. Newby.
South Bend,	13,	South Bend,	Em. Sir George W. Watson.
Terre Haute,	16,	Terre Haute,	Em. Sir John C. Warren.
Vincennes,	20,	Vincennes,	Em. Sir Henry S. Badollet.
St. John,	24,	Logansport,	Em. Sir Chauncey M. Custer.
Crawfordsville,	25,	Crawfordsville,	Sir George W. Graham, <i>Gen'l.</i>
Jeffersonville.	27,	Jeffersonville,	Em. Sir Alfred M. Thias.
Valparaiso,	28,	Valparaiso,	Em. Sir H. N. Renner.
Frankfort,	29,	Frankfort,	Sir Oliver Gard, <i>Gen'l.</i>
Michigan City,	30,	Michigan City,	Em. Sir Richard M. Hutchinson.
Anderson,	32,	Anderson,	Em. Sir Jesse Forkerer.
Washington,	33,	Washington,	Em. Sir Robert Russell.

Grand Commandery of Texas.

R. Em. Sir JOHN McDONALD, Austin, *Grand Commander.*

V. Em. Sir J. F. BRINKERHOFF, Waco, *Deputy Grand Commander.*

Em. Sir L. T. NOYES, Houston, *Grand Generalissimo.*

Em. Sir A. A. JOHNSTON, Dallas, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	Location.	Commander.
Texas Battalion,	Texas,	Em. Sir A. R. Howard, <i>G. J. W.</i>
Composed of members of the 88 Commanderies in Texas.		

Grand Commandery of Mississippi.

R. Em. Sir F. P. JINKINS, Aberdeen, *Grand Commander.*

V. Em. Sir J. H. BUCHANAN, Meridian, *Deputy Grand Commander.*

Em. Sir JAMES T. HARRISON, Columbus, *Grand Generalissimo.*

Em. Sir W. B. WALKER, Aberdeen, *Grand Captain General.*

**NINTH DIVISION.**

Em. Sir CHARLES R. HAWLEY,
Grand Sword Bearer,
Grand Commandery of Michigan,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir DAVID S. WAGSTAFF,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Charles M. Heald.	Em. Sir Frank O. Gilbert.
Em. Sir Charles S. Brown.	Sir Clarence H. Bennett.
Em. Sir Charles E. Townsend.	Sir George H. Keating.
Sir Albert F. Ruch.	

Division Guidon—Sir Robert G. Tobey.

Grand Commandery of Michigan.

R. Em. Sir WILLIAM E. JEWETT, Adrian, *Grand Commander.*

V. Em. Sir EDWARD D. WHEELER, Manistee, *Deputy Grand Commander.*

Em. Sir ALBERT STILES, Jackson, *Grand Generalissimo.*

Em. Sir FRANCIS M. MOORE, Marquette, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Detroit,	1,	Detroit,	Em. Sir Arba M. Seymour.
Adrian,	4,	Adrian,	Em. Sir Wilbert H. Barrett.
De Molai,	5,	Grand Rapids,	Em. Sir Charles M. Heald.
Peninsular,	8,	Kalamazoo,	Em. Sir Charles B. Allen.
Jackson,	9,	Jackson,	Em. Sir Alfred C. Northrup.
Niles,	12,	Niles,	Em. Sir Milford M. Hutton.
Ann Arbor,	13,	Ann Arbor,	Em. Sir Arthur C. Nicholls.
Genessee Valley,	15,	Flint,	Em. Sir Arthur C. McCalf.
St. Bernard,	16,	Saginaw,	Em. Sir William J. Bartow.
Columbia,	18,	Sturgis,	Em. Sir Martin E. Aulsbrook.
Lansing,	25,	Lansing,	Em. Sir J. Edward Ree.
Bay City,	26,	Bay City,	Em. Sir Frank O. Gilbert.
Alpena,	34,	Alpena,	Em. Sir Frank C. Holmes.
Charlotte,	37,	Charlotte,	Em. Sir Albert M. Barber.
Montrose,	38,	Calumet,	Em. Sir John Duncan.
Damascus,	42,	Detroit,	Em. Sir Philip T. Van Zile.

**TENTH DIVISION.**

R. Em. Sir HENRY H. MONTGOMERY,
Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Illinois.
Chief of Division.

V. Em. Sir AUGUSTUS L. WEBSTER,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.Em. Sir Charles P. Kane, *Grand Sword Bearer.*Em. Sir Frederick C. Winslow, *Grand Warder.*Em. Sir William L. Orr, *Grand Captain of Guards.*

Em. Sir Samuel C. Dodge.

Em. Sir Samuel W. Waddle.

Em. Sir George W. Ross.

Em. Sir Alonzo S. Wilderman.

Em. Sir David R. Crego.

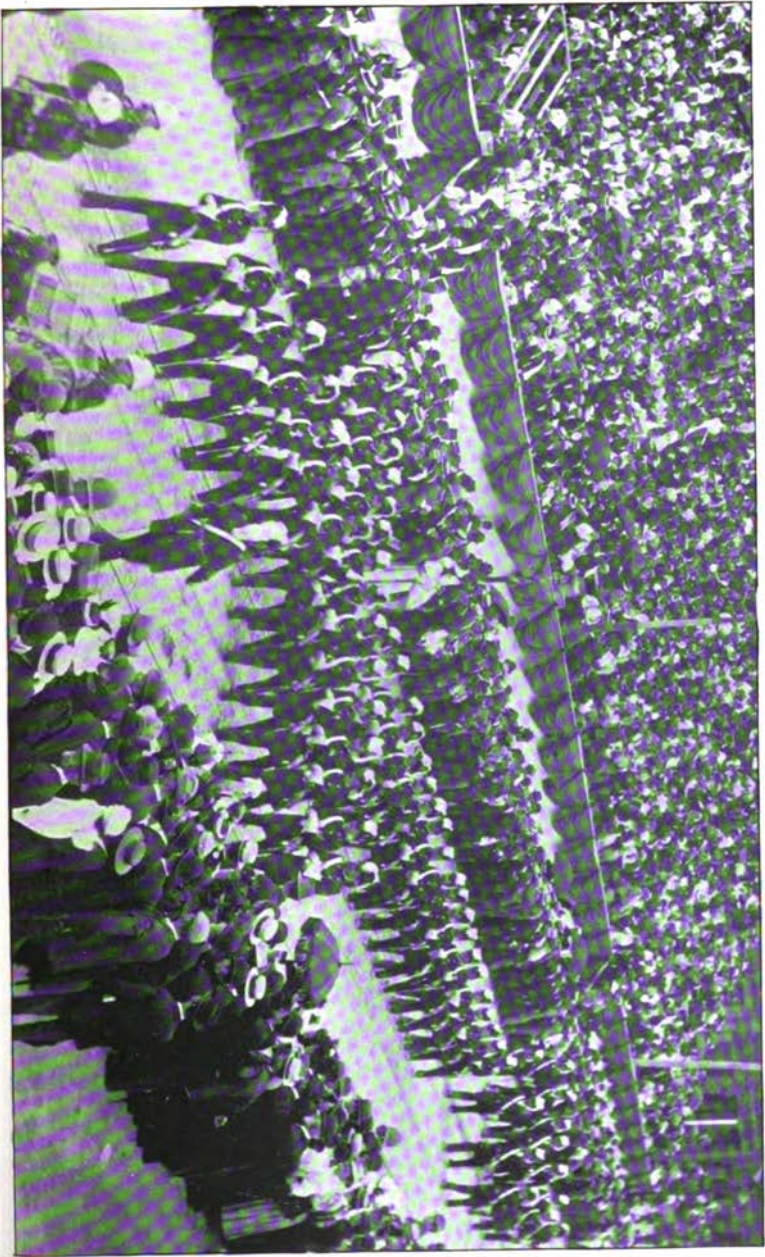
Em. Sir Caleb C. Johnson.

Em. Sir Chester T. Drake.

Sir Albert P. Grout.

Sir George E. Doying.

Division Guidon—Sir Edward A. Whitney.Em. Sir WILLIAM JENKINS, *Grand Senior Warden,*
*Adjutant General.***First Regiment.**Em. Sir James P. Sherwin, *Grand Captain General,*
*Commander.*Em. Sir Samuel J. Keator, *Adjutant.*Em. Sir George W. Kreider, *Surgeon.*Em. Sir Walter B. Taylor, *Aide-de-Camp.***First Battalion.**R. Em. Sir Sylvester O. Spring,
*Commander.*Sir Henry Field,
*Adjutant.***Second Battalion.**Em. Sir William Hanna,
*Commander.*Sir James L. Staker,
*Adjutant.***Second Regiment.**R. Em. Sir Harvey M. Hall,
*Commander.*Em. Sir George W. Shaw, *Adjutant.*Sir Alfred A. Whipple, *Surgeon.*Sir James W. Lumpkin, *Aide-de-Camp.*



View of the Procession, Copley Square.

Third Battalion.

Em. Sir Holman G. Purinton,
Commander.
 Sir Stephen B. Thompson,
Adjutant.

Fourth Battalion.

Sir Andrew Welch,
Commander.
 Em. Sir William M. Milligan,
Adjutant.

Montjoie Commandery, (Mounted) No. 53, Chicago, Ill.,
 Em. Sir John A. Gauger, *Commander*,
 Body Guard, and
 Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, Chicago, Ill.,
 Em. Sir Edward B. Chandler, *Commander*,
 Escort to the

Grand Commandery of Illinois.

R. Em. Sir HENRY H. MONTGOMERY, Carrollton, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir AUGUSTUS L. WEBSTER, Danville, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir EDWARD C. PACE, Ashley, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir JAMES P. SHERWIN, Chicago, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Apollo,	1,	Chicago,	Em. Sir Frank W. Campbell.
Peoria,	3,	Peoria,	Em. Sir Charles M. Brown.
Joliet,	4,	Joliet,	Em. Sir Erastus W. Willard.
Elwood,	6,	Springfield,	Em. Sir Rufus L. Berry.
Galesburg,	8,	Galesburg,	Em. Sir George W. Thompson.
Ottawa,	10,	Ottawa,	Em. Sir Henry Mayo.
Gorin,	14,	Olney,	Em. Sir John H. Gunn.
Urbana,	16,	Urbana,	Em. Sir Nathan C. Ricker.
Crusade,	17,	Rockford,	Em. Sir Thomas D. Reber.
Everts,	18,	Rock Island,	Em. Sir Henry C. Cleaveland.
Chicago,	19,	Chicago,	Em. Sir Charles W. Kuhn.
Aurora,	22,	Aurora,	Em. Sir Willis Hoyt.
De Molay,	24,	Bloomington,	Em. Sir Charles J. Northrup.
Hugh de Payens,	29,	Carrollton,	Em. Sir Jerome B. Nutton.
Hospitaler,	31,	Jacksonville,	Em. Sir John A. Schaub.
St. Bernard,	35,	Chicago,	Em. Sir Adam H. Johnson.
Mt. Pulaski,	39,	Mt. Pulaski,	Em. Sir Philip H. Oyler.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Athelstan,	45,	Danville,	Em. Sir Herman Schmitt.
St. Aldemar,	47,	Petersburg,	Em. Sir Richard Y. Kinkaid.
Delta,	48,	Clayton,	Em. Sir William Hanna.
Constantine,	51,	Lincoln,	Em. Sir Hiram Sherman.
Siloam,	54,	Oak Park,	Em. Sir Joseph W. Kettlestrings.
Sterling,	57,	Sterling,	Em. Sir Thomas W. Beckwith.
Englewood,	59,	Englewood,	Em. Sir Eugene E. Loomis.
Lincoln Park,	64,	Chicago,	Em. Sir M. Bates Iott.



ELEVENTH DIVISION.



Em. Sir HARRISON DINGMAN,
Past Commander,
Washington Commandery No. 1, Washington, D. C.,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir SIMEON H. MERRILL,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir George E. Corson. Sir Allison Nailor, Jr.
 Em. Sir Andrew W. Kelley. Sir William Andrew Boyd.
 Sir Albert Cottle.

Division Guidon—Sir John G. Stewart.



Grand Commandery of California.

R. Em. Sir ED. SPALDING LIPPITT, Petaluma, *Grand Commander.*
 V. Em. Sir TROWBRIDGE H. WARD, Los Angeles, *Deputy Gr. Commander.*
 Em. Sir GEORGE D. METCALF, Oakland, *Grand Generalissimo.*
 Em. Sir ROBERT M. POWERS, San Diego, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
California, (Mtd.),	1,	San Francisco,	Em. Sir Reuben P. Hurlbut.
Oakland,	11,	Oakland,	Em. Sir David E. Collins.
Golden Gate,	16,	San Francisco,	Em. Sir George D. Clark.

Grand Commandery of Tennessee.

R. Em. Sir ORION L. HURLBURT, Chattanooga, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir ROBERT W. HAYNES, Jackson, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir WILLIAM J. ELY, Clarksville, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir SAMUEL B. DOW, Knoxville, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Memphis,	4,	Memphis,	Em. Sir Milton H. Price.
Clarksville,	8,	Clarksville,	Em. Sir Richard D. Caldwell.
Cœur de Lion,	9,	Knoxville,	Em. Sir Charles H. Harvey.
Jackson,	13,	Jackson,	Em. Sir Exile Burkitt.

Grand Commandery of Wisconsin.

R. Em. Sir EUGENE S. ELLIOTT, Milwaukee, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir GEORGE H. HOPPER, Racine, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir EDMOND C. DEANE, Racine, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir CHARLES D. ROGERS, Milwaukee, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Wisconsin,	1,	Milwaukee,	Em. Sir Benj. T. Leuzarder.
Janesville,	2,	Janesville,	Em. Sir Theo. W. Goldin.
Beloit,	6,	Beloit,	Em. Sir A. S. Jackson.
Racine,	7,	Racine,	Em. Sir Chas. H. Washburn.
Ashland,	22,	Ashland,	Em. Sir C. A. Lamoreaux.
Ivanhoe,	24,	Milwaukee,	Em. Sir Charles D. Rogers.

Grand Commandery of New Jersey.

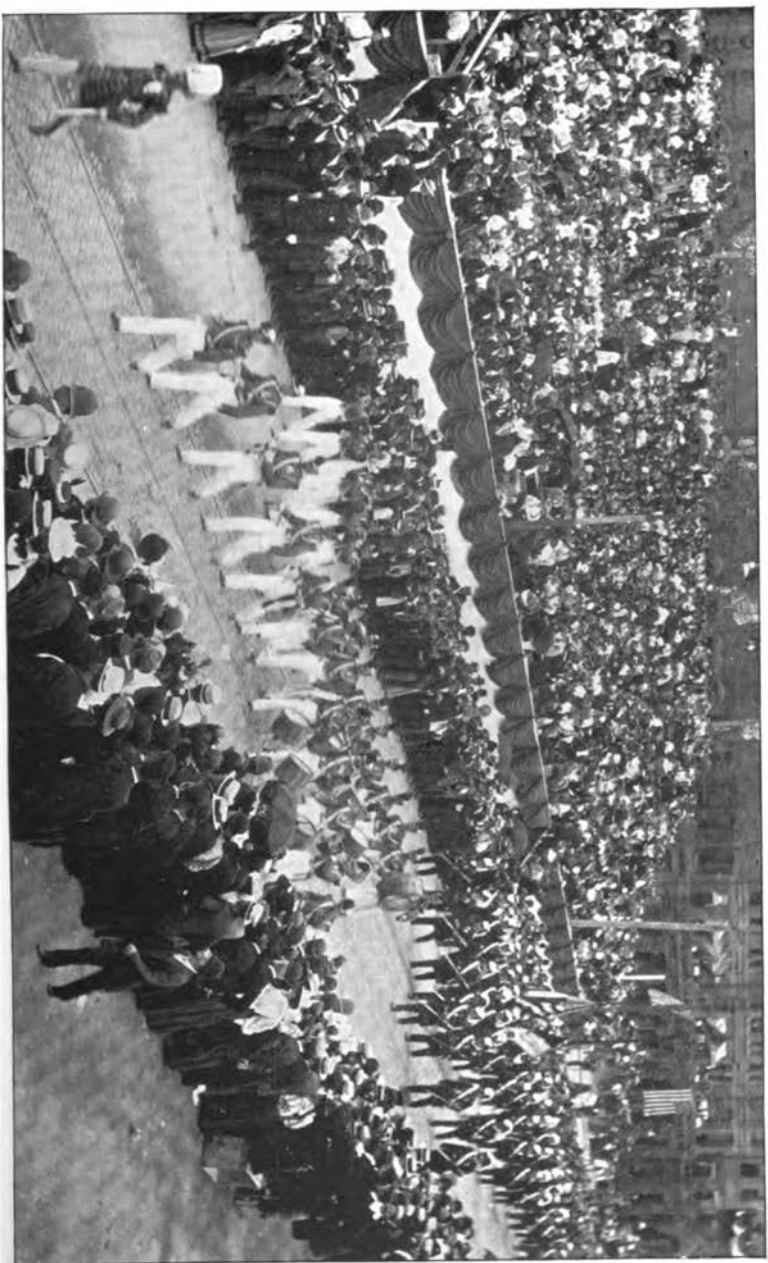
R. Em. Sir EDWARD MILLS, Camden, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir ROBERT DINGWELL, Newark, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir JOHN E. ROWE, Newark, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir JOHN V. ALLSTROM, Long Branch, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Hugh de Payens,	1,	Jersey City,	Em. Sir John A. Parker.
Helena,	3,	Burlington,	Em. Sir Cooper H. Prickett.
Palestine,	4,	Trenton,	Em. Sir Frank J. Eppele.
Damascus,	5,	Newark,	Em. Sir Lewis D. Crans.
DeMolay,	6,	Washington,	Em. Sir Nathan O. Kingman.
Cyrene,	7,	Camden,	Em. Sir Walter F. Ware.
St. John's,	9,	Elizabeth,	Em. Sir George W. Yates.
Ivanhoe,	11,	Bordentown,	Em. Sir Harry B. Goodwin.
Ode de St. Amand,	12,	Morristown,	Em. Sir William Decker.
Melita,	13,	Patterson,	Em. Sir Christian Hepp.
St. Elmo,	14,	Lambertville,	Em. Sir R. A. Montgomery.
Corson,	15,	Asbury Park,	Em. Sir John D. Beegle.
Pilgrim,	16,	Hoboken,	Em. Sir John S. Bruce.
Trinity,	17,	Plainfield,	Em. Sir Daniel C. Adams.

Grand Commandery of Georgia.

R. Em. Sir JOSEPH K. ORR, Columbus, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir WILLIAM H. FLEMING, Augusta, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir ALMERON W. WALTON, Rome, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir CHARLES M. WILEY, Macon, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Georgia,	1,	Augusta,	Em. Sir Wm. Schwreigest.
St. Aldemar,	3,	Columbus,	Em. Sir Thomas J. Chappell.
Cœur de Lion,	4,	Atlanta,	Em. Sir Julius L. Brown.
Palestine,	7,	Savannah,	Sir F. S. Jette, <i>S. B.</i>
Rome,	8,	Rome,	Em. Sir John J. Seay.
Ivanhoe,	10,	Fort Valley,	Em. Sir F. O. Miller.



View of the Procession. Copley Square.

TWELFTH DIVISION.



R. Em. Sir THOMAS R. MORROW,
Past Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Missouri,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir JAMES H. FRAME,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir John H. Wiles.	Em. Sir Ed. H. Smith.
Em. Sir David R. Francis.	Sir Ferdinand A. Wyman.
Em. Sir Campbell Wells.	Em. Sir Arthur M. Hough.
Em. Sir Syd. B. Cunningham.	Em. Sir J. Percival Smith.
Em. Sir William H. Mayo.	Em. Sir Jehiel W. Chamberlain.

Division Guidon—Linus N. Pitcher.

*Grand Commandery of Missouri.*

R. Em. Sir LESLIE OREAR, Marshall, *Grand Commander.*
 V. Em. Sir IRA McMILLAN, Maryville, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
 Em. Sir JOHN GILLIES, Monett, *Grand Generalissimo.*
 Em. Sir M. FRED BELL, Fulton, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
St. Louis,	1,	St. Louis,	Em. Sir James A. Harris.
St. Joseph,	4,	St. Joseph,	Em. Sir Charles A. Batson.
Ivanhoe,	8,	St. Louis,	Em. Sir Herbert Durand.
Kansas City,	10,	Kansas City,	Em. Sir John H. Wiles.
Ascalon,	16,	St. Louis,	Em. Sir B. F. Nelson.
St. Aldemar,	18,	St. Louis,	Em. Sir Joseph C. Finagin.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
St. John's,	20,	Springfield,	Em. Sir J. R. Groves.
Tancred,	25,	Moberly,	Em. Sir T. W. Anderson.
Jasper,	31,	Carthage,	Em. Sir J. W. Miller.
Oriental,	35,	Kansas City,	Em. Sir James H. Frame.
Missouri,	36,	Marshall,	Em. Sir Mat A. McBride.
Ascension,	39,	Joplin,	Em. Sir Joseph C. Stewart.
St. Elmo,	48,	Boliver,	Em. Sir T. H. B. Dunnegan, <i>P. C.</i>
Hugh de Payens,	51,	St. Joseph,	Em. Sir L. C. Burnes.
Marionville,	54,	Marionville,	Em. Sir M. T. Davis.
Neosho,	57,	Neosho,	Em. Sir J. M. Ritchey.
Harmony,	58,	Monett,	Em. Sir Harry H. Westbay.

Grand Commandery of Alabama.

R. Em. Sir FLETCHER J. COWART, Troy, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir ROBERT L. DOUGLASS, Mobile, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir HENRY H. MATTHEWS, Montgomery, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir PHILIP MILHOUS, Salem, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Cyrene,	10,	Birmingham,	Em. Sir W. B. Phillips.

Grand Commandery of Louisiana.

R. Em. Sir CHARLES F. BUCK, New Orleans, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir M. L. SCOVELL, Shreveport, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir WILLIAM H. WATKINS, New Orleans, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir WILLIAM J. COLLINS, New Orleans, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Indivisible Friends,	1,	New Orleans,	Em. Sir W. H. Watkins.
Jacques de Molay,	2,	New Orleans,	Em. Sir F. D. Ruth.
Ascension,	6,	Shreveport,	Em. Sir F. A. Tusten.

Grand Commandery of Iowa.

R. Em. Sir THOMAS B. LACEY, Council Bluffs, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir THOMAS R. ERCANBRACK, Anamosa, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir FRANCIS H. LORING, Oskaloosa, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir GEORGE W. BEVER, Cedar Rapids, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Temple,	4,	Des Moines,	Em. Sir Frederick W. Craig.
De Payens,	6,	Oskaloosa,	Em. Sir W. H. Wray.
St. Simon Cyrene.	9,	Davenport,	Sir G. F. White, <i>Gen'l'o.</i>
St. Omer,	15,	Burlington,	Em. Sir J. H. Pettibone.
Bruce,	34,	Red Oak,	Em. Sir George Palmer.
Crusade,	39,	Cherokee,	Em. Sir Joseph S. Green.

Grand Commandery of Minnesota.

R. Em. Sir H. E. WHITNEY, Faribault, *Grand Commander.*

V. Em. Sir JOHN H. RANDALL, Minneapolis, *Deputy Grand Commander.*

Em. Sir BENJAMIN F. FARMER, Spring Valley, *Grand Generalissimo.*

Em. Sir O. C. CHASE, Fergus Falls, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Zion,	2,	Minneapolis.	Em. Sir Horace M. Myers.
Darius,	7,	Minneapolis,	Em. Sir George T. Huey.
Duluth,	18,	Duluth,	Em. Sir Wm. E. Richardson.
Paladin,	21,	St. Paul,	Em. Sir Jehiel W. Chamberlain.
Minneapolis, (Mtd.,)	23,	Minneapolis,	Em. Sir John P. Harrison.



THIRTEENTH DIVISION.



Em. Sir HENRY G. JORDAN,

Grand Warder,

Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island,

Chief of Division.

· Em. Sir HENRY S. ROWE,

Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir J. Foster Bush.	Sir Frank A. Colley.
Sir Emil G. Schafer.	Sir George E. Holt.
Sir Charles A. Thiel.	Sir Orin C. Hubbard.
Sir Charles E. Phipps.	Sir John F. Neill.
Sir Benjamin L. M. Tower.	Sir Harry W. Cumner.
Sir Phineas W. Sprague.	Sir Cecil P. Wilson.
Sir B. Frank Wild.	Sir Arthur R. Jones.
Sir Richard W. Smith.	Sir Herbert F. Thayer,

Division *Guidon*—Sir John Kinnear.



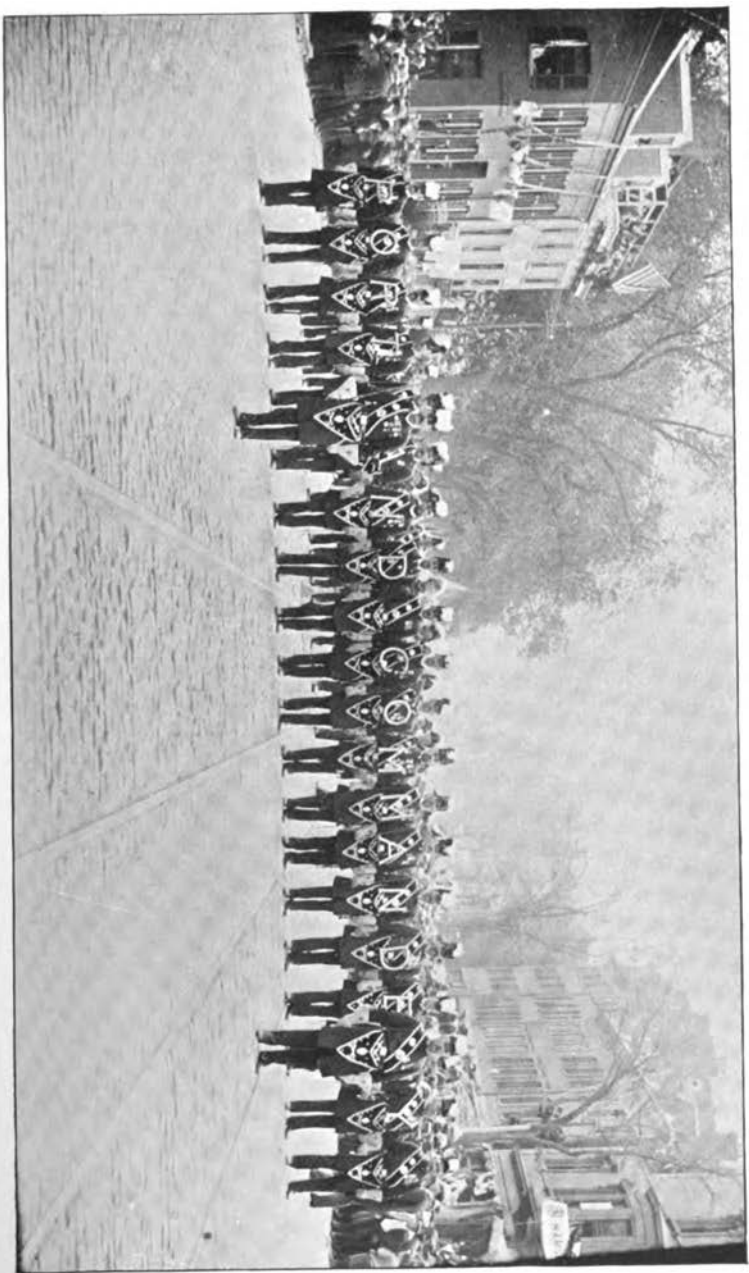
Grand Commandery of Kansas.

R. Em. Sir ROBERT E. TORRINGTON, Wichita, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir WILLIAM C. HOLMES, Parsons, *Dputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir WILL C. CHAFFEE, Topeka, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir GEORGE H. JENKINS, Kansas City, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Topeka,	5,	Topeka,	Em. Sir William T. Burrell.
Oswego,	7,	Oswego,	Em. Sir William J. Lough.
Emporia,	8,	Emporia,	Em. Sir John A. Lucas.
St. Bernard.	10,	Independence,	Em. Sir Edward P. Allen, <i>P. C.</i>
Cœur de Lion,	17,	Parsons,	Em. Sir Lee Clark.
Abd El Kader,	27,	Fredonia,	Em. Sir William E. Case.
Palestine,	28,	Girard,	Em. Sir B. S. Gaitskill.
Montjoie,	29,	Pittsburg,	Em. Sir George W. Killam.

Grand Commandery of Maryland.

R. Em. Sir WILLIAM HENRY MARTIN, Baltimore, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir WILLIAM H. CLARK, Baltimore, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir SAMUEL W. REGESTER, Baltimore, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir GEORGE COOK, Baltimore, *Grand Captain General*.



View of the Procession, Washington Street.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Maryland,	1,	Baltimore,	R. Em. Sir Wm. A. Hanway, <i>P. G. C.</i>
Baltimore,	2,	Baltimore,	Em. Sir Theodore Sumwalt.
Monumental,	3,	Baltimore,	Em. Sir William J. Cunningham.
Crusade,	5,	Baltimore,	Em. Sir Frank W. Kroh.
Beauseant,	8,	Baltimore,	Em. Sir Howard M. Somers.

Mt. Calvary Commandery, No. 1, Omaha, Neb.,

Em. Sir Edwin R. Perfect, *Commander*,

Escort to the

Grand Commandery of Nebraska.

R. Em. Sir CHARLES B. FINCH, Kearney, *Grand Commander*.

V. Em. Sir RICHARD P. R. MILLAR, Lincoln, *Deputy Grand Commander*.

Em. Sir EDWIN C. WEBSTER, Hastings, *Grand Generalissimo*.

Em. Sir WILTON K. WILLIAMS, York, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	Location.	Commander.
Nebraska Battalion,	Nebraska,	Em. Sir Albert P. Brink.
Composed of Members of the 24 Commanderies in Nebraska.		

Grand Commandery of Arkansas.

R. Em. Sir GEORGE P. TAYLOR, Forest City, *Grand Commander*.

V. Em. Sir JOHN T. MARSH, Pine Bluff, *Deputy Grand Commander*.

Em. Sir FRED J. H. RICKON, Little Rock, *Grand Generalissimo*.

Em. Sir DAVID I. MILLS, Pine Bluff, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Hugh de Payens,	1,	Little Rock,	Em. Sir Charles J. Low.
Damascus,	8,	Pine Bluff,	Em. Sir Francis H. Head.

Grand Commandery of West Virginia.

R. Em. Sir W. H. H. HOLSWADE, Huntington, *Grand Commander*.

V. Em. Sir JOHN C. RHELDAFFER, Wheeling, *Deputy Grand Commander*.

Em. Sir LEWIS N. TAVENNER, Parkersburgh, *Grand Generalissimo*.

Em. Sir JOHN A. ZORN, Wheeling, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Wheeling,	1.	Wheeling,	Sir Charles P. Wood, <i>Gen'l'o.</i>
Cyrene,	7.	Wheeling,	Em. Sir John K. List.
Huntington,	9.	Huntington,	Em. Sir W. F. Hite.

Grand Commandery of Colorado.

R. Em. Sir WILLIAM W. ROWAN, Ouray, *Grand Commander.*
 V. Em. Sir EUGENE P. SHOVE, Gunnison, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
 Em. Sir GEORGE J. DUNBAUGH, Pueblo, *Grand Generalissimo.*
 Em. Sir JOHN M. MAXWELL, Leadville, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Colorado,	1.	Denver,	Em. Sir Edward G. Arnold.
Pueblo,	3.	Pueblo,	Em. Sir Walter L. Dorland.

Grand Commandery of North Carolina.

R. Em. Sir WALTER S. LIDDELL, Charlotte, *Grand Commander.*
 V. Em. Sir WILLIAM A. WITHERS, Raleigh, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
 Em. Sir JOSEPH H. HACKBURN, New Berne, *Grand Generalissimo.*
 Em. Sir JAMES D. GLENN, Greensboro, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Plantagenet,	1.	Wilmington,	Em. Sir H. H. Munson.
Charlotte,	2.	Charlotte,	Em. Sir William Anderson.
Durham,	3.	Durham,	Em. Sir James Southgate.
Raleigh,	4.	Raleigh,	Em. Sir John C. Drewry.
Cyrene,	5.	Asheville,	Sir William A. Shope.
Piedmont,	6.	Winston,	Em. Sir Mumford D. Bailey.

Grand Commandery of South Dakota.

R. Em. Sir FRANK A. BROWN, Aberdeen, *Grand Commander.*
 V. Em. Sir J. J. CASSELMAN, Huron, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
 Em. Sir JOSEPH T. MORROW, Mitchell, *Grand Generalissimo.*
 Em. Sir WILLIAM T. DOOLITTLE, Sioux Falls, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Dakota,	1.	Deadwood,	Em. Sir John W. Freeman.
Cyrene,	2.	Sioux Falls,	Em. Sir Charles E. Baker.

Grand Commandery of Oregon.

R. Em. Sir PHILIP S. MALCOM, Portland, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir B. E. LIPPINCOTT, Portland, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir ROBERT BEANE, Salem, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir L. C. MARSHAL, Albany, *Grand Captain General*.

Grand Commandery of Washington.

R. Em. Sir HORACE W. TYLER, Spokane, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir GEORGE E. DIXON, Ellensburg, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir JACOB WEATHERWAX, Aberdeen, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir CARM DIBBLE, New Whatcom, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Cataract,	3,	Spokane.	Em. Sir John H. Shaw.
Olympia,	7,	Olympia.	Em. Sir Chas. F. Leavenworth.

Grand Commandery of Montana.

R. Em. Sir M. C. RILEY, Butte, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir WILLIAM B. NORTON, Glendive, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir EDWARD D. NEILL, Helena, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Great Falls, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	Location.	Commander.
Montana Battalion,	Montana,	Em. Sir Cornelius Hedges, <i>G. R.</i>

Grand Commandery of Wyoming.

R. Em. Sir FRANK M. FOOTE, Evanston, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir LEROY S. BARNES, Laramie, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir ADRIAN J. PARSHALL, Cheyenne, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir DAVID H. CRAIG, Rawlins, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Wyoming,	1,	Cheyenne,	Em. Sir William A. Robbins.
Ascalon,	5,	Green River,	Em. Sir T. Seddon Taliaferro, Jr.
Utah,	1,	Salt Lake City, Utah,	Sir E. P. Newell, <i>Actg. F. C.</i>

Grand Commandery of North Dakota.

R. Em. Sir CLARENCE A. HALE, Grand Forks, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir WILLIAM T. PERKINS, Bismarck, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir JOHN D. BLACK, Valley City, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir THEODORE F. BRANCH, Jamestown, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	Location.	Commander.
North Dakota Battalion,	North Dakota,	Em. Sir Clark W. Kelley.

Grand Commnndery of Arizona.

R. Em. Sir ALEXANDER G. OLIVER, Prescott, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir EPHRAIM J. BENNETT, Phoenix, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
 Em. Sir JOHN M. ORMSBY, Tucson, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir RICKMER N. FREDERICKS, Prescott, *Grand Captain General*.

Grand Commandery of Florida.

R. Em. Sir WILLIAM A. MCLEAN, Jacksonville, *Grand Commander*.
 V. Em. Sir CHAS. MCKENZIE OERTING, Pensacola, *Deputy Gr. Commander*.
 Em. Sir WILBER P. WEBSTER, Jacksonville, *Grand Generalissimo*.
 Em. Sir JAMES W. BOYD, Barstow, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Damascus,	2,	Jacksonville,	Sir William S. Ware, <i>Gen'l'o</i> .
Olivet,	4,	Orlando,	Em. Sir William H. Jewell.

**MOUNTED POLICE.**

XIII. The Headquarters of Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Chief Marshal, until 9 A. M., will be at Hotel Brunswick, Boylston Street. His staff will report at 9 A. M. to Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Fry, Chief



View of Procession, Washington Street.

of Staff, at the southeast corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Berkeley Street. All other Staff Officers will report to their Chiefs of Divisions at 9 A. M. at the right of their respective divisions.

XIV. Chiefs of Divisions will be expected to see that their respective commands are assembled in position at the place and hour herein designated.

XV. An aid from the staff of the Chief Marshal will be detailed to serve on the staff of each Chief of Division and to attend the Grand Master.

XVI. Chiefs of Divisions will be permitted to allow such formations and movements as will not increase the length of the column or in any way embarrass or delay the parade; provided, however, that the formation shall be in double sections, at full distance, while passing the reviewing stands, unless otherwise specially authorized by the Chiefs of Divisions.

To cross the railroad bridge on Dartmouth Street, organizations in double sections will either reduce to single sections, or will let the center pier of the bridge divide the column to avoid loss of time.

XVII. When the First Division reaches Worcester Street on Washington Street it will halt, face to the front and remain in position while the carriages containing the Most Eminent Grand Master and Officers and Members of the Grand Encampment pass to the reviewing stand. When the Grand Master has taken his position on the reviewing stand, the march will be resumed.

During the review the carriages of the Grand Encampment will be parked on Shawmut Avenue with the right resting on Massachusetts Avenue, and will follow the last division to the reviewing stand at Blackstone Square.

At the close of the review by the Grand Master of Knights Templar, the Grand Encampment will promptly resume their seats in the carriages and, with their escort, continue the march in the rear of the last division.

When the Grand Encampment reaches Adams Square, the First Division, preceded by the Chief Marshal and his Aids, will repair to the Masonic Temple via Hanover Street, Scollay Square and Tremont Street.

XVIII. Chiefs of Divisions, Grand Commanders and Eminent Commanders will see that all Sir Knights in uniform join the column and participate in the parade.

XIX. All commanding officers on their arrival in Boston will promptly report at the Headquarters of their respective Chiefs of Divisions, whose addresses can be obtained at the Headquarters of the Triennial Committee.

Chiefs of Divisions on their arrival in Boston will report to the Chief Marshal at the Headquarters of the Triennial Committee.

XX. Commanderies which do not report in season for assignment under this order, will take position in the column with their respective States and according to the dates of their respective charters.

XXI. Each Commandery on arriving in position at the formation of the parade will immediately notify its Chief of Division of such fact.

XXII. No carriages will be allowed in line except those in the First Division provided for the Grand Encampment, and such other carriages as, by special permission of the Chief Marshal, are allowed to be in the line for the transportation of the colors of the Grand Commanderies, etc.

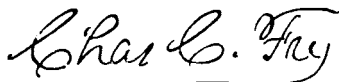
No mounted Knights will be allowed in the column except Commanders of Divisions, Staff Officers, Officers of Grand Commanderies and mounted Commanderies.

XXIII. While the column is in motion one gun will be fired for each Grand Commandery, and a salute for the Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States.

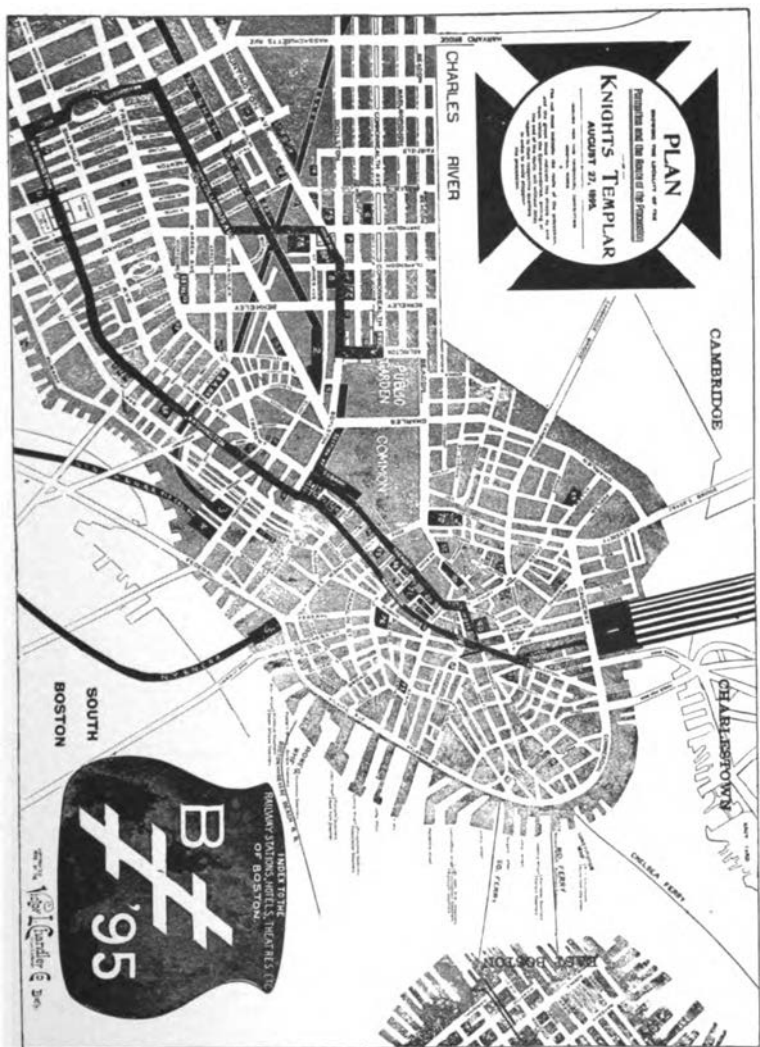
By command of



Chief Marshal.



Chief of Staff.



Map showing the Route of the Procession, August 27, 1895.

The Parade.

The morning of the 27th broke bright and pleasant, giving promise of a glorious day. Through the forenoon, and later, a thin veil of translucent haze covered the sky, shielding the marching columns from the hot rays of the August sun. No weather could have been more happily suited to the purposes of the grand parade.

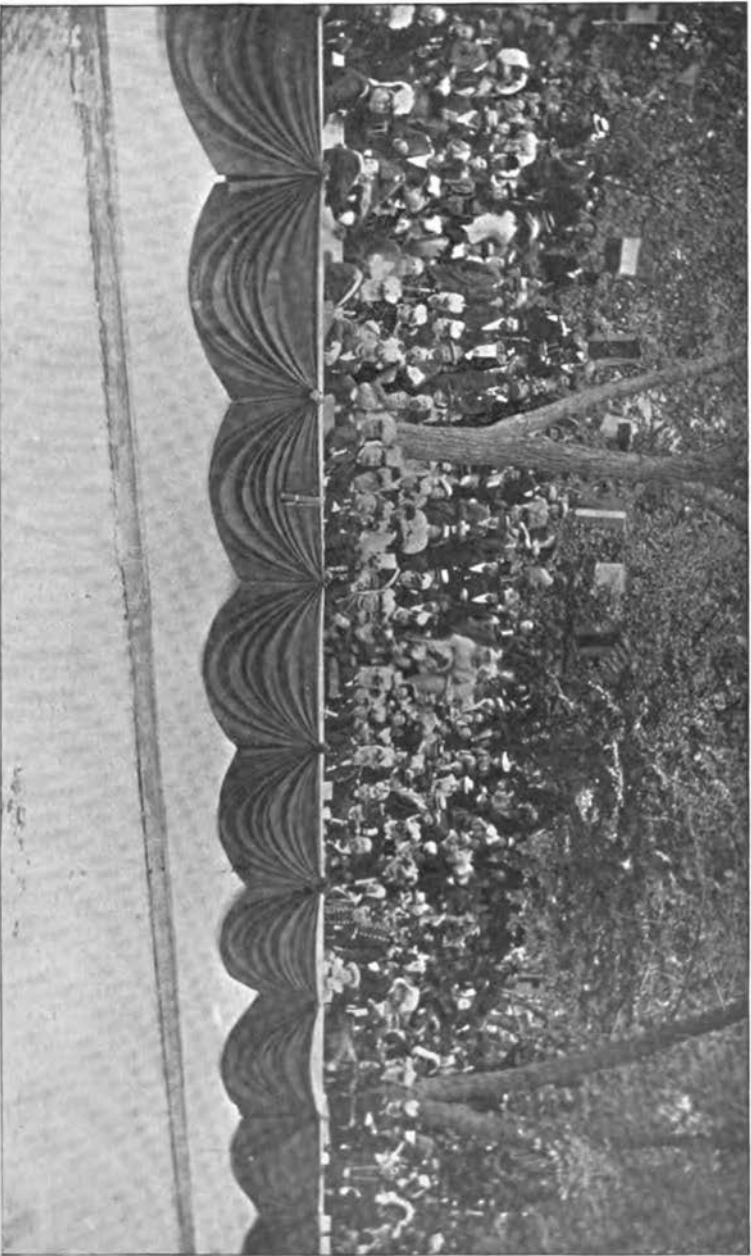
Almost without premeditation, the day had been made a public holiday. The various departments of the National, State and City Governments, and the banks were closed, business was suspended, and, by order of the city authorities, the streets selected for the purposes of the parade were devoted solely to that use, to the exclusion of all vehicles. By general consent, Boston had become the city of the Knights Templars.

Never was the city so thronged. From early dawn, the steady influx of visitors from neighboring and more distant towns commenced, and, mingling with the population of the city, they packed the avenues and squares, through which the procession was to pass, with one dense mass of humanity. It is impossible to compute the numbers who witnessed the passage of the grand pageant. They filled the sidewalks and overflowed the streets; doorways, windows, roofs, every "coign of vantage" was utilized, and, wherever a space could be found, stands were erected for the accommodation of eager spectators. The grand stands of the Grand Commandery, of the local commanderies and of the city authorities were filled with invited guests, principally ladies, and the bright colors of female attire gave an added brilliancy to the spectacle. No assembly of people, thus fortuitously brought together, could have been more kindly disposed or more enthusiastic. They greeted the commanderies as they

passed in review, and especially those from the more distant states, with unmistakable heartiness, and every striking feature of the parade gained its tribute of applause; and they bore all the discomforts and inconveniences of their crowded position with the utmost patience and good humor. The Knights Templars had evidently won a strong hold upon the popular heart.

Every possible arrangement had been made to facilitate the progress of the procession and to meet the emergencies which might arise from the presence of so great a multitude. Detachments of police covered the whole line of march; a detail of forty men from the Ambulance Corps of the State militia, commanded by Capt. Myles Standish, was stationed at intervals along the route of the procession, where they rendered most valuable service; the Medical Staff organized a medical corps representing the profession in the different commanderies, and established an Emergency Hospital on Clarendon Street, which was kept open during the Triennial week. On the day of the parade, details from the medical corps held themselves in readiness for service at fixed stations along the line of march, and although serious casualties were few, their services were frequently called into requisition for the benefit of those who suffered from heat or exhaustion—generally the occupants of the crowded thoroughfares.

Through the liberality of the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company, telephonic communication was established along the route of the procession by the erection of independent lines of wires. There were eight stations at equal intervals, at each one of which was an operator and messengers. By this means the Chief Marshal was enabled to keep himself in perfect touch with the whole marching column, inform himself of the exact position of every part of the line, and issue orders accordingly. It was a novel use of



GRAND STAND, BLACKSTONE SQUARE.
Grand Master McCurdy and Gov. Greenhalge Reviewing the Procession.

the telephone, and, on this occasion proved of great practical utility.

It was arranged that the procession should pass in review before M. W. Edwin B. Holmes, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, at Columbus Square, before M. E. Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master of Knights Templars, and Gov. Greenhalge, at the Grand Stand in Blackstone Square, and in final review, before Grand Commander Samuel C. Lawrence and Mayor Edwin U. Curtis, at the Grand Stand in Adams Square.

The commanderies were ordered to report at 9 o'clock for the formation of the column; but no definite time for the start was fixed in the general orders, although it was expected that the procession would be in readiness to move at 10 o'clock. The movement of the line was delayed by the non-arrival of some of the commanderies, occasioned by the congested condition of the railroads that morning.

At the sound of the signal guns, at 10.45 A. M., the great column of Knights Templars took up their line of march from Commonwealth Avenue.

We will not attempt to describe the imposing features of the parade. All passed most happily. With steady step, the brilliant array of Templar chivalry marched through the streets of Boston, cheered by the plaudits of admiring thousands. It was the roll-call of the States—from Massachusetts to California—from Maine and Minnesota to Florida and Texas. To the lover of his country, no spectacle could have been more inspiring. He saw the flag of the Union floating beside the banner emblazoned with the sacred symbols of the Christian faith; and patriotism gathered new confidence in the presence of that grand column of marching men, representing the best type of American manhood and fired with zeal for those principles of justice and human kindness which

made the strongest appeal to the heart of man. It was a proud day for Knight Templarism, but a prouder one still for the country which can produce men, who, in spite of the pre-occupation of personal and material interests, can still maintain a pure and lofty ideal.

A careful estimate makes the number of men in line to have been about twenty-six thousand. The procession marched to the music of one hundred and thirty-seven bands and occupied more than five hours in its passage.

At the close of the parade, the Chief Marshal and his Aids, and the First Division escorting the Grand Encampment, marched from Adams Square to the Masonic Temple, where the Conclave of the Grand Encampment was opened in due form.

Address of Welcome.

R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, then extended a welcome in the following words :

Sir Knight Hugh McCurdy, M. E. Grand Master of Knights Templar, Officers and Members of the Grand Encampment of the United States :

In behalf of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and of the entire body of Knights Templars of the jurisdiction, as organized and as individuals, I extend to you a most cordial welcome ; a welcome which embraces, in all the fullness of the meaning of that kindly Saxon word, every member of this Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, representing almost every State and Territory in the Union.

It is now forty-five years since the Grand Encampment met in this city ; the interval has been a long one. Three years ago we hailed with joy your acceptance of our invitation to hold the next Triennial Conclave in Boston, and we

have looked forward with eager expectancy to the time when we could exchange loving and loyal greeting with the great Templar Host which was to honor us with its presence. And it would well seem that such an event as this, the gathering together of large bodies of men of the highest character and intelligence from every section of the country, men animated by noble purposes and bound to each other by the strongest ties of fraternal affection, that such an event, I say, may be justly regarded as one of national interest, as tending to bring the citizens of this vast Republic into relations of closer intimacy and sympathy, one among the many agencies which are making Americans a united and homogeneous people.

And, now, I can only say to you, whom we rejoice to call our guests, that it is our earnest desire that your sojourn in this old and historical city may be to you a source of present enjoyment and of happy memories in after years. Many of you, probably, are here for the first time, and I am sure you will find patriotic inspiration in visiting scenes consecrated to the memories of the glorious past.

Bunker Hill is within our borders, Concord and Lexington are easily accessible, and you will be glad to make a pious pilgrimage to the old battle grounds. When you look on Boston Harbor you will not forget our fathers' more than emphatic protest against unjust taxation; and the sight of Faneuil Hall, State Street, and the Old South Meeting House, will recall the stirring incidents of the early Revolutionary period. But you will not fail, I hope, to notice that the Metropolis of New England is not living upon its traditions alone. It still makes its way, full of vigor and enterprise, growing in population, industry and wealth, yet not, we trust, unmindful of the precept handed down to us from our forefathers, that prosperity has no sure foundation save in virtue and intelligence, in liberty and law.

Most Eminent Grand Master and Members of the Grand Encampment, the Knights Templars of this jurisdiction thank you most heartily for your generous response to the invitation extended to you three years ago, and once again accept a welcome, warm and sincere, from loyal New England hearts.

Grand Commander Lawrence introduced His Honor, Edwin U. Curtis, Mayor of Boston, who extended the welcome of the city in the following words:

Most Eminent Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Encampment:

It is with unusual pleasure that, in behalf of the city of Boston, I extend to you a welcome. It frequently devolves upon me to perform such a function as this; and while there is no insincerity in the welcome which I extend to other bodies, and to citizens and officials of sister municipalities, I have a peculiar pleasure and a peculiar pride in extending to you a word of greeting and the hand of welcome, for I greet you as Brethren in *Vinculis Fraternitatis*.

Be assured that the proverbial Puritan coldness is but an outward seeming, and even this we have endeavored with all our powers to dispel with our smiles of welcome. The heart of Boston is warm today. You have seen the mute, but eloquent, welcome, waving in brilliant colors upon our outward walls. As the darkness gathers, the welcome will still be taken up, and in letters of fire you will read our greetings. Our welcome is sincere and heartfelt.

Three years ago, Most Eminent Sir, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, the love and honor in which you are held by Sir Knights all over the land was shown by your unanimous election to the lofty position which you fill today with such gracious dignity. The Mother city of New England recognizes fully the feeling which prompted your elevation to this honorable position. To you, Most Eminent Sir, our city is happy to extend an especial greeting, as the chief officer of the great body of noble men who have marched through our streets today.

Not only in your official capacity do we greet you, but we are glad to welcome you for yourself alone. Your honorable career as a citizen and as a jurist is known to us. For more than forty years your name and your fame have been known to your fellow citizens.

You have been placed in positions of the greatest import-

ance, often by the suffrages of those with whom you differed in political views and theories, but never has the trust of the people been betrayed.

The best thought of the present day is looking forward hopefully to a better era of citizenship. It is with such men of sturdy integrity that lies the realization of this hope.

Again, Most Eminent Sir, again, gentlemen and Brethren, I extend to you Boston's most hearty greeting. Our doors—the doors of our hearts and of our homes—are wide open. We trust that when you go away, your regret at leaving may be as sincere as is our pleasure in your coming.

Grand Commander Lawrence next introduced His Excellency, Frederick T. Greenhalge, Governor of Massachusetts, who in the following words tendered the greetings of the Commonwealth:

Most Eminent Grand Master, Grand Commander and Sir Knights:

The duty assigned me of welcoming you is a somewhat difficult one. In view of the welcome you have received to-day, my words would seem superfluous. The tide of welcome welled up to such a height that its reflux wave shall go back, for years, to Minnesota, California and Alabama, or wherever you may hold a conclave in any part of this broad country. It was a welcome of love and good-fellowship, and whenever you hear Puritan coldness spoken of, go back in your minds to this great day and remember the welcome given you by Boston, when even the Lord himself seemed to smile upon you.

It is true, as the Grand Commander has said to you, events such as these are necessary to show the people from the lakes to the gulf, and from shore to shore, that we are one people; that we have but one lot and one glory, and you have shown it, and Massachusetts has shown it today.

It was one great welcome, a complete one, and I should like to know if, in the expression that went out today, the states south of Mason and Dixon's line, the people of Georgia,

South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana did not get their full share, or about double—to say nothing of old Kentucky.

To every good citizen the procession of to-day was grandly inspiring, not only for the number of men in the march, but because of the character and significance of their presence in our city. Was it not inspiring to the heart of any true citizen to hear, as one division of the procession passed, the sweet strain of "Maryland, My Maryland," and, though it was less musical, it was not less delightful to hear the peculiar screech from the Alabama delegation.

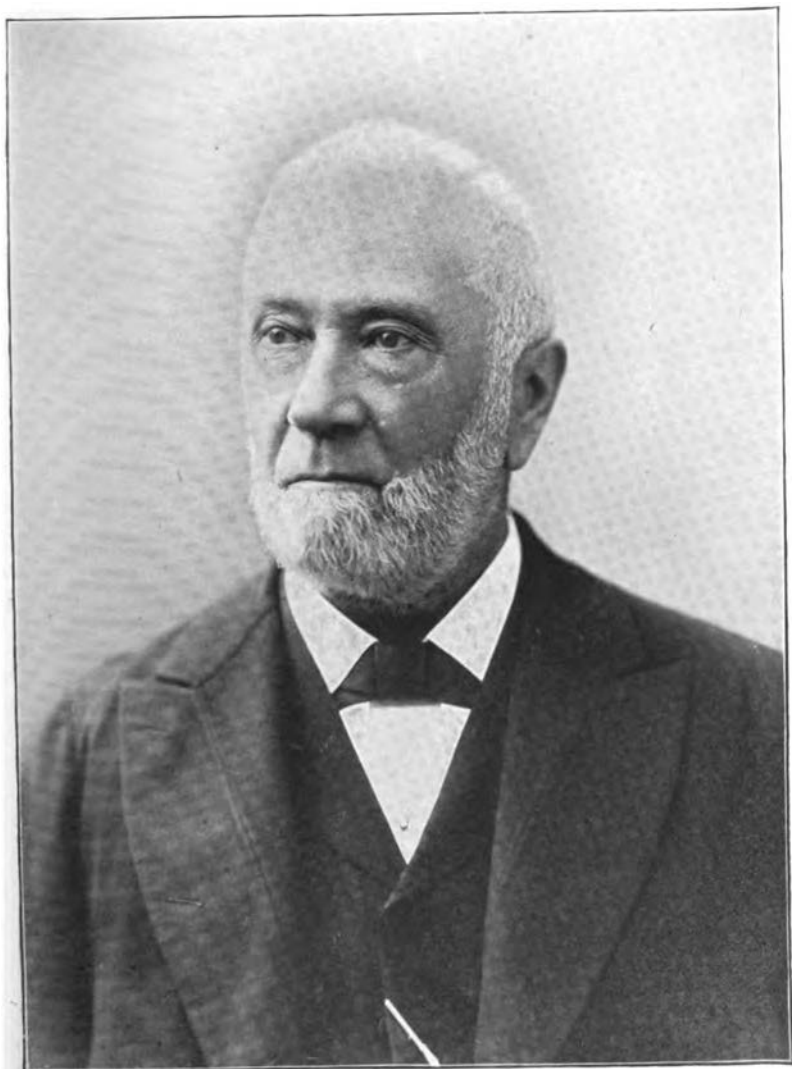
Well, my friends and brethren, there is significance in your presence here. Your organization represents the brain, the nerve, the energy, the moral character and the good repute of every community in this country. It represents not men banded together to disturb the institutions of our nation, but those who endeavor to strengthen and support and build them up.

It represents the patience and industry of men who have not only cared for themselves, but have supported thousands of poor and distressed brethren and their widows and orphans. I heard today, as the band of youths passed, the sweet story of the Widows and Orphans' Home in Kentucky, and it was with gratitude to the grand Masonic brotherhood that I heard the tale. The story that has gone out today of the Sir Knights and their character and their representation, will be heard in every state and city in the Union, and the welcome of Massachusetts will be heard with it.

His Honor, the Mayor—I have the right to speak for him, because Boston is Massachusetts and Massachusetts is Boston—has occasion to feel proud of the distinguished part he has taken in this grand demonstration today. The beautiful and appropriate decorations and the thorough way in which everything has been performed are matters which commend him to the noble order of which he is a distinguished member.

I shall not flatter the M. Em. Grand Master any more than he has been flattered to-day. I have regard for his future, and I should be sorry if his coadjutors should say: "You can't speak to him. He was in Boston in 1895."

His mind must be overwhelmed with the plaudits which he



Courteously Yours,
Hugh McBurdy,
Grand Master.

received from the multitude of people today, and I can assure him that he would have received more if we could have got more people on the streets.

Gentlemen of the Grand Encampment, I bid you a hearty and cordial welcome to Massachusetts, and I assure you that you cannot wear it out in a week, or a month, or a year.

Response by the Grand Master.

M. E. Sir Knight McCurdy, in response to the addresses of welcome, spoke as follows :

Right Eminent Sir Knight Lawrence, Mr. Mayor and Your Excellency :

Let me assure you that your words of fraternal greeting find a cordial response in every heart. When words come from the heart, they surely find their way to the heart. You speak for this far-famed city and noble state. We respond for 110,000 Knights Templar, loyal and true to every thought that ennobles man. We speak for men knowing no State lines, no lines of separation ; men one in heart, one in purpose, one in that Brother's love that exceeds all the world's love in its unworldliness. Many good things have been said of that grand old Book, the Holy Bible, that greatest light in Freemasonry. One of the best is this : "It is a book of men loving ; it is full of faces turned toward faces."

Can we better define Templar Freemasonry than to say : It is a book of men loving ? There is nothing better for man to know than that there are those who are glad that he is alive—those whose faces light up as he draws near ; faces that would be shadowed, if he were not. Our friends, be they many or few, make the world populous for us, and living in it beautiful.

Christmas is a day when a friend is born to us ; then to us a King is given. Our real Easter is the Sunday when out of the garden places of life some one comes forth to love us ; thence He is risen indeed to us. Our true holidays are our meeting places with friends. We count time not by heart

throbs, nor by figures on the dial, but by the sound of coming feet. The one thing worth knowing is that you are wanted ; the one thing worth coming for, is to be welcomed when you come. Many things will be said and done during our brief sojourn in your city, but the best of all shall be that friend shall meet friend, your homes, your hearts, the book of men loving shall be opened wide and faces shall look into faces.

We come to you, as Templar Freemasons. As such you have welcomed us ; but more than this, we come to you as men ; and as man welcomes his brother man, so you have greeted us. It is as men, not as Knights Templar, that we would be welcomed. We are Knights Templar only that we may be better men.

We have come to your city not merely to advance the interests of our Order, but to promote the claims of universal brotherhood. There is everything in Freemasonry to unite ; nothing in Freemasonry to separate man from his brother man. This is the doctrine we have to preach and practice before all the world :

“ The freedom and divinity of man,
The glorious claims of human brotherhood.”

Give men grips, badges, obligations, pass-words, signs and uniform ;

“ Put padlocks on truth's lips, be callous as ye will,
From soul to soul, o'er all the world, leaps one electric thrill.”

Our mission is to inspire men with a consciousness of their birthright, their relationship ; to teach man to be true to his fellowman, and thus true to his God ; to teach that it is sublime of man, in our noontide majesty, to know ourselves—part and proportions of one wondrous whole. This fraternizes man ; this constitutes our charities and bearings.

Wherever there is a man loving his neighbor as himself, there is a just and upright Freemason. Let us away with the thought that man can build the Masonic character by any rule save the Golden Rule. Away with the narrow thought that Freemasonry is an organization of men bound together by signs, secrets, grips and passwords only. The Masonic badge is the white rose of a blameless life ; the true

Masonic grip is the heart-touch and hand-touch of Brother man, of one common Father.

Freemasonry is a personal force behind which and in which lies a great inspiring idea. This idea is the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. Only so far as this idea inspires and possesses man, is he a Freemason. This is not a creed which a Freemason's lips declare, but it is a life which his whole Masonic living utters. The true Masonic Temple is the heart which owns the influence of this inspiring idea.

In the very fore-front of American commonwealths, as the eloquent living exponent of this idea stands your historic state, a state founded on faith in man, and therefore sure to last.

“ Herein were your founders great,
Beyond the incredulous law givers of yore,
And wiser than the wisdom of the shelf
That they conceived a deeper rooted state
Of hardier growth, alive from rind to core,
By making man sole sponsor of himself.”

The little fleet that carried John Winthrop to New England brought hither a man imbued with the true Masonic idea. The history of Gov. Winthrop reads as a prophecy of the future policy and greatness of this state.

“The only way,” said he, “that the life in the new home may be saved from becoming base, discordant and disappointing is by these early settlers carrying into it for every day and for every act the Christ-like spirit of brotherhood.”

This thought found expression in a little volume called “A Model of Christian Charity.”

“If each man is for himself,” said he, “the enterprise will come to nothing. Only by mutual love and help, and a grand, patient self-denial can you meet the tasks that lie before you. We must be knit together in this work as one man. We must entertain in brotherly affection. We must be willing to abridge ourselves of our superfluities for the supply of others' necessities. We must uphold a familiar commerce together in all meekness, gentleness, patience and liberality. We must delight in each other; make others'

conditions our own; rejoice together, mourn together, always having before our eyes our commission and community in the work as members of the same body."

Thus wrote John Winthrop two and a half centuries ago, and in this spirit have the men and women of this state builded, carved, painted, studied, written, sung and spoken in council halls, in homes, in church, in college, in school, in studio, shop, store, and field during all these years. "Winthrop," says the historian, "was no artist, he was only a thinker and a doer." The world needs artists, but for men it needs men who think and do.

The founders of this state were true Knights of the cross. They came hither, not as the Crusaders of old to Jerusalem, to rescue the sepulchre of the risen Lord, but they came with the far more hallowed purpose of living His life. To them, their coming was not a secular act, but a sacred one. They came on a spiritual crusade, not seeking earthly gain, but as soldiers of the Christ, doing battle under His banner, fighting in a holy war, brethren and fellow-soldiers in the service of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Soldiers they were whose aims were elevated by their great Captain far above the intrepid Peter the Hermit and the heroic Godfrey de Bouillon. Loyalty to their King was the highest form of patriotism, disloyalty to him was treason.

Patriotism and faith in the God of nations, this was their creed. Down at their lowest roots and life-springs these two are one. He who has resolved to stand on God's side is the best friend of his country that any country can have. Not the amplest revenue, the most splendidly equipped army and navy, nor the most mighty fortifications, but the best defence of a nation is a band of brave-hearted, God-fearing, consecrated men. Thus taught the founders of this commonwealth. Under the influence of this idea every courthouse became a solemn vindicator of the oppressed, and every city, village, and home a nursery of strong and beautiful souls. How rich this great state in natural scenery, in manifold industries, in the peace, prosperity and contentment of all classes in elegant, happy homes; in schools, churches, colleges and charitable institutions. How rich in literature and

in art; but the citizens of this historic state are richer far by the great deeds that have formed her national character; richer by winged words that have passed into current speech, the words of Holmes and Lowell, of Webster and Phillips Brooks; richer by the lives, labors and examples of America's noblest sons consecrated to her service.

What a debt of gratitude we owe to the sons of Massachusetts, whose lives have formed a part of our nation's greatness; a debt of gratitude for laws upon our statute books; for victories in war, for the moral influence produced by their words and deeds themselves upon the national character. All that is best and highest in their character is our common heritage. We are richer for Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill. We inherit freedom, independence, liberty; but we have as our most glorious heritage, the prayers that were said, the words that were spoken, the honor of the deeds that were done.

A nation's greatness is not in its material prosperity, nor in its material resources. A nation's greatness is in its faith in God, the Father, and in man, the brother. We are patriots, good citizens, Freemasons, only so far as we are possessed of this faith "above and beneath all civil constitutions," taught the founders of this state. The foundation of their stability, the dome of their protection, their corner-stone, their wall of defence, their genial and sheltering sky is this faith in God the Father and in man the brother, and these two are one.

Virtue is loyalty, goodness is patriotism; the best citizenship is the best Christianship. The best legislator is the truest and wisest man. Character is the strength of the state. They are the friends, the ornaments, the defenders of the country and its constitution, who will not swerve from its cardinal immortal ideas—faith, freedom, fraternity. These rightly interpreted comprehend the wealth of our heritage, the boundless promise of our future. We spoil that heritage, we forfeit that future only, as we disobey God, injure man, and worship ourselves.

Thus have Massachusetts men taught, believed and builded,

“Not on the ground, but on the mind.
Their open-hearted palaces.
For larger thoughted men, with heaven and earth at ease
The happy homesteads,
Where sacrificial smoke through peaceful air
Rises lost in heaven, the humblest silent prayer.
What architect hath bettered these?”

To be welcomed by men having an ancestry so noble, a faith so sublime, a life so manly, is indeed an honor which, as men and Knights Templars we most highly esteem. And we assure you that we shall ever cherish the memory of your fraternal greetings among the most treasured associations of our many joyful pilgrimages. Thankful shall we ever be for this open book of loving men, for your faces turned toward our faces.

As Moses, the great leader of the pilgrim Israelites, came down from the mountain to build the tabernacle in the wilderness according to the pattern given him by the Great Architect of the Universe, so may we return to our homes and asylums to build that true Masonic temple—a noble character, according to the pattern given us in this historic Beacon Hill, the queenly city of the East, the home of America's noblest men and women.

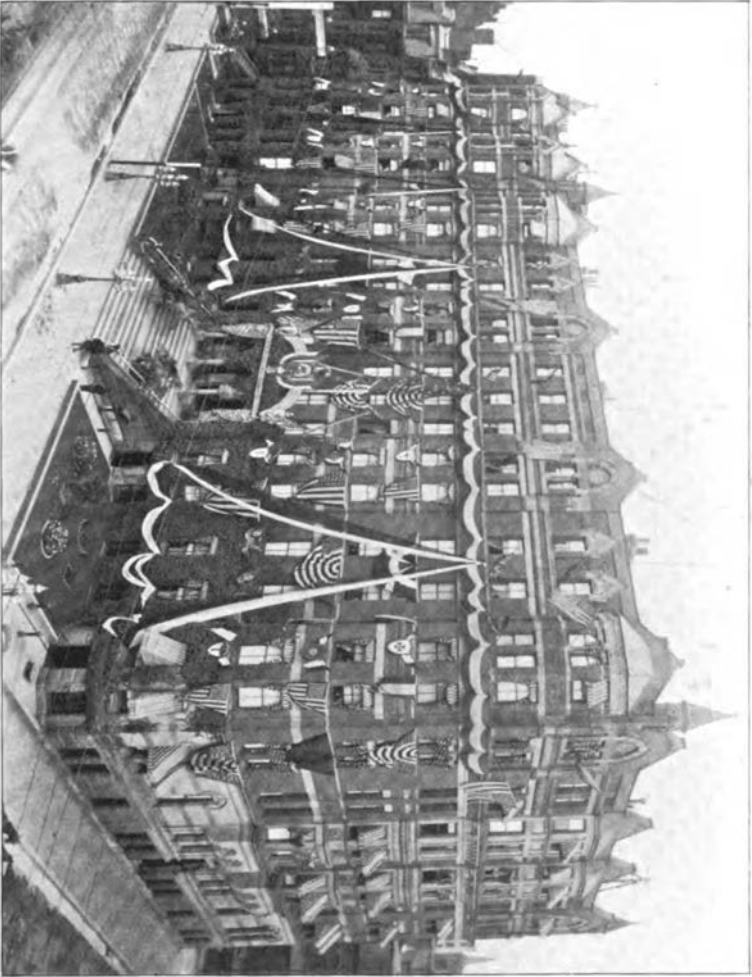
“Words pass as wind, but where great deeds were done,
A power abides transfused from sire to son.

Our memory greets with reverential kiss
No spot in all our circuit sweet as this.”

Banquets.

On Tuesday evening, August 27th, Mayor Edwin U. Curtis extended the hospitalities of the city in an elegant banquet at the Algonquin Club, to prominent Knights Templars holding high civic offices in their respective states.

M. W. Edwin B. Holmes, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, gave a fine banquet at the Exchange Club, on Wednesday afternoon, August 28th, to distinguished



THE BRUNSWICK.

The Headquarters of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Knights Templars, holding prominent official positions in the Grand Lodges of other states.

On Wednesday evening, August 28th, the "Society of Mutuals," composed of Past and Present Correspondents of the Order of the Temple, were entertained at a banquet given at the Algonquin Club. It was a very pleasant occasion, marking the close of their third triennial convocation.

Reception at Hotel Brunswick.

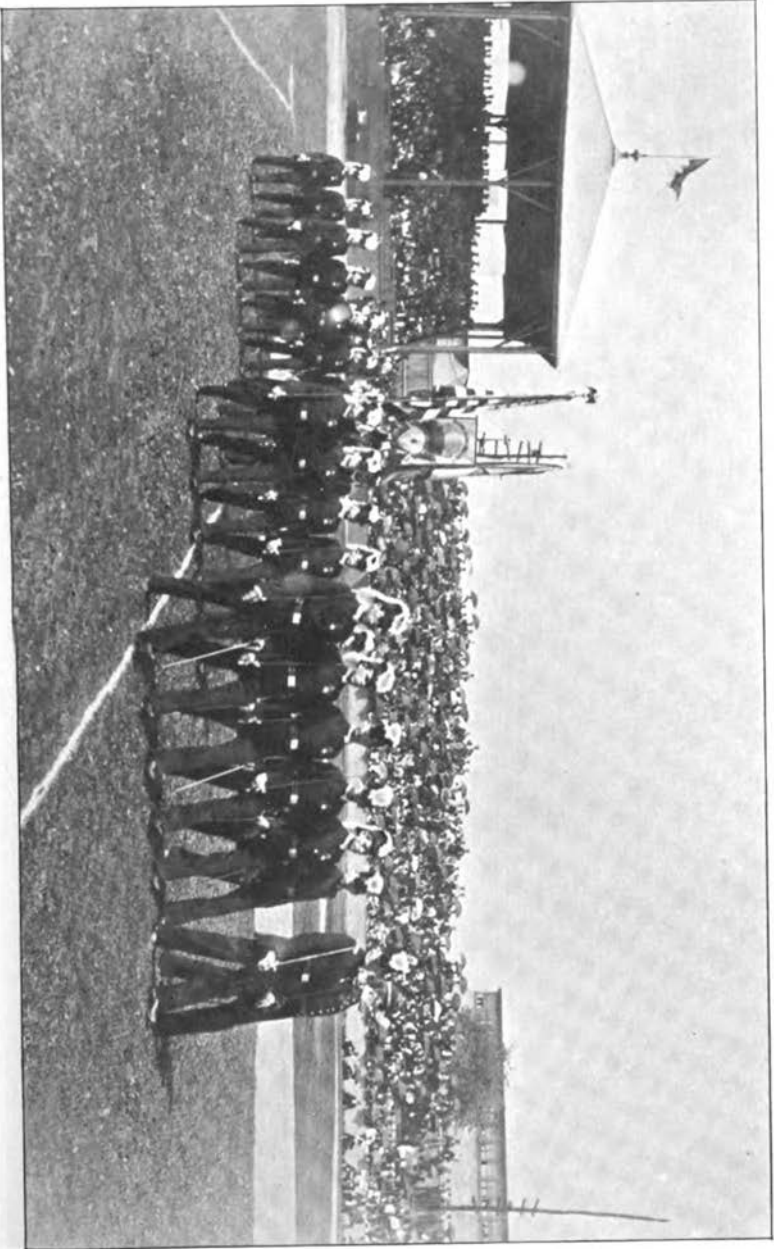
On the evening of Tuesday, the 27th of August, a reception was given by the Grand Commandery K. T. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at its headquarters, in Hotel Brunswick, to the members of the Grand Encampment, the officers of the Grand Commanderies and the Councils of Commanderies, with their ladies. The headquarters comprised nearly the whole of the rooms on the first floor of the hotel, including for that evening the large dining hall, in which an elegant collation was served during the entire evening. The apartments were profusely decorated with flags and bunting, draperies of velvet and silk, and banners bearing emblems of the Order, and the reception hall was a veritable bower of palms, potted plants and blooming flowers. The whole effect was extremely beautiful. Appropriate musical selections were rendered by the Salem Cadet Band orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Jean M. Missud.

The receiving party consisted of R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander, Mrs. Lawrence and daughter and Mrs. Wm. B. Lawrence; V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards, Deputy Grand Commander, and Mrs. Richards; Em. Sir Wm. R. Walker, Grand Generalissimo, and Miss Margaret I. Hall; Em. Sir Walter Cutting, Grand Captain General; Em. Sir George L. Shepley, Grand Senior Warden; Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse, Grand Junior Warden, and Mrs. Morse; Em. Sir

Benjamin W. Rowell, Grand Recorder, and Mrs. Rowell; Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, Grand Standard Bearer, and Mrs. Messenger; Em. Sir George E. Hilton, Grand Sword Bearer; Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan, Grand Warder, and Mrs. Jordan; Em. Sir Albion F. Welch, Grand Captain of Guards, and Mrs. Welch; Em. Sir George H. Kenyon, Grand Lecturer; Em. Sir Freeman C. Hersey, Grand Lecturer, Mrs. Hersey and Mrs. Joseph A. Locke; Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe, Grand Lecturer, and Mrs. Rowe; Em. Sir Charles H. Crane, Grand Lecturer, and Mrs. Crane; Em. Sir John Carr and Mrs. Carr. The reception began at 8 o'clock and lasted until nearly midnight. A constant stream of visitors, more than four thousand in number, poured through the rooms, conspicuous among whom were M. E. Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, V. E. Sir Warren La Rue Thomas, Deputy Grand Master, of the Grand Encampment, and M. E. Sir Vincent L. Hurlburt, M. D., of Chicago, and M. E. Sir Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, Past Grand Masters of Knights Templar of the United States.

A very pleasant and interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of the "Little Commandery," so called, consisting of about thirty young lads in full Templar uniform from the "Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary," of Kentucky, located in Louisville. Sir Knight, Capt. H. B. Grant, the Secretary of the Home, introduced the members of the Little Commandery, and in their behalf took occasion to express thanks for the kindness and attention they had received. In response Grand Commander Lawrence addressed them 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 six years ago. At that time I



"LITTLE COMMANDERY,"

From the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home of Kentucky.

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 out 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 cannot be all play; and when you return you must pitch into study and every kind of honest work with renewed ardor, for you know you must depend upon your own exertions for success in life, and that you cannot 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 cannot secure on the average 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.

The occasion was evidently a very enjoyable one to the participants, many of them lingering to a late hour, gladly availing themselves of so favorable an opportunity to meet men prominent in the Order and to come into closer contact with one another. A fine social spirit pervaded the gathering, from which all carried away the pleasantest memories.

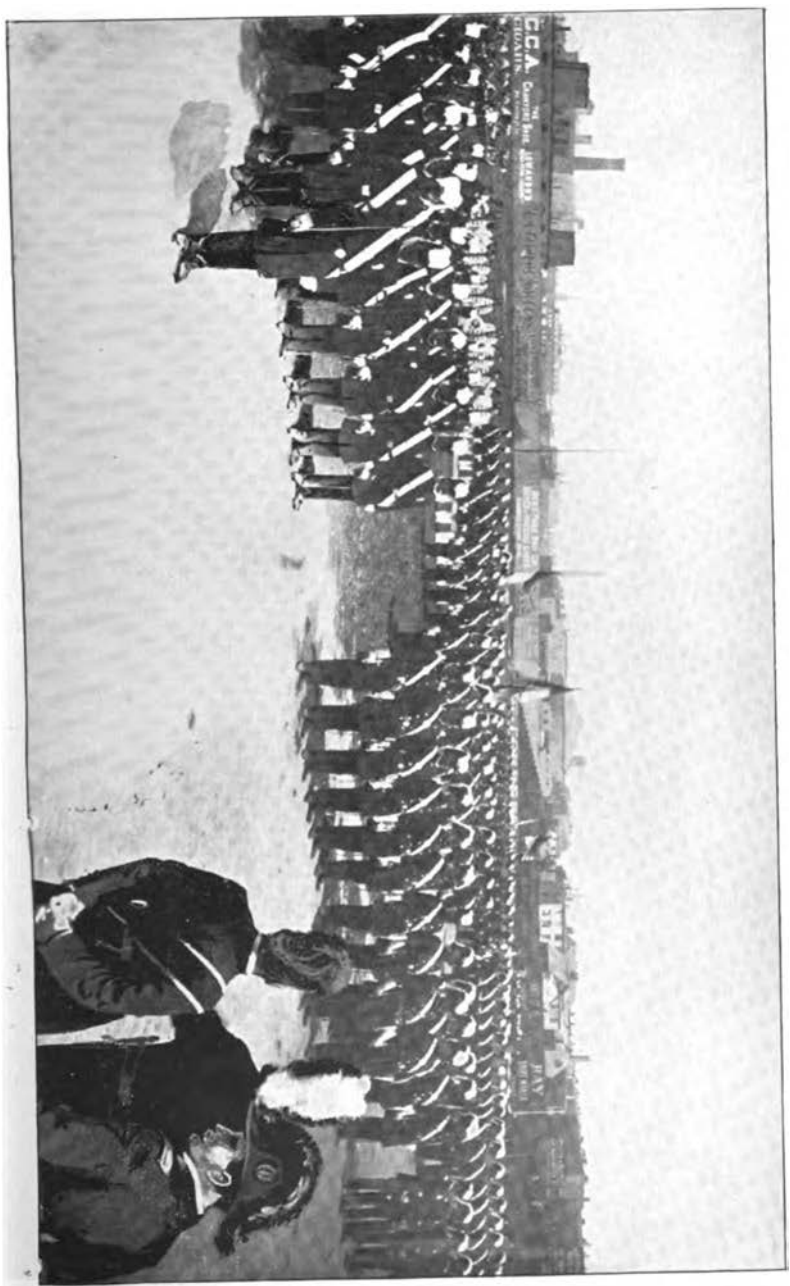
Exhibition Drill.

The Committee on Exhibition Drill, Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, chairman, promptly opened correspondence with such commanderies as were known to be especially proficient in military exercises, with a view to their participation in the drill. Many of these commanderies, for good and sufficient reasons, felt compelled to decline the invitation of the Committee. The following six commanderies accepted the invitation and took part in the Exhibition:

Columbia Commandery No. 2, Washington, D. C., Em. Sir Frank H. Thomas Commander, Germania Band of Boston; Apollo Commandery Drill Corps, Troy, N. Y., Em. Sir James H. Lloyd Commander, Doring's Band of Troy; the "Little Commandery," from the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., Salem Cadet Band of Salem, Mass.; St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Drill Corps, Chicago, Ill., Em. Sir Holman G. Purinton, Commander, 13th Regiment Band of Hamilton, Ont.; Minneapolis Knights Templar Drill Corps, Minneapolis, Minn., R. Em. Sir A. M. Shuey, Commander, 32d N. Y. Regiment Band of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., and Detroit Commandery No. 1, Detroit, Mich., Em. Sir Arba M. Seymour, Commander, Schrenser's 4th Infantry Band of Detroit.

The Drill took place on the Boston Base Ball Grounds on the morning of Wednesday, August 28th. A general invitation was extended to all Sir Knights and their ladies, and the deep interest taken in the drill was shown by the large number present, estimated at nearly eight thousand.

The bright unclouded sky, the enlivening strains of music, the presence of thousands of ladies in gala attire, and the array of Sir Knights in rich regalia, gave an unusual animation and brilliancy to the scene, recalling the traditions of the lists of Ashly and the Field of the Cloth of Gold.



EXHIBITION DRILL.
Commanderies Closed in Mass.

The exercises of the morning opened at 10 o'clock with a prelude, "North and South," effectively rendered by the Salem Cadet Band. The six commanderies in the order already named gave an exhibition drill, which was witnessed with delight by the great throng of spectators. In addition to the ordinary drill movements, which were performed with unvarying precision and wonderful facility, the evolutions were frequently of a novel character, involving intricate changes and developing into unexpected transformations. Without going into detail, it is sufficient to say that the exhibition afforded unbounded satisfaction to all who witnessed it, as evidenced by the hearty applause which the movements of the commanderies elicited.

At the close of the drill, under the escort of Joseph Warren Commandery, Em. Sir E. Bently Young, Commander, Grand Commander Samuel C. Lawrence took his station in the field, and the several commanderies closed in mass in front of him. He then addressed them in the following words:

Sir Knights—It has been the practice on many occasions of this kind to make the drill in Templar tactics competitive, and to award prizes to the commanderies which showed superior excellence. The purpose was laudable, but the practice has been attended with some disadvantages. It is often found difficult, if not impossible, to discriminate between the merits of different performances of very even excellence; hence the task of the judges becomes invidious, and their award the occasion of dissatisfaction and heart-burning.

We have therefore asked you to make this an exhibition drill, your only reward to be the pleasure and satisfaction you give to those who are so fortunate as to be present. Thanks to your knightly courtesy, we have witnessed a display of extraordinary proficiency in drill, which reflects the

highest credit upon every commandery which has taken part in it, and to which we award the meed of unstinted and enthusiastic praise.

But the Triennial Committee is unwilling that you should leave Boston without some tangible proof of the pleasure your exhibition of Templar drill has afforded to this large assembly, and they therefore present to your commanderies respectively a stand of American Colors, which they beg you to accept as a souvenir of this very pleasant occasion.

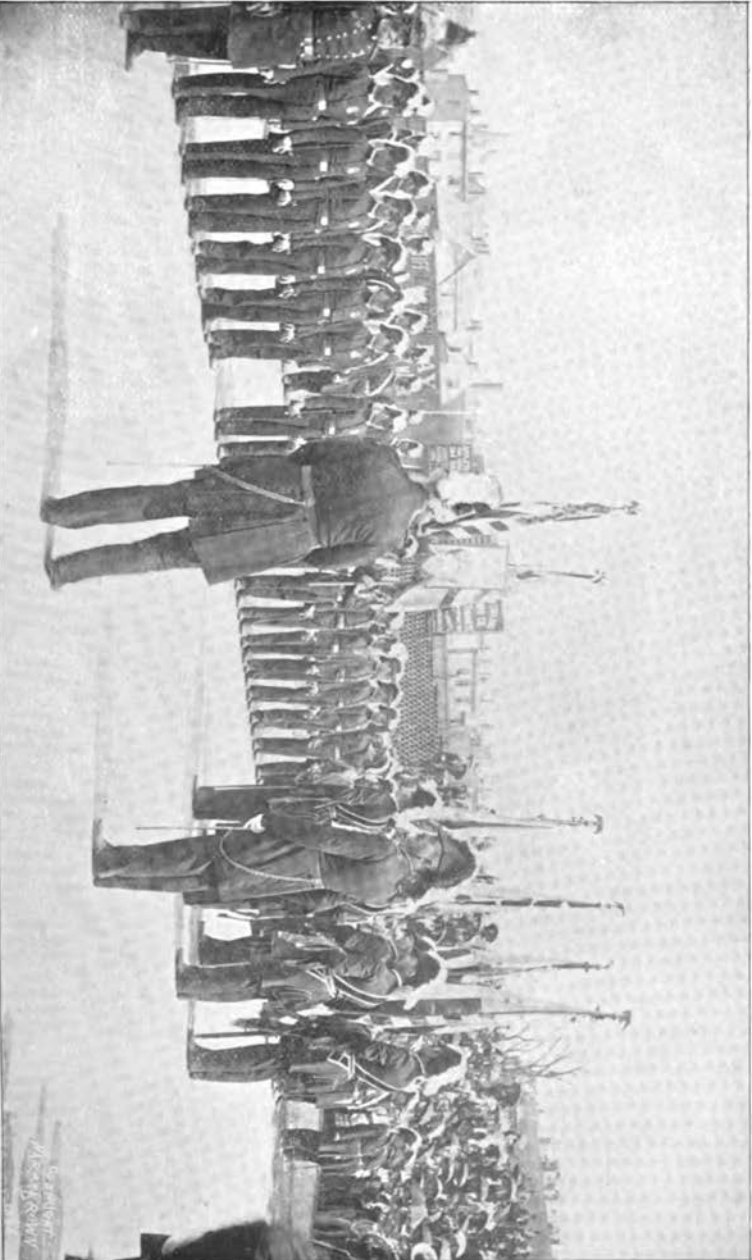
Sir Knights—May you all live long and enjoy many a grand parade, and may your commanderies ever continue to prosper abundantly.

The presentation of flags formed the concluding feature of the exercises, and the assembly broke up about 1 o'clock.

Reception at Mechanics Building.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 28th, occurred the reception at Mechanics Building, tendered by the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island to M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, and the officers of the Grand Encampment. It was the most notable social event of the Triennial week, and remarkable both for the numbers present and the elaborate preparations made for their reception and entertainment. A general invitation was given all the Sir Knights attending the Conclave, with their ladies, and they gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to the beloved Chief of the Order.

The Grand Hall, more than three-quarters of an acre in area, was superbly decorated. A broad canopy composed of red and white streamers was draped from the centre of the ceiling to the first balcony, fairly concealing the roof. Everywhere were seen the symbols of the Order effectively used



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EXHIBITION DRILL.
Presentation of Colors by Grand Commander Lawrence.

in the arrangement of color. All around the walls were hung banners of blue, bearing the seals of the different states, and in the rear of the platform was emblazoned the coat of arms of the United States with those of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The front of the first balcony was hung with royal purple velvet, fringed and richly embroidered with gold, upon the upper border of which was a drapery of black and white bunting, the velvet background being relieved at intervals by glories of American flags and groupings of Knightly armor and weapons.

On the broad stage stood a large open pavilion, 80 feet wide and 50 feet high, in red and white, on the rear wall of which, beneath the coat of arms of the Republic, hung the Cross of Salem, the insignia of the Grand Master of Knights Templar. On either side of the pavilion stood effigies in armor bearing lances with pennons, and right and left on the walls were paintings representing scenes typical of the life of the crusaders of old. The effect of the whole arrangement was picturesque in the extreme, and a grand success in the way of scenic decoration.

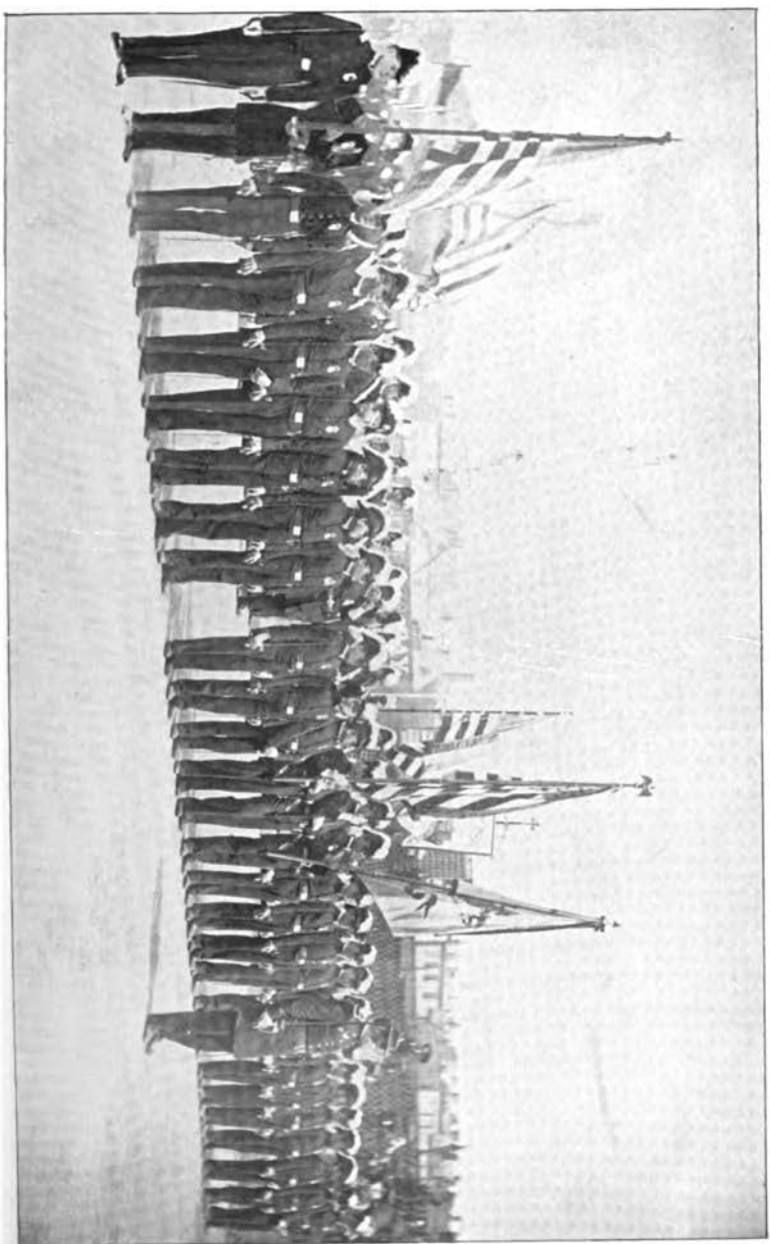
To accommodate the waiting crowd of Knights and ladies, the doors were opened somewhat earlier than the hour of eight announced, and from that time to midnight the living tide poured through the portals. Shortly after eight o'clock M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Encampment and ladies, were escorted to the platform by R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander, V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards, Deputy Grand Commander and acting Chairman of the Reception Committee, and other officers of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, accompanied by their ladies. A procession was quickly formed and began passing across the stage in front of Grand Master McCurdy, who gave a pleas-

ant greeting to the Sir Knights and ladies as they were presented to him by Em. Sir William R. Walker, Grand Generalissimo. During the evening fine musical selections were rendered by Sir Howard M. Dow on the grand organ, and by the Salem Cadet Band of forty pieces—and among them, the march “*In Hoc Signo Vincas*,” composed by Sir Howard M. Dow, with the accompanying song, words by Sir H. E. Barney.

Among the presentations was that of the “Little Commandery” of Louisville, Ky., made by Sir H. B. Grant, its Commander. Grand Master McCurdy shook each lad cordially by the hand, and addressed the Commandery in a short speech full of kindly and fatherly advice. Afterwards the “Little Commandery” gave an exhibition drill which was much admired and heartily applauded.

At 9 o'clock the doors of the spacious Exhibition Hall, the area of which is nearly an acre, were thrown open. The hall was elegantly decorated and arranged as a refreshment room. The Banquet Committee, Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton, Chairman, had made amplest provision for the thousands present. Brother Thomas D. Cook, the caterer, showed himself fully equal to the great demands made upon him. Tables were set in the center of the hall, in the form of a hollow oblong square, 125 by 68 feet, making a total frontage of 386 feet, and were elaborately decorated with candelabras, flowers, potted plants, and a multitude of beautiful designs illustrative of Knight Templarism. The immense extent of the tables with their tasteful appointments excited general admiration.

The Menu was as follows :



Exhibition Drill, "Little Commandery."

LOBSTER SALAD.		SALMON SALAD AND MAYONNAISE.	
LOBSTER CUTLETS.		SWEET BREADS IN CASES.	
CHICKEN CROQUETTES AND PEAS.			
OLIVES.	SALT ALMONDS.	ROLLS.	SANDWICHES.
CANTON GINGER.		BON BONS.	
ASSORTED PLAIN, LIGHT AND FANCY CAKE.			
ICE CREAM, ICES, Etc.			
FROZEN PUDDING.	MESSELRHODE.	SULTANA ROLL, CLARET SAUCE.	
BOMBE GLACE.		PARFAIT, AU CAFE.	
SICILIAN PUDDING, AU KIRSCH.			
VANILLA SNOW.		DIPLOMAT, AU TEMPLAR.	
NEAPOLITAN.	PISTACHIO.	VANILLA.	MACAROON.
BISCUIT TORTONI.		FANCY FRUIT ICES.	
COFFEE.		LEMONADE.	

At each end of the hall iced Lithia water was served by young women attired in white, while lemonade and coffee were provided at numerous stands. The service of the collation was admirably planned, and conducted without any delay or confusion. There was a very full staff of waiters, and every arrangement had been made in advance to facilitate their labors. It was indeed pleasant to see so great a number of people comfortably served without any of the bustle and scramble too common on such occasions.

The collation in Exhibition Hall lasted from 9 o'clock until nearly midnight, and during its continuance, the Germania Band furnished music which was highly appreciated.

Thus passed the Reception, at which upwards of fourteen thousand Knights and ladies were present. It was a genuine tribute of loyal respect paid by Knights Templars, represent-

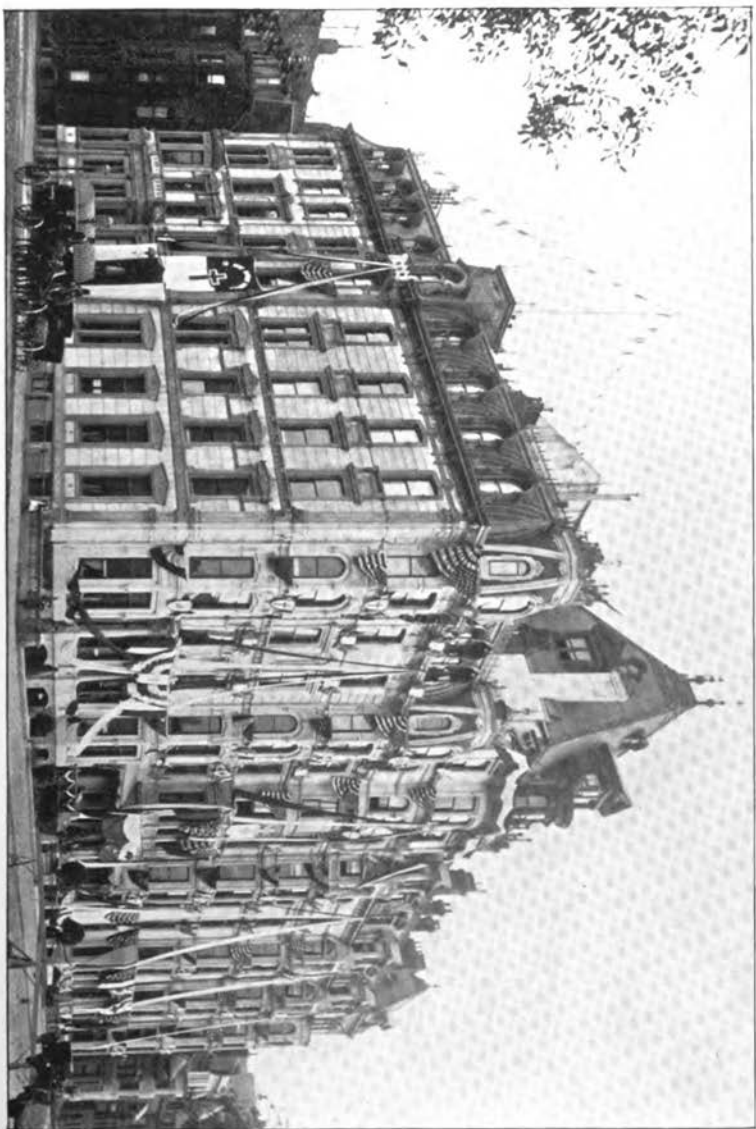
ing every State in the Union, to the Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States.

Banquet at the Vendome.

The Triennial Committee of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island gave a banquet to the Most Eminent Grand Master and the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, at the Hotel Vendome, on Thursday evening, August 29th, the arrangements for which were perfected by the special Committee on the Banquet, Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan, chairman.

The spacious banquet halls and handsomely laid tables were beautifully and artistically decorated with festoons of oak leaves, asparagus vines, ferns, roses and other cut flowers and potted plants. Between the festoons on the walls were elaborate emblematic designs in flowers and immortelles, tropical plants were massed in the windows and on the mantels, and the brilliantly lighted chandeliers were trimmed with asparagus vines and roses.

The menu was enclosed in heavy Bristol board covers. On the front was a thick beveled panel with rounded corners, bearing an elegant steel engraving. In the centre of the engraving was a view of Boston enclosed in a wreath and surrounded by a cleverly designed suggestion of the thousands of Knights Templars who had come to the Triennial. Above the wreath appeared the Grand Master's insignia, the Cross of Salem, flanked by the words, "26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, Boston, Mass., 1895." Below was a combination of Templar emblems and the coat of arms of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Elsewhere were sketches



THE VENDOME.

The Headquarters of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

in miniature of local historical points, and a Knights Templars' emblem in each corner. On the back of the cover was an engraving of the Hotel Vendome. The title page, the menu, and the names of the officers of the Triennial and of Banquet Committees were printed in well-rounded script engraved on steel.

MENU.

LITTLE NECK CLAMS.

CLEAR GREEN TURTLE SOUP.

FILET OF SEA BASS, MARGUERY.

BREADED HALIBUT, PLESSY.

CUCUMBERS. SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES. CELERY.

SADDLE OF MUTTON, AUX ARTICHAUTS.

ROAST DUCK, WITH FRIED APPLES.

GREEN CORN. POTATOES, PAILLE.

SUPREME OF CHICKEN, PRINCIERE.

FRENCH PEAS.

SOFT SHELL CRABS, REMOULADE.

FROZEN TOM AND JERRY.

STUFFED SQUABS, WITH TRUFFLES.

TOMATO, MAYONNAISE.

WALNUT PUDDING. MOSCOVITE JELLY.

ASSORTED CAKES. ICE CREAM PANACHEE.

FANCY WATER ICES.

FRUIT. CHEESE. CRACKERS.

COFFEE.

A reception was held in the parlors of the Vendome from 8 to 9 o'clock. At the latter hour nearly 350 guests seated

themselves about the banquet board, where, after the divine blessing had been invoked by Right Eminent Sir Joseph M. McGrath, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment, the company addressed itself to the pleasant duties of the occasion.

During the reception and banquet Carter's Orchestra of sixteen pieces rendered the following selections and several others:

1. MARCH..... "Front a Front."
2. OVERTURE..... "Wing and Wing."
3. MEDLEY..... "Around the Metropolis."
4. "PRESENTATION"..... Polonaise.
5. SUPPER MARCH..... "Honeymoon."
6. "SOUTHERN PATROL."
7. SELECTION..... "Amorita."
8. VALSE..... "Southern Lilies."
9. POLKA DE CONCERT..... "Nom de Plume."
10. SELECTION..... "Vogelhandler."

Music was also furnished by the Boylston Mandolin Club, and, between the speeches, the Temple Quartette of male voices sang some of their best selections.

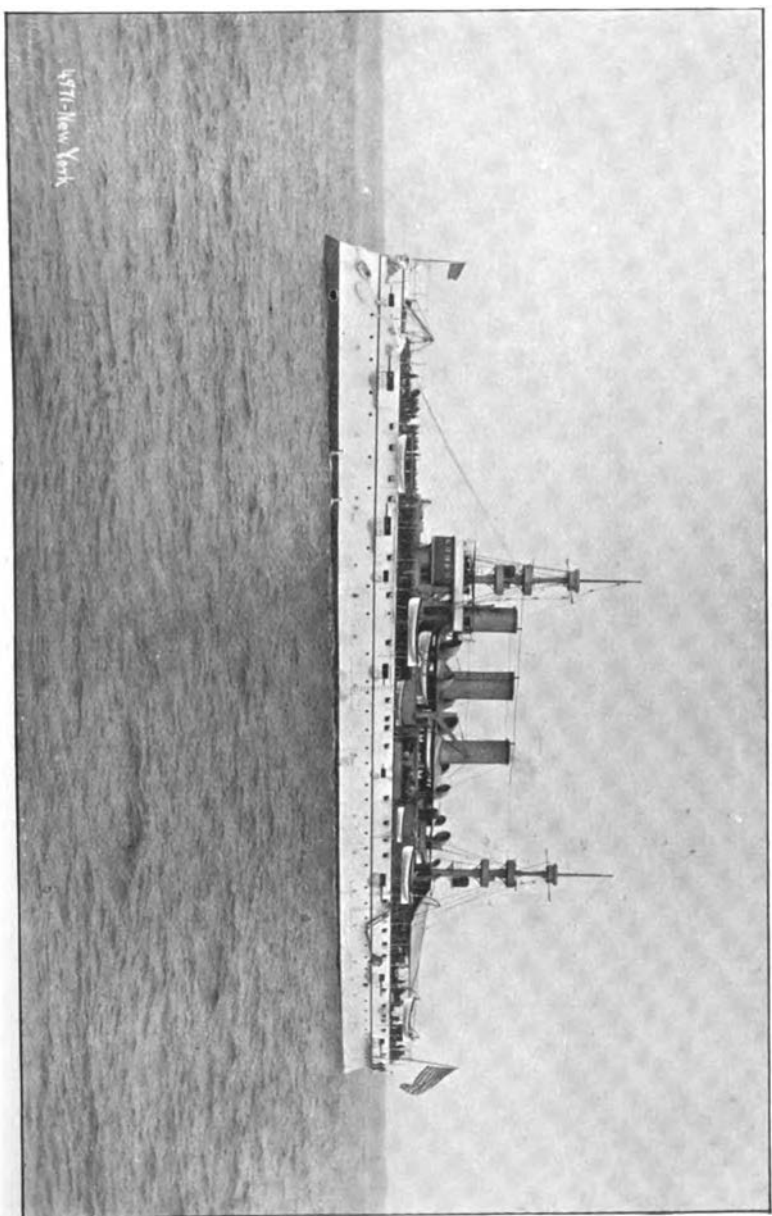
At the round table in the centre of the Banquet Hall were seated Grand Commander Lawrence, the presiding officer, and Grand Master McCurdy, with the other speakers of the evening.

Welcome to the Grand Encampment.

The after-dinner exercises were introduced by Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander and Chairman of the Triennial Committee, who spoke the following words of welcome:

Most Eminent Grand Master and Members of the Grand Encampment:

I cannot hope to find adequate language to express the pleasure we feel in meeting you on an occasion like this.



United States Ship "New York."

To many of you Massachusetts and Rhode Island must have seemed a long way off, and it has cost you many a weary mile to reach us. We hope that after this season of close intercourse, we shall seem nearer to you, for you have found that Templarism has neither metes nor bounds, and that the pulsations of the great Templar heart lose none of their strength, no matter how far they travel from the moving centre.

And now that we have you here with us, the Grand Commandery of the twin states, united by sacred ties for nearly a century of years, extends to the great Governing Body of the Order its hearty greetings and congratulations, and renews every assurance of respect, affection and knightly loyalty. (Applause.)

To every one of us, this grand assemblage of Knights Templars of the Union, brought together by a common love for the Order and devotion to its principles, has been a joy and inspiration. For ourselves, we feel that Boston has been ennobled by the presence of representative men from every section of this glorious land, and we have found constant occasion to regret that we had not time and opportunity to extend to each one of our guests such an expression of our personal kindness as would do justice to the feelings of our hearts. But under circumstances like these much has to be taken for granted, and you will kindly judge of what we would gladly have done in this direction by the little we have been able to do. (Applause.)

I think there can be no question of the success of this Triennial. We may all of us, I am sure, be proud of the manner in which the duties of our great Templar escort have been performed. The grand parade afforded a spectacle such as this city has never witnessed (applause); and, as the vast line marched onward, magnificent in its extent, its beauty of array and its admirable precision of movement, it lent an added lustre to the ancient traditions of Templar chivalry. (Applause.) To the public at large the parade has been a brilliant and impressive spectacle, and it has contributed much to the martial prestige of our Order.

Most Eminent Grand Master, let me express the hope that

our guests will carry away with them a pleasant memory of their visit to the old Puritan city. Our streets are crooked, but they pass by many an historical scene, dear to the hearts of Americans, and to thread the labyrinth I trust you have found a clue furnished by the thoughtful courtesy of our citizens. Of one thing you may rest assured—that you are all very welcome here, and that we deem it a gain and an honor that the Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States is held in Boston. (Applause.)

I shall now, Sir Knights, ask you to listen to short speeches from some of our distinguished guests; and I will state that the few speakers we count upon are sitting at this particular table, so that the other honored and distinguished guests can feel perfectly at their ease. (Laughter.)

Sir Knights, we will not be too formal. The beauty of social occasions like this is that while we are breaking bread together we may possibly break some ice.

With a view to distributing the honors of the Triennial, I shall now leave matters in charge of Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Hutchinson, Vice-Chairman of the Triennial Committee, who will act as Toastmaster. He will manage matters according to his own sweet will, and I certainly cannot leave you in better hands. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Hutchinson, in assuming his duties as Toastmaster, said :

Most Eminent Grand Commander and Sir Knights—In assuming the duties assigned to me by the Right Eminent Grand Commander, it seems to be my first duty to thank him for the honor he has conferred upon me in giving me the privilege of meeting in this agreeable way so many distinguished Sir Knights of our Order.

As he has intimated to you, I shall, by his direction, suggest to you matters of interest to all of us. On this occasion our thoughts first naturally turn to the Supreme Body under whose salutary laws we live. I therefore propose as the first toast, "The Grand Encampment of the



PUBLIC GARDEN.
Floral Arch at the Entrance on Arlington Street.

United States," and I have the honor, as well as the pleasure, of introducing to you Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master. (Great applause.)

Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, said :

Right Eminent Sir Knight Hutchinson, Right Eminent Grand Commander Lawrence and Sir Knights—This is not the night that I shall make a speech. When I make a speech, I always like to do so Saturday night. It is a little outside of my usual custom to make a speech tonight.

I must say, on behalf of the Grand Encampment, however, that I return to Grand Commander Lawrence, the Chairman of the Triennial Committee, the sincere acknowledgments of all Templars, not only of the Grand Encampment but of the great host of American Templars who have come to your city with their hearts in their hands to partake in this greatest of gatherings of the knights of the cross and crown.

Never since the days of Peter the Hermit has there been such an outpouring, such an overflow of Knights Templars. Ever since we have been here we have been greeted with one brilliant round of pleasures. Everywhere we have seen the insignia of welcome fluttering to the breeze—from the palatial mansion and from the modest and lowly cot, each doing its duty as far as it could to welcome and greet us to this great city of Boston, after an absence of forty-five years. (Applause.)

We are proud to be with you tonight, and we will be a great deal prouder the next time we come—and we hope it will not be forty-five years hence.

Everywhere we have been received with open hearts, with open arms, with open homes, and nowhere has the great national warning, "Keep off the grass, Coxey!" been presented to our eyes. (Laughter.)

The fact was that when I came here I proposed to take Faneuil Hall home with me. Well, I concluded to give that up. I went down to the reception last night at Mechanics' Hall and concluded to exchange, taking Mechanics' Hall

instead of Faneuil Hall, because it is of larger dimensions and of more magnificent proportions. (Laughter.)

But, Sir Knights, levity aside, I never arise to address a presence like this without a feeling of exultation and a melting of the heart that gives me a new and abiding feeling of faith in the innate goodness of human nature and the unspeakable value of honest human love. (Applause.)

The Grand Encampment of the United States has forty grandchildren. The last grandchild of the Grand Encampment was born this month, and, true to the instinct of Templary such as we are enjoying here tonight, the lusty offspring is already partaking of the bounties of the table. (Laughter.) I said forty grandchildren, because this month a Grand Commandery was organized in Florida, making the round number forty.

These Grand Commanderies have under their immediate jurisdiction 950 subordinate commanderies, and the Grand Encampment of the United States has 35 subordinate commanderies under its immediate jurisdiction,—all making a grand total in one vast army of 110,000 Sir Knights, loyal and true to every impulse that ennobles, beautifies and ornaments humanity. (Applause.)

There is little that remains unsaid concerning Freemasonry. The best thoughts of the best minds have been directed to the work of adorning and rendering impressive and profound its beautiful ceremonial workings. There is hardly to be found a ritual so elevating and inspiring as that of Freemasonry. That sentence may be repeated with special emphasis for particular application to the Templary, as you will acknowledge, my esteemed companions, who have travelled the road which leads from Red Cross to Knight Templar and Knight of Malta.

I know that every frater here will agree with me that the virtues upon which our Masonic foundations rest are all practised in the life, conduct and conversation of true and valiant knights, and that the magnanimous principles of our Order—chivalry, unfailing courtesy, and sincere regard for woman and her claims—animate the hearts of all Knights Templars wherever found. (Applause.)

Templary is Masonry, of course. The better Templars we are, the better Freemasons. Freemasonry plants the flower of brotherly love in every Mason's heart, brings down king and baron upon a level with the weak and humble, binds man to man with never a thought of caste or creed, pride or purse obtruding.

Templary, my fraters, was meant to do more. I take it that we entered into an especially binding covenant with God, and I presume that there is no Knight Templar here tonight who will dispute the immutable truth of the faith which has so signally blest the world for almost nineteen centuries. Templary teaches sublime faith in a never-ending happiness for all the good and pure, and is anchored to a firm belief in the efficiency of the great sacrifice that brightens the star of hope which Heaven sets above the cradle of every babe.

Not all of us are worthy. There was a Judas among the twelve, and a Benedict Arnold among the colonial patriots; but I venture the assertion that if the roll-call could be had of the world's Templary there would be found a relatively small number of recreants.

There is no doubt of the immediate and practical influence of our Order upon ideal manhood. There is in our Order enough of the poetic principle to give it fascination, and enough of the dramatic element to make it enduringly impressive. In other words, it is the highest object teaching which man has reached, and I know that no Knight will dispute the deep impression and solemn significance that took possession of him while travelling through the ceremonial labyrinth of our rite.

Now, Sir Knights, let me say to you and admonish you, one and all, never drift from your moorings. If there is any one thing to which we are deeply bound in honor, in fraternity, in the very principles upon which we feed and thrive, it is to perform without ostentation the office of the Good Samaritan whenever and wherever we find a bruised and suffering brother lying helpless in the dust of the highway of life. You remember the scornful Levite who passed by a wounded and suffering one in much need of succor. There should not be a careless, much less a scornful Levite among us.

No institution, as you have witnessed this week, so blazes in the eyes of the world as ours. No other institution which so much and so constantly excites the admiration of the profane. Imitation, which has shrewdly been defined to be the sincerest flattery, always pursues us. But this imitation, which resembles us in outward seeming only, can do us no harm; for the avenues of our asylums are too well guarded to permit the unqualified to enter, and we can devote our best endeavors to the cultivation of that higher and nobler refinement which it is our highest aim to reach.

Sir Knights, I must say that I feel unusually happy to-night and I think that I am inspired by the spirit of General Lawrence—the prince of organizers—upon this occasion, on account of the great surroundings with which we have been thrown in contact while in this great city, and the great and many acts of kindness that we have received upon all hands, from the lowly citizen to the most refined and cultivated gentleman.

We have received from the public press of this city unstinted praise upon every hand. The gentlemen of the press have done us ample justice in every particular. They have treated us kindly, cordially and courteously, and to the press of the city of Boston I offer and tender the thanks of 110,000 Knights Templars. (Applause.)

Now, Sir Knights, let us fill the cup of memory with the nectar of affection and drink a deep and loving health to the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, the home of loyal and true chivalry, the triangle of faith, the abiding place of charity and the home of brotherly love. (Loud applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—Sir Knights, I shall next call your thoughts to “Fidelity, the Eminent Characteristic of Templarism,” and ask you to listen to Very Eminent Sir Warren La Rue Thomas, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing to you. (Applause.)

Very Eminent Sir Warren La Rue Thomas said :

Eminent Sir and Sir Knights, if the distinguished Chairman of the Triennial Committee had expected me to deliver an address of from three to five hours, instead of from three to five minutes—as I was warned—he could not have given me a text that would come nearer filling the bill than the one he has assigned to me.

Fidelity, the Eminent Characteristic of Templary! a subject upon which a man who could talk at all, especially after he had filled up on the good things here at this banquet, could speak for from one-half to a whole day. How in the world I am to say what should be said upon this subject in the short time assigned to me I am utterly unable to conceive.

Fidelity, the Eminent Characteristic of Templary! I take it that that means faithfulness—faithfulness in all things, faithfulness toward God, faithfulness toward man, faithfulness toward ourselves, faithfulness toward our noble Order. And how many more subheads this great subject could be divided into I am unable to say.

I shall only treat it, Sir Knights, under one of these heads, and that is, fidelity to the noble principles of our beloved Order. I do not deem it at all necessary for me upon this occasion to try to impress this point upon the distinguished gentlemen here assembled; for they are representative men from all over this Union, men whose duty it has been for years to impress upon the candidate at the very threshold of our asylums that great truth, that great principle of fidelity.

And, Sir Knights, in this connection I want to just take this opportunity to say a word. I do not know when I may have the pleasure again of addressing such an assemblage as this. I presume not within the next three years, but upon entering upon the discharge of the duties which you have assigned to me, I want simply to impress upon your minds the great importance of fully impressing upon the minds of those who come into our Order the noble principles of our Order.

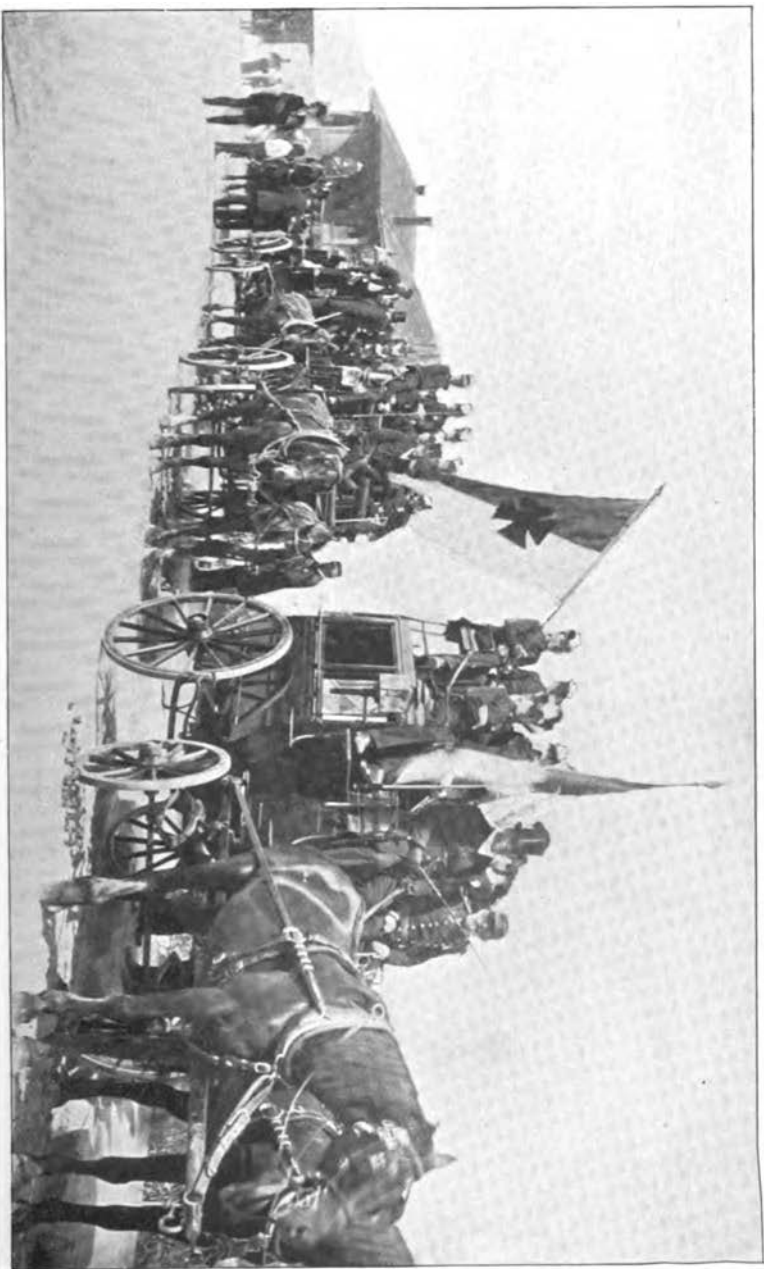
There is no man within the sound of my voice who has a higher appreciation of those grand and glorious principles than I have, and I go so far, Sir Knights, as to believe this—

and I have endeavored to impress it upon those with whom I have come in contact—that with the magnificent ritual which this Order has, with the powers God has blest us with, unless we do our best to impress upon our candidates the beautiful principles of our Order, we will be held individually responsible for it in the great day that is to come. I believe that any man who has the talent to confer the degrees of Knighthood should on all occasions do it in a manner that will so thoroughly impress the mind of his candidate that he will realize that we ourselves feel and believe in the noble principles which we profess; and if we fail in this, if God has given us the talent to do this work and to make this impress upon the candidate when he comes into our midst and, through levity or frivolity or for any other reason, we fail to make that impress, I believe that God himself will hold us responsible for it.

I do not believe that I am drawing this too strongly. I never start in to confer the orders upon a candidate that I do not feel the responsibility that is placed upon me, and if I find that I have failed, or if I find that I am not making the proper impression upon that candidate, I feel that my work has been a failure and that it has all gone for naught.

Now, Sir Knights, I am going to take this opportunity to call upon you to remember this single line that has been given to me—Fidelity, the Eminent Characteristic of Templarism! and I tell you, Sir Knights, that so long as you remember that, so long as that idea is impressed upon your hearts and upon your minds, so long as you carry that into all the workings of your Order in your various asylums, throughout your commanderies, the Order of Templary in this country will grow in the future in a way that it never has grown in the past. There is no doubt of that in my mind.

I do not propose, Sir Knights, to detain you with any more extended remarks. Several of the distinguished Sir Knights here have been selected to speak to you, and I am sure it will give you a great deal more pleasure to hear them than it will to hear me any further. Simply thanking you for your very kind attention, I will close. (Loud applause.)



"Little Commandery" on Tally-Ho Coaches for a ride through the Suburbs.

THE TOASTMASTER—Sir Knights, I next propose "The Good Fellowship of Knight Templarism," and I have the pleasure and honor of introducing to you Most Eminent Sir Henry L. Palmer. (Applause.)

Most Eminent Sir Henry L. Palmer said :

Sir Knights—I may as well be frank in my remarks. I have been here in Boston now since last Saturday. I have seen these hosts of the Temple received here in the city, I have witnessed how they have been cared for, and I have been trying all this time to find something in the conduct of our good friends here who had the management of this enterprise about which I could complain. I have found it. I think my good friend, Brother Sir Knight Lawrence, and his associates ought to have understood that it was time to leave the old fossils at rest and to appeal to the younger and abler men here before me for such remarks as he desired to have made to you here this evening. He has forgotten that the old fellows are back numbers, that it is time that we were turned down and our places supplied by others. (Cries of "No! No! Never!")

The sentiment which has been presented for me to discuss is one which is even broader than that upon which my good brother has commented. The good fellowship of Templars extends throughout the world, and here before us to-night is one of the strongest and the best evidences of the good feeling which one Templar bears toward another. (Applause.)

It was the good feeling of the Templars of the city of Boston who spread before us this sumptuous banquet—which, farther than that, called together this noble congregation of Knights Templars from every part of this broad Union, and with good fellowship upon our part we have all partaken of this hospitality.

This Order of Knights Templars, founded as it is upon the Christian religion and the practice of the Christian virtues, could not but inculcate in its practice a state of feeling which would create good fellowship and nothing but good

fellowship. As we wander through the world we meet with our brethren everywhere. We know our duty—to succor the needy, feed the hungry and bind up the wounds of the afflicted. We know our duty—to extend to our fellow man when in distress the aid which he needs; and a faithful performance of these duties necessarily creates and establishes good feeling.

I have said that this scene this evening is an exhibition of the good feeling of Knights Templars. There was a purpose in bringing us together here, as many as could be gathered within these walls—that we might look into each other's faces, that we who live so widely apart might become acquainted with each other, that we might learn each other's characteristics and that we who live in Wisconsin may find, when we meet with a gentleman from Boston, that he is like ourselves—a man; that we who live in Wisconsin may find that our friends from the Pacific coast are as honorable, as intelligent, as honest and as good men as we claim to be ourselves, and thus establish good fellowship from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

Within this week we have witnessed here a scene which the world has never seen before. We have seen from forty to fifty thousand people, men and women, coming into this goodly city of Boston upon the invitation of the Knights Templars of this city. They come here from the Golden Gate, they come here from the Gulf of Mexico, they come from Lake Superior, they come from our extremest eastern point. Thousands and thousands of miles separate some of them. They come here, the great majority of them, strangers to New England, strangers to Massachusetts—that good old Commonwealth of Massachusetts! Reverently I say, God bless her! (Applause.) They were received here with a degree of open-handed hospitality that has never been excelled. The welcome which was extended to every one of us was one that no man could have anticipated—from His Excellency, the Governor of the State, His Honor, the Mayor of this City, the Knights Templars who had invited us here, the business men of this community, down clear through the entire population. The welcome was as cordial

as it could possibly be. Any man who passed through these streets in that procession the other day and witnessed the masses of interested faces upon each side, blocking the way upon each side, the kindly greeting in the eye of everyone whose eye you could look at, the warm handshake that was given us from those whom we never saw before and may never see again, must have realized that it was an occasion such as hitherto in the history of this Grand Encampment has never been approached, and which, in my judgment, in its future history is unapproachable. (Great applause.)

Here is my argument upon the proposition which you have submitted to me to discuss. This scene is an object picture more potent than words can paint, more eloquent than any words that ever fell from the lips of a Daniel Webster or a Henry Clay. (Applause.)

And, sir, before I sit down I desire to say one word more. I desire, in behalf of those whom I especially represent here—those whom I more especially represent, from the State of Wisconsin—to say to you, Most Eminent Grand Commander and Sir Knights of this City of Boston, our hearts are tied to yours henceforth and forever. (Loud applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—Sir Knights, I next propose “Templarism and Patriotism,” and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Most Eminent Sir James H. Hopkins. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Knight—I only repeat, in other words, the same thought which has been expressed by all of the preceding speakers, when I declare, that, among all the institutions of man’s devising there never was one more remarkable and unique than Freemasonry in all its grades. Wherever a Masonic Lodge has been established, whether in the centers of civilization and refinement, or upon the border land of barbarism, the great truth has been proclaimed of “the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.” People of all nationalities and climes, tongues and creeds, have recognized the authority of our Fraternity, and the simplicity and purity of our faith. These two fundamental principles of our Institution epitomize all of man’s duties to

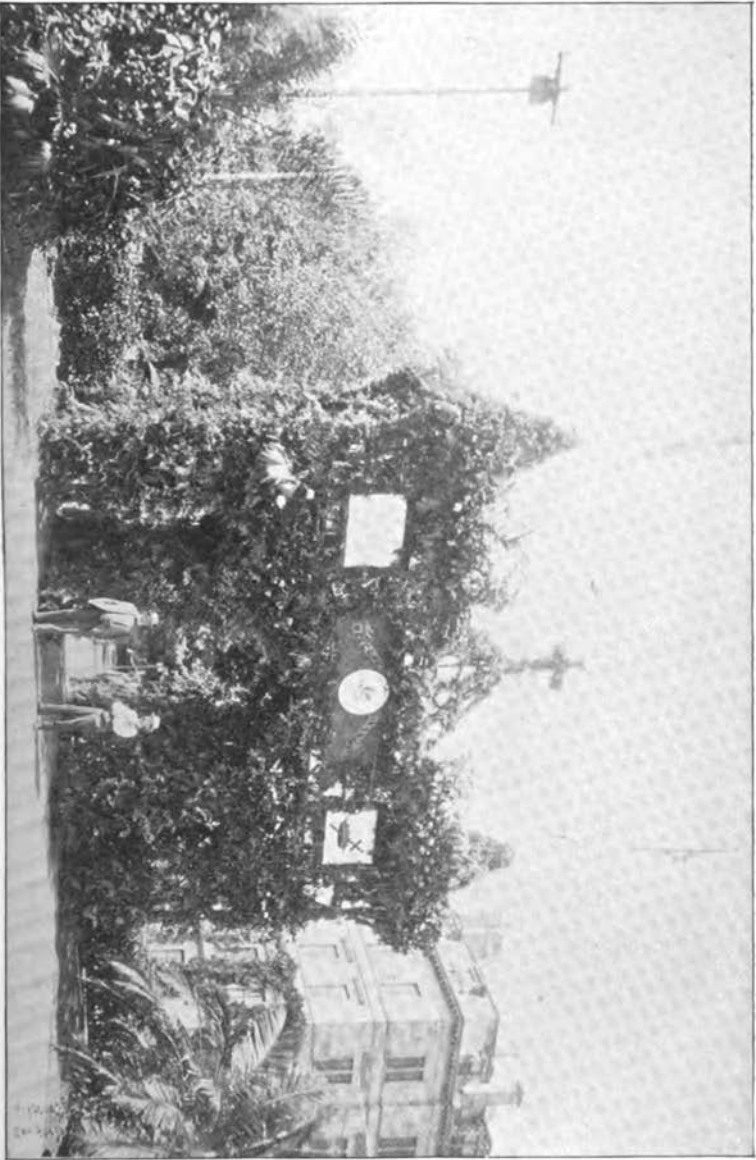
his Creator and to his fellow man. Our Divine Master himself has said that "on these two hang all of the law and the prophets;" for Brotherhood implies unstinted charity, affectionate consideration and unselfish devotion; and Fatherhood evokes the heart's purest emotions of grateful reverence and filial love.

As the State is but an aggregation of individuals, he who is faithful to his neighbor and to his God cannot be other than a true and loyal citizen.

Looking at the splendid array of vigorous manhood, clad in the panoply of war, which has thronged these streets during the past few days, a stranger might well inquire whether this is a menace to, or a pledge of, the perpetuity of the Republic? When there are so many conflicting interests, when so many dangers confront the patriot; when the streets of Boston—the very cradle of liberty—become the scene of disorder and bloodshed, and that too, on the anniversary of Independence; when passion is aroused by waving of the orange or the green—foreign symbols, traditions of alien affection, and neither of them represented in our beautiful national ensign, with its square of azure blue through which a lustrous constellation sparkles and illumines the white folds of purity and the red of valor; when this emblem loses its significance and its sanctity, the anxious citizen may well inquire the meaning of our martial array and splendid pageant.

The Orders of Christian Knighthood had their birth upon the far off plains of Palestine, and were ordained for a local mission. But the great truths which they proclaim are universal and eternal. They have come down to us through the intervening ages, marking their course from their oriental birthplace to their western home by a pathway radiant with light and beauty. and their power to-day, in the breasts of an hundred thousand American Templars, is as vitalizing as when they strengthened the hearts and nerved the arms of Godfrey and Baldwin, Hugh de Payens and Tancred.

In response to the toast assigned me it is my duty, as it is my pleasure, to show that the principles and teachings of our Order appeal to man's best and loftiest emotions; that they



PUBLIC GARDEN.
Floral Arch at the Exit on Arlington Street.

inspire him with the purest aspirations ; that they make him a truthful, just, brave and patriotic citizen. (Applause, and cries of "Good!")

First, you will remember, how impressively truth is inculcated. You will remember how we are taught that neither the autocratic and absolute power of kings, nor the insidious potency of wine, nor the witchery of woman's beauty, is comparable to the almighty force of truth ; how the Persian monarch doffed his crown, and bowed before the majesty of truth. A worthy Knight will abhor a lie ; and will scorn duplicity and deception as twin sisters begotten by the Father of Lies. Falsehood is cowardly and mean, and the man addicted to it is everywhere distrusted and despised. It is scarcely too much to say that he is a sneak and a scoundrel. If false to his neighbors he will be false to the State, and then

" treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might."

But the Templar, having the love of truth well planted in his heart, will march under its banner with unfaltering step. Steadfast adherence to sound principles is always the best citizenship and the purest patriotism. One of the first lessons taught the novitiate in our Orders is that truth is a divine attribute, and the foundation of every moral and social virtue ; and upon that firm foundation he builds a character symmetrical and strong. As the two pillars at the perch of King Solomon's Temple symbolized beauty and strength, so the Templar's character stands as a buttress and an adornment to the Temple of our civil liberty. (Applause.)

I may also remind you that adherence to stern, impartial justice is an element of good citizenship, and is a part of Templarism. We seek to embody a spirit of justice that will hold the scales with a steady hand, when one side is weighed down with riches, social influence, and political power ; while in the other there is nothing but poverty, weakness and friendlessness ; justice that will not be blinded by the glitter of gold, nor unduly influenced by sympathetic emotions. In

mythology the Goddess of Justice is represented with a bandage about her eyes. Should she not rather be argu-eyed, and with a clear, keen vision that penetrates all disguises, see through all concealments, and look through appearances into the very heart of every controversy? She should have the spear of Ithuriel; at whose touch purple and violet shrivel to ashes, and wrong stands exposed in its naked deformity; or rags and filth fall away, and justice rears its head, majestic and glorified.

Justice, in the abstract, is an austere virtue. But in the well balanced mind, which Templarism seeks to cultivate, other qualities interpose to mollify the severity of its administration. For it should always be remembered, that,

“ Earthly power doth then show likest God’s,
When Mercy seasons Justice.”

(Applause.)

What shall I say of undaunted courage, which to every Sir Knight is a prouder possession than sword and helmet and coat of mail; to the State a safer reliance against domestic broils than codes and statutes bristling with threatened penalties, and a surer defence against foreign foes than fortifications and torpedo boats, dynamite bombs and armed cruisers. It requires courage to stand in the deadly breach, to meet an impetuous charge, to rush upon bristling bayonets or into the iron jaws of the merciless cannon. But it requires a grander courage, without the exciting stimulus of the bugle’s blare, the roar of musketry, the contagious thrill of enthusiasm, to confront a popular demagogue playing upon the passions of a sympathetic people, to calmly but unflinchingly resist a throng of howling anarchists. That was true herosm lately displayed by a distinguished citizen of Boston, when, unawed by a frenzied mob, he taught the world that the wrongs of labor cannot be righted by a greater wrong. I say nothing on the question of constitutional power; but I point to the quiet victory of order over chaos, of peace over bloody riot, won by the cool head and the stout heart of a brave American. Such valor will inspire everyone fully imbued with the principles of Knighthood. An imperishable

instance of this moral courage may be read in the history of our Grand Master Jaques de Molay, when preferring a glorious martyrdom to a shameless life purchased by falsehood and apostacy, in his death agony at the stake he cried out "*Spes mea in Deo est.*"

It was no chance juxtaposition of words that coupled courage and constancy in our ritual. The lesson taught is that your courage should not be fitful, spasmodic, blazing fiercely only while temporary fuel feeds it, but steadfast, always enduring, ever faithful.

We most often boast of the heritage of physical daring and personal prowess which has come down to us from the early Templars. We linger with wrapt amazement over the stories of their brilliant achievements; and a spark from the fire of their enthusiasm kindles in all of our breasts. Although the age of chivalry is passed, its spirit lives and burns in the hearts of all generations. The same unquenchable zeal, the same matchless bravery, the same unselfish devotion to duty have been displayed in every era since the Crusaders swept across the Syrian plains. The seed sowed by Templarism fell upon fruitful soil, and has yielded abundant harvest whenever a national emergency required the garnered crop.

He who asserts that Templarism or Freemasonry, in any of its degrees, is hostile to good citizenship, is a wilful falsifier, or an ignorant and no less criminal retailer of a stupid lie. (Applause.) If need be I could give a list of those of our Fraternity, whose wisdom in council, and skill and valor in arms, have won the nation's lasting gratitude, and will cause their names to be honored and revered for all time. But the patriotism of Freemasonry needs no vindication here, where Bunker Hill stands as God's eternal monument to Warren; here, where Washington began a career which glorifies mankind, and left the record of a character the most matchless and sublime in all human history. (Applause.)

We need not leave this banquet hall to find living and honored witnesses to the fact that in the school of Templarism men are educated and indoctrinated in those lofty principles which characterize the highest type of patriotic citizenship. They are here from both sides of the once

"bloody chasm," now, happily, filled up and overgrown with olive trees. (Applause, and cries of "Good!")

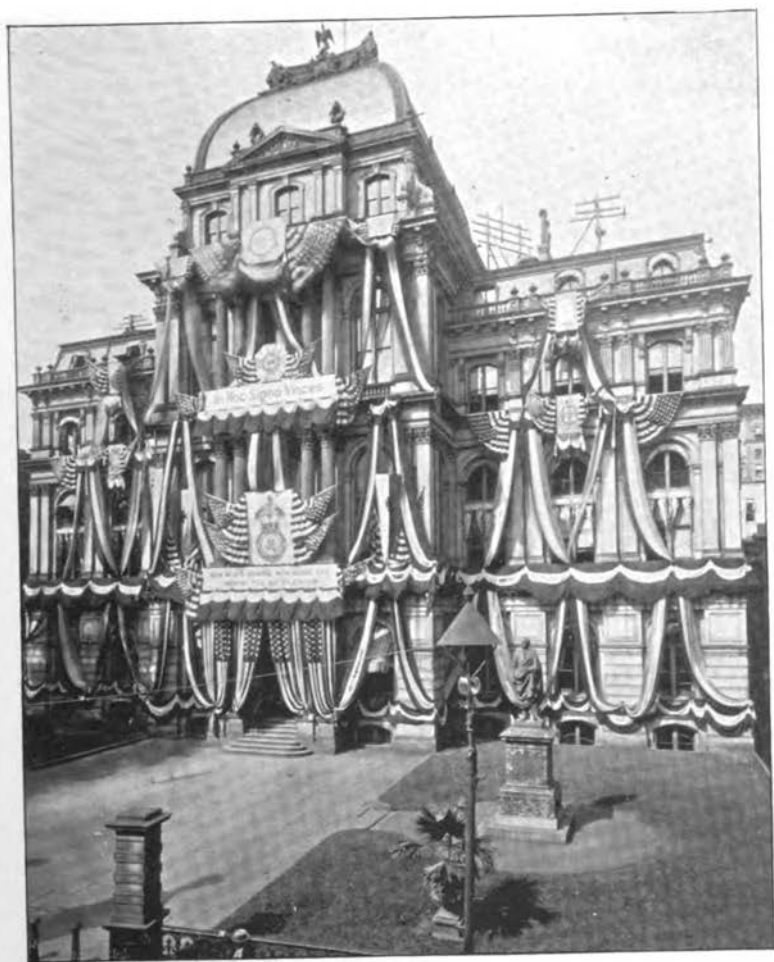
Some fought under the banner of the stars and some under that of the bars. Whatever may be thought of the justice or wisdom of the lost cause, no one doubts the zeal, the earnestness, the honest struggle of our Southern brethren for the land they loved. All recognize the fact that the blue and the grey alike covered sincere, brave, generous and patriotic hearts. (Great applause.) Their history, written with their own life blood, will remain for all time a record of the noblest, grandest type of American manhood.

I trust, Sir Knights, I may have given you at least some suggestions as to the bearing which the teachings of Templarism has upon your duty as citizens. In former years, "Pro Deo et Patria" was inscribed upon the banners of our Order. And we may be sure that at all times "For God and our Country" will prove a rallying cry which will be promptly answered by a grand chorus of Templar voices. (Applause.) Show to the world that a holiday parade is a mere incident, and not of the substance of our historic Institution; that truth and justice, courage and magnanimity, purity and piety and all the kindred virtues inculcated in the principles and precepts of our Order are beautifully exemplified in your lives; and that Templarism is a living, massive, indestructible bulwark to national character, national honor and the national life. (Great applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—Sir Knights, I next propose for your consideration "The Mission of the Knight Templar," and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Most Eminent Sir John Q. A. Fellows. (Applause.)

Most Eminent Sir Knight Fellows said:

Most Eminent Sir, Sir Knights—Some twenty years ago a brother in office wrote me stating the condition of the Order of the Temple, and asking my opinion as to its mission for the future. He stated that it had secured a standing which could not fail of success and it must have some



City Hall, Boston.

mission to accomplish. I answered him—or I should have done so, although I cannot recall exactly what I wrote—that its mission was as a body militant to defend Freemasonry, to protect it from enemies without, foes within.

We cannot, after what we have witnessed here last Tuesday, and the days preceding and following, doubt its ability to defend Freemasonry against all foes without. The very exhibition itself was enough to cow down to silence whatever opposition there may be to us, to Freemasonry.

We know there are anti-Masons among us. Someone in this State, I think, said a majority were of a certain class who are opposed to Freemasons. But when those people saw the procession passing through these streets and looked in the faces of those who were marching in column and saw their perfection in drill, saw that they were men of the first standing in the land, they certainly must have felt great hesitation in attacking an order which was defended by such a body of men.

But there are foes within. We as Knights Templar are such by a sort of natural selection of the best, as a general thing, from the mass of the Fraternity, who have devoted themselves, as shown in their beautiful and sublime ritual, to the protection of the destitute widow, the helpless orphan, the innocent maiden and the Christian religion. This select body from among the vast mass of Freemasons is carrying out, and will carry out, those principles and those duties which it has thus promised to perform.

There is among us a spirit of innovation more or less profane. The groundwork of Free Masonry is in some places and in some parts infringed upon. Other societies around us of a semi-secret nature, semi-benevolent associations, have inculcated among the Freemasons their ideas. But let me tell you that there is nothing in them that belongs to our Institution. Many who have not reflected think that we are suffering from the existence of these institutions. But do we not know as Knights Templar, do not the Fraternity of Free Masons know that they have nothing of the spirit of benevolence in their organizations? The members pay a certain premium and if they continue to pay it and death overtakes

them, or sickness, their policy is paid them, the same as would be done by a life or health insurance company.

Now, Freemasonry has nothing to do with any such system. Aside from the teachings of truth, and the resurrection of all to an immortal life—as is taught by us in one of the degrees—every principle that we need is inculcated in the Entered Apprentice degree. We believe in God. The tenets of a Freemason are brotherly love, relief and truth, and how beautifully that is illustrated in the sublime ceremony of the Entered Apprentice degree, where he is taught that whenever he meets one in distress, whether brother or not—but more especially a brother—he shall individually contribute to his relief so far as the necessities may require and his means permit.

Freemasonry, then, becomes an individual thing. The member of the Lodge is continually taught this lesson, and hence he should be a member of a lodge, to receive such instruction and to have it inculcated.

If we pattern after these so-called “benevolent associations,” which are not such, we pay a sum into the lodge and if there is a call made on us by a member for charity, for relief, he is sent to the lodge treasury. Now, that is not Freemasonry. Freemasonry is for the individual to do it, and there is many a brother within the sound of my voice who knows what it is when in trouble, as well as in want, for a brother to come to him and not only feed him when he is hungry, to give him drink when he is thirsty, to visit him in sickness, but to cheer him on the way through life. Many here who have been on the verge of dissolution have been stayed on the brink and brought back again by the encouragement and good words, the good counsel and cheer of a brother. (Applause.)

Such is brotherly love, such is the relief—much more than the paltry pittance of dollars and cents, and yet those are never wanting. The widow who gave her two mites did as much as the millionaire who gave his thousands. He gave of his abundance, she gave all she had. That is an illustration of Freemasonry.

But we are bound to defend the Christian religion, as

Knights Templar. And what does that teach us? To visit the widows and fatherless in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world, is pure religion. We have the Saviour's parable of the poor Samaritan, where one not supposed to be a brother met another on the wayside, one who had fallen among thieves, and was a neighbor to him.

Brotherly love is the first tenet of a Freemason, and when one has love for his brother as he has for himself, will do unto another as he would be done by, loves his God and loves his neighbor, he is a good Freemason, and none other are.

Such should be the teachings of the Lodge, and we, as the Sir Knight body, the body militant of Freemasonry, in our several lodges should see to it that these principles are inculcated. Each one of us can influence a half dozen, many of us as teachers can teach the Lodge, can teach the brothers, can show them by example what charity is, so that each one of them will become charitable, benevolent, brotherly, by mere habit.

Such are the principles of Freemasonry, and we as Knights Templars are to guard against any encroachment upon this idea.

Since I came to Massachusetts some ten days ago, taking up a Boston paper, I read the discourse of a prominent clergyman of this city. His theme was, "The Problems of the Future." In it he said, "The problem of charity is one the future would have to solve." I at once perceived he could not be a Freemason. Had he been one he must have known Masonry had solved the problem long ago; or rather I should say, it had adopted as its own the tenets of our Saviour as proclaimed by Him in the sermon on the mount, and in the parable of the good Samaritan, and as taught by St. Paul in his letter to the Corinthians. The problem of charity is not one for future solution. It was solved over eighteen centuries ago and is forcibly proclaimed by our Order, and is the foundation of Freemasonry. If charity is such as is proclaimed by the many variously called charity organizations of the day, it indeed needs a solution, which

the future can never satisfactorily solve. The question of such charity is not capable of solution.

These are some of the foes within the Lodge, within the Order of Freemasons, which we as Templars of a select character, as I said, of a natural selection in some respects, can overcome, influencing the vast mass of the Fraternity and leading them on the way to the true tenets of the Order of Freemasonry—which are, we all know, brotherly love, relief and truth. (Great applause.)

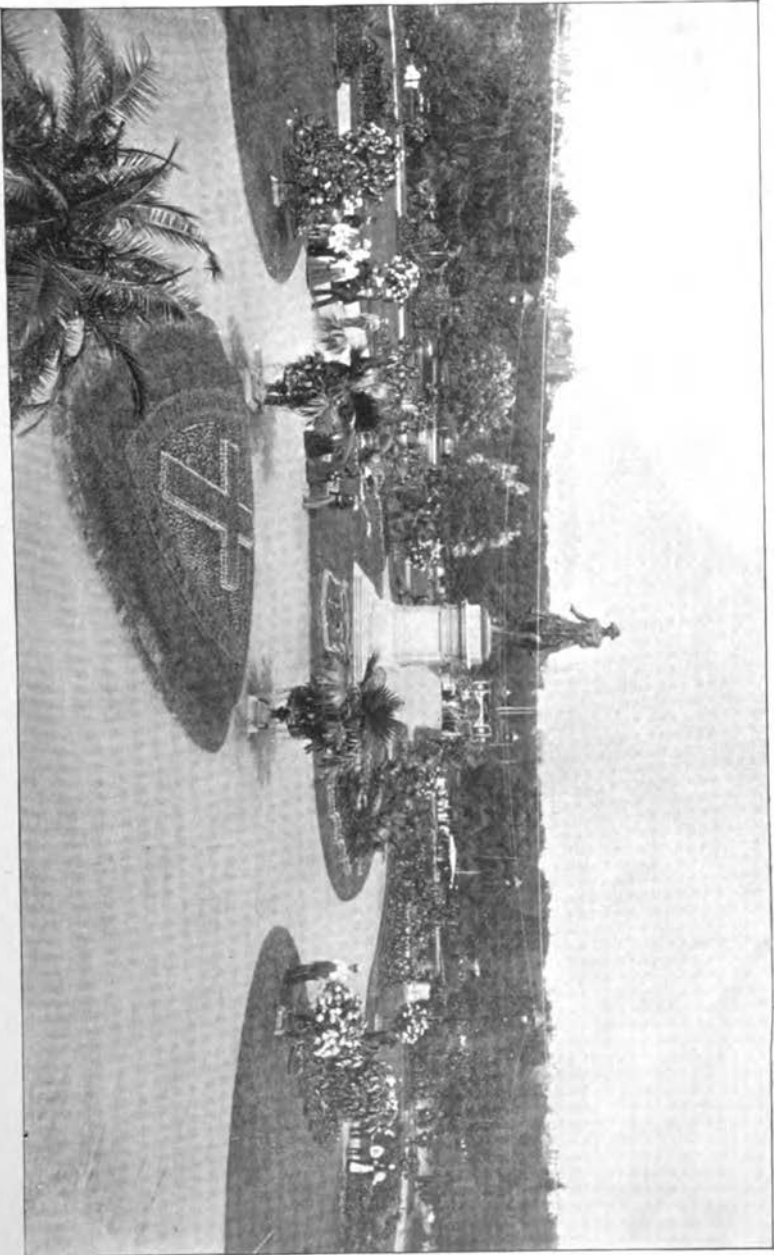
THE TOASTMASTER—Sir Knights, I next propose “The Knight of the Nineteenth Century,” coupled with the sentiment from Longfellow:

“In the world’s broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife.”

And I have the honor of introducing to you Very Eminent Sir William B. Melish.

Very Eminent Sir Knight Melish said:

Eminent Chairman and Sir Knights—Some three weeks ago I received a polite note from the Triennial Committee asking me if I would respond to the toast of “The Knight of the Nineteenth Century.” I felt highly honored, but, like a prudent man, I consulted my wife and asked her advice. She deliberated awhile and then said, “Is this speech to be delivered before the election or after?” I told her “after,” and she said, “Well, in that case you might chance it.” (Laughter.) I was still somewhat doubtful, but, when I thought of the hundreds who would hang on my impassioned utterances and in old age call their children about them and say, “I heard that great speech of Melish’s in 1895 and haven’t had a well day since,” I concluded to try it. (Laughter.) Personally I cannot see why the Committee selected me, and in all probability you will agree with me in that, at least. But there is always some flaw in every



PUBLIC GARDEN.
Floral Designs at the Washington Statue.

well-arranged plan. I have been to so many hospitable places since I came to Boston that my knowledge-box is empty.

Our Chicago neighbors once invited a convention to meet in their city, and the Committee on Invitation set the time in August, assuring the convention that Chicago in August is cooler than the top of Pike's Peak, because that great inland sea, Lake Michigan, lies like a huge refrigerator at the gates of the city and cools it off. That convention met, the temperature was a hundred, the breweries in Milwaukee were evidently using all the cool air of Lake Michigan, when a delegate got up and said: "We can't stand this; what the devil is the matter with that refrigerator?" The Chairman of the Chicago Committee arose and blandly said: "Mr. Chairman, there is a time in the domestic affairs of every family when the hired man forgets to put the ice in the box." (Laughter.) Now, if the Committee have passed by the Templar exponents of law and oratory and fallen back on one of the scrubs—one of the boys—don't charge it to me if the box is not properly filled with that which cools, invigorates or satisfies.

My honored friend, Right Eminent Sir Lawrence, gives me the verse from the poems of the late Mr. Longfellow which adorns this menu, tells me it is a magnificent theme, and, well, here I am. Mr. Longfellow penned these words in his "Psalm of Life." You may all be singing psalms and be thankful you have escaped with your lives before morning. (Laughter.) The sentiment supposed to act as an inspiration is as follows :

" In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

I see nothing in that appropriate to my speech but the "bivouac." I am told that a bivouac means a place where everybody has a chance to go to sleep. Now a "bivouac" can always be found in my speeches, sometimes two. (Laughter.)

I have never wilfully sought "the world's broad field of battle." The late Mr. Shakespeare said, "In peace there is nothing so becomes a man as *modest stillness and humility*." How well Shakespeare defines the Ohio man! (Laughter.) Possessing those characteristics in a marked degree I have kept away from "broad fields of battle." I don't know anything about "dumb, driven cattle." I presume they are dumb enough but I have never driven any. I don't want to be a "hero in the strife." I don't deny I belong in the "he-row," but I don't want any strife about it. Well has Butler said in *Hudibras*:

" Those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

I hope, therefore, that I'm "fly" enough to prefer being a *live* man of peace rather than a *dead* "hero in the strife." (Laughter.)

Somehow or other the poetic injunction of Mr. Longfellow is drawing our attention away from the title of our toast. Now, had I the faculty of "Our Hugh" to weave brilliant sentences all in and about a subject and say nothing about the subject itself, I would do so; but I propose to stick to my toast until it is done brown, or you are "done up." (Laughter and applause.)

What do I know about a "Knight of the Nineteenth Century?" What kind of a Knight shall I talk about? For a nineteenth century knight, what's the matter with this one at the Vendome? This is one of the kind Byron sang about when he said:

" Most glorious night,
Thou wert not sent for slumber."

I have experienced nights in Venice, tinged with moonbeams and romance, nights in Paris, painted with care in a variety of shades of carmine, and all nights of the nineteenth century. And then these Triennial nights of the nineteenth century, that last four, for instance, nights with Massachusetts, with New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, and all the balance of them as entertainers. A

night with Georgia and her distilled lightning, teaching that "all flesh is grass," and when you get your flesh full of that kind of grass, although "well mint," you even forget that you have brought your wife to the Triennial and feel that the inspection of headquarters is becoming like the oil fields—only a question of tank capacity. (Laughter.) Is it a wonder that an inexperienced Triennial visitor like myself is somewhat confused, and that he wonders "Which one does the Committee mean when they print 'The Knight of the Nineteenth Century?'"

Then there is the other kind of Knights—and here there is opened up a wide vista—"Knights of the Iron Gall," where a man pays in a hundred and twenty dollars and gets a thousand out—if he gets there first; Knights of Kadosh, where a man is supposed never to turn his back on his assailants, even if he runs up against three of a kind; the "out-every-Knight," and so on, a great variety of all kinds, colors, sorts and conditions of knights, and all belonging to this century. (Laughter.) So, you see, a fellow gets kind of bewildered with the knighthood of this century. The every-day Knight Templar gets kind of lonesome with so many other kinds of knights about him. He feels an uncertainty like that of the little girl who asked her mother if liars ever went to heaven, and was answered, "No, I suppose not." She then asked if papa ever told a lie. "Well," said the mother, "I suppose sometimes he does." "Well, did you, and grandpa and Uncle Jim ever tell a lie?" said the little girl. "Yes, I suppose sometimes in our lives we have told what wasn't exactly true." "Well," said the little girl, after deep thought, "I should think it would be awful lonesome in heaven with nobody there but just God and George Washington." (Laughter.)

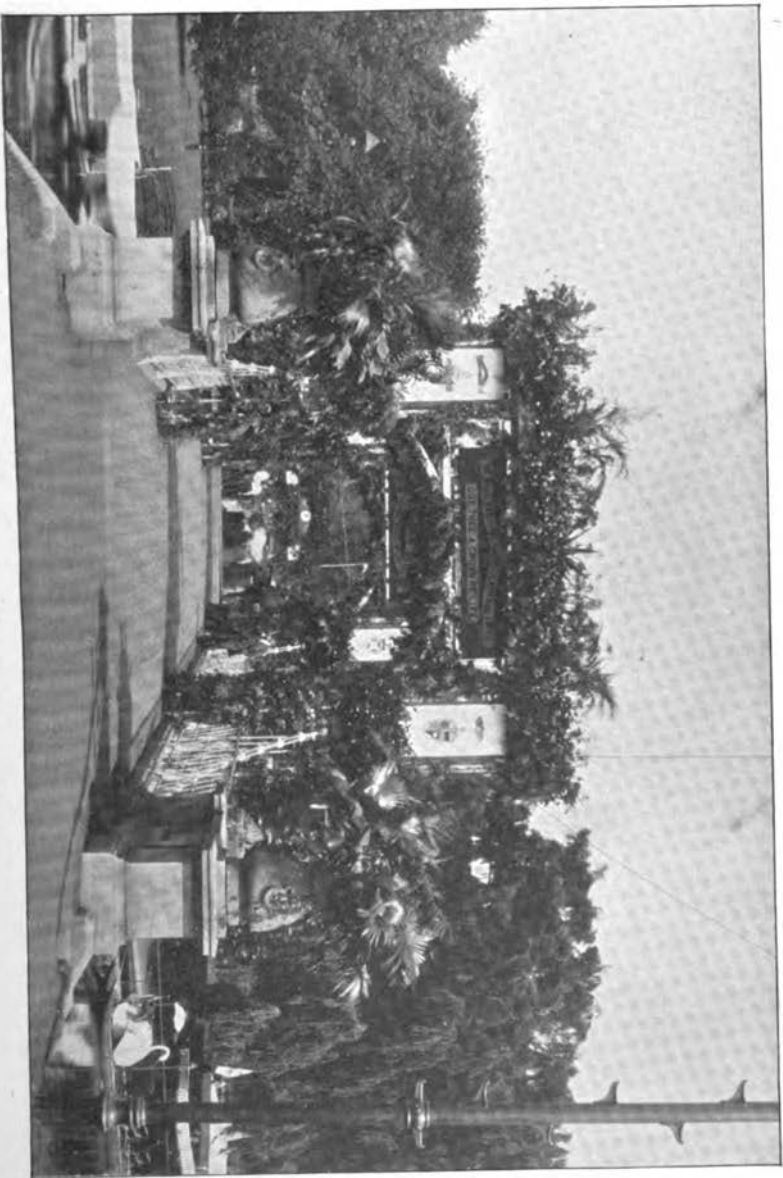
Now, being confined to the nineteenth century I cannot go back to my mediæval Knight for example or inspiration. Nor need I do so. The virtue of my real "Knight of the Nineteenth Century" shall not go unhonored and unsung. We hold the distinguished Knights of the Crusades in honor for what they were and for what they sought to accomplish of good, and we perpetuate their glorious, noble deeds by

emblems and ceremonies to which a profound significance is attached. The knights of old came forth in glittering steel which oft covered the sins and follies of the man. The centuries of knowledge and civilization have battered off the armored shell and revealed the kernel, the true Knight of Charity, the Masonic Knight of to-day, who, thank God, flourishes in all the walks and conditions of the life we are now living. (Applause.) This Nineteenth Century Knight of Templarism comes from the altars upon which burns the unquenchable fire of Masonry, with three important duties inculcated in heart and brain. First, duty to God—to love, admire, reverence and worship in spirit and in truth; second, to love his neighbor, to be true and faithful in all the duties and relations in life; third, to govern himself—to be sober, temperate, chaste—to have due control over his appetites and passions. He is to do good to all men, to know no creed or clime in his charity, but to do good unto all, especially to them who are of the household of faith.

May our heavenly Father ever bless the compassionate man whose bare fingers encircle the wrist of his weary and helpless brother and who raises him to hope and life. That man is truly great, who, with firm faith in his God, goes forth to fight the battle of the weak, to help the distressed, to shield the innocent, and who finds his greatest joy, his chief aim in the promotion of the brotherhood of man. (Applause.) It makes no difference, my brethren, whether he bear the name of Knight Templar, Knight of the Rose Croix, or Knight Kadosh of the Holy Order of the Temple. Be he Jew or Gentile, Mohammedan or Christian, his works of charity and pure beneficence will gentle his condition and make him worthy of the title of the "Knight of the Nineteenth Century."

"Oh, friends, be men, and let your hearts be strong,
And let no warrior in the heat of fight
Do what may bring him shame in others' eyes;
For more of those who shrink from shame are safe
Than fall in battle; while with those who flee
Is neither glory nor reprieve from death."

(Great applause.)



PUBLIC GARDEN.
Floral Arch at the West End of the Bridge.

THE TOASTMASTER—I next offer for your consideration, “Templarism and Craft Masonry,” and I have the honor of introducing to you Right Eminent Sir Josiah H. Drummond. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Knight Drummond said :

Sir Knights—I was greatly relieved when we had the assurance from Right Eminent Sir Lawrence that you would be at your ease, for I confess that I had been a good deal troubled that you had to sit and listen to a speech from me and take the consequences. When, however, I had that assurance, I confess that I said to myself, “All right; if they can stand it I can.”

It is well after the evidence of our strength which we have just had, and in the flush of pride at the grand success of this demonstration, that we should return for a few minutes to first principles and see whether all this is justified or at any rate what relation it shall have to the practical duties of the Templar.

It has sometimes, not infrequently, been uttered as a reproach to Templarism that the Templars make the Lodge and the Chapter merely the road to the Commandery, and, like the traveller, when he has arrived at his destination, forget the road over which they have passed, and give not another thought to it. Of course, this is not the relation of Templarism to Ancient Craft Masonry. It has been said, and more frequently said, that Craft Masonry is the foundation of Templarism. I hold that this is inaccurate. I hold that Ancient Craft Masonry is a part, a component part and a *great* part of Templarism, and that they are combined as one whole; that they are not separate; that the Order of the Temple is but a name for an addition to Ancient Craft Masonry and not something distinct and separate from it.

Our Grand Master has said that the best Templar makes the best Freemason. He had anticipated my words, except that he reversed them. I was to say—and I submit that while it means the same thing it is a little more accurate—that the best Freemason makes the best Templar. (Applause.)

There is nothing in Freemasonry that is not in Templarism. Freemasonry teaches the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, and if we add to that—which is the foundation of true Masonry—the Templar's hope in Christ, we have simply added something to the great Temple of Freemasonry—something, as I have said before, that is an addition to it but not distinct from it.

Therefore it is that I call upon the Templars here and everywhere never to forget that if they inculcate Craft Masonry they inculcate a fundamental, integral part of Templarism, and one of the most important integral parts—and when I say “Craft Masonry,” I mean the Ancient Craft Masonry as it existed when this Institution was founded, nearly a century ago, when it was regarded as a part of Freemasonry and Ancient Craft Masonry was regarded as a part of it.

I do not recognize the notions that are sometimes prevalent in these days that Freemasonry must keep pace with the spirit of the times by accepting and adopting the methods of those imitations of Freemasonry which are abroad in the land. I have not a word to say against other associations, benevolent and charitable in their own way. They are doing good, but they are not Freemasonry, and “*their ways are not our ways.*”

Sir Knights, the thought I want to bring to your mind is that the Templar's duty is to be an earnest, energetic Freemason; and that he can in no other manner do better for Templarism than to give his first, his devoted allegiance to the foundation upon which we build, and which we make a part of this Institution; and to do it, not as Templars but as Freemasons—not merely undertaking to defend and protect Freemasonry, but recognizing it as a part of the duty of a Templar in Lodge and in Chapter to sustain Templarism by sustaining Ancient Craft Masonry.

Of course, the subject is a wide one, and I only undertake in these few moments to bring it to your attention, hoping to arrest your thoughts so that we, as Templars, should so conduct ourselves in relation to Craft Masonry that those who look on—not only Templars, not only Craftsmen, but the

whole world who look on—shall say that Templarism is the crowning glory of Ancient Freemasonry. (Great applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—Sir Knights, I next propose "The Ancient and Modern Promoters of Knight Templarism," and have the honor of introducing to you Very Eminent Sir Henry W. Rugg. (Applause.)

Very Eminent Sir Henry W. Rugg said :

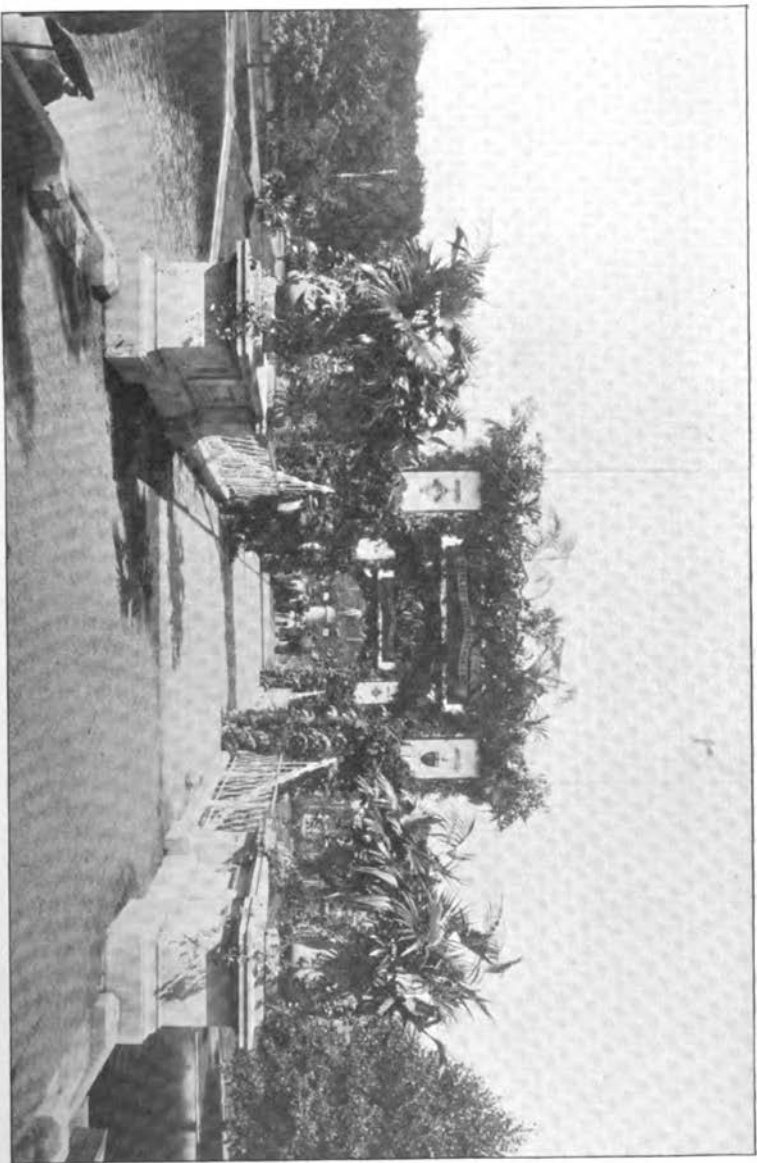
Right Eminent Grand Commander, Right Eminent Toastmaster, Sir Knights and Brethren—Whatever else we do, whatever else we may fail to say or do, I think in this presence we should be reminded of the fact that the personal element in an institution counts for much as an incitement of inspiration and a source of strength. A community, a land, a country, becomes strong and gathers prestige, and is able to undertake the work that needs to be done in the way of advancing the interests of civilization and of humanity, as it finds living exponents of its truth, of its character, of its humanities ; as it finds leaders who can point the way and walk the path that tends toward light, progress, advancement and blessedness. England, our mother land, is strong today not because of the ships of war that she has built and is building, not because of her navies that float in every sea, not because of her immense armies and her resources of material strength, but because she has produced men for generations and for centuries—men who have been statesmen, scholars, leaders of the people, having a justifiable pride in what makes the glory of the English nation—education, intelligence, the spirit of freedom and the spirit of progress. It is her Burke, her Addison, her Johnson, her Shakespeare, her Milton, her Macaulay, her Gladstone, and others who rank today as statesmen, as scholars, as educators and reformers, who have most helped the English nation to its prestige, to its power, and to the augmented resources of material and political strength, by which she stands so proudly and so potentially among the nations of the earth.

And our own nation, already in its youth, with its more

than sixty millions of people and with all that comes from the Pacific to the Atlantic to testify to the abundance of its products as they are dug out of the depths of the earth, as they are grown upon the fertile plains of the great West, as they are gathered down on the savannahs of the South, as they come from the application of modern machinery in the great mills and industrial establishments of our country—those are justly supplemented by the ideas, by the truths and the teachings which have been set forth by the men whom we are proud to remember in our American thought and feeling, men of character, intelligence and patriotism who are linked with the history of this land, without whose names, without whose fame, without whose productiveness of intellect and heart we should be poor indeed.

And when I read the great Book that lies at the foundation of Masonic and Templar orders, when I turn to the pages of that Word of Life and read of the one institution which outranks all institutions—the church of the living God—I find that that church is planted not on a creed, not on a declaration of faith, not on a proclamation of ethics or on any mere system of truth; but it is built upon the foundation of the prophets and the apostles, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone.

Thus in every case we get back to men; we note the personal element. We say of the church of the nineteenth century—more liberal, more progressive, more united in the great work of joining the hearts of men, binding them together in the interests of their fellow men for the glory of God and the advancement of His kingdom on the earth—this progressive church is most useful and most potent as it follows the great Leader who bowed Himself down on the cross and gave Himself up for us all; who ascended in His majesty to the right hand of God, where He ever liveth to make intercession for us. It is this great Leader, it is the Immanuel, it is the man Christ Jesus, the Divine Saviour, who beckons the church of the world forward to better things. And it is the glory of modern Templars, pledged to defend the Christian faith and practice the Christian virtues that we are interested to follow above all leaders this one immaculate



PUBLIC GARDEN.

Floral Arch at the East End of the Bridge.

1

Leader; to follow the white banner of the cross that points us to Him who calls the world to better things and bids us to be "faithful even unto death," that we may receive the crown of life.

Fortunate, O fortunate, is this Templar institution of ours, that among the leaders of ancient time, in the days of the middle ages, when there was so much to undertake and to do which tried men's souls and proved the kind of men they were, there was not lacking this best quality of our humanity. We can refer to Hugh de Payens, to Godfrey de Bouillon and to De Molay, whose death was a life—to those who were faithful in their day and generation; those who marched in the foremost rank and never turned their backs upon a foe.

"Their bones are dust; their swords are rust;
Their souls are with the saints, we trust."

And we are stronger, braver and more courageous, rejoicing in the things that have been put into our hands to use and enjoy because of what they were and what they did. Brave, valiant, magnanimous knights of the middle ages: you have left to the world an abiding inspiration! "The greatest gift a hero leaves his race is to have been a hero."

And if we come down to where our brother from Ohio directed our thoughts, to the Knights of the Nineteenth Century, we think of those who were with us in the infancy of our Institution, historically speaking, who are entitled to a just meed of remembrance.

I was thinking just now, as attention was called to the past by the eloquent remarks of Judge Hopkins, of Joseph Warren, Paul Revere, Jeremy Gridley and others, patriots who served their country well, whose aims were those of God, truth and humanity, who yet found time, thought and love for the interests of Freemasonry, all living that thus they might work in the name of God for the advancement of His truth and for the service of man; and then I pass on and think of Thomas Smith Webb, Henry Fowle, DeWitt Clinton, Paul Dean, Dr. Winslow Lewis, and a host of others who helped to plant this Institution where it now stands, unmoved by the fierce winds and storms which have sometimes beat

upon it; as I do this I realize with renewed force the truth that the Masonic Institution, including this Order, is built like a house upon a rock because it rests upon this personal element; because it has the help of men who were strong and true and who were never weary in well doing. They had their faults, but they were not mean men; they were not men who lied, who deceived each other or attempted to deceive the world, or to sail under false pretences; and we may well rejoice that we have the memory of their noble character and worthy deeds for our refreshment and incitement.

We have a grateful appreciation for the establishment of this Grand Encampment by men of so royal a stamp. So tonight, in this presence, I am thinking of the past, thinking of those who have departed and who are with the saints, who contributed so much to the prestige and glory of Freemasonry and of Masonic Templarism. They were men who helped to make our Institution what it is in its present influence and in its productive accomplishments, as shown in the majesty of its expression today.

May I mention a single name, thus calling to your minds one who had much to do with the development of this Order, representing it as an historian, as a master mind of jurisprudence in Templary and Freemasonry, as an efficient worker; and may I ask if we are not the stronger, the braver and the better, because we have had such a promoter of the interests of our Institution as was William S. Gardner of Massachusetts? (Applause.)

Here in this presence tonight, around this table where I have been sitting near to those who were my instructors, some of them, in Freemasonry a quarter of a century and more ago, seeing on the right hand and on the left the eminent men who represent the Institution in its character, in its reputation, intellectually and morally, I am prepared to say that were it not for these men who are ready to give of their time, ready to give of their thought, ready to give out of the love of their hearts to our Institution for its progress and for its enlarged usefulness, we should not be rejoicing and singing pæans of victory as we are singing them here tonight. Thank God we have a Lawrence, a McCurdy, a Thomas, a

Fellows, and a good many "fellows" willing and anxious to join with these men of merit and of heart who are leading us forward to the best things of our Templar inheritance.

Let us follow those leaders who stand for the best in character, in intelligence and in humanity, who seek to make this Institution express the very largest possibilities that belong to its principles and its purposes, that so we may do noblest work for the glory of God and for the good of men; and let us be faithful unto death. (Great applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—Sir Knights, the next toast is "The Development of Law as Viewed from a Templar Standpoint," and I ask you to listen to Right Eminent Sir Joseph W. Fellows, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing to you.

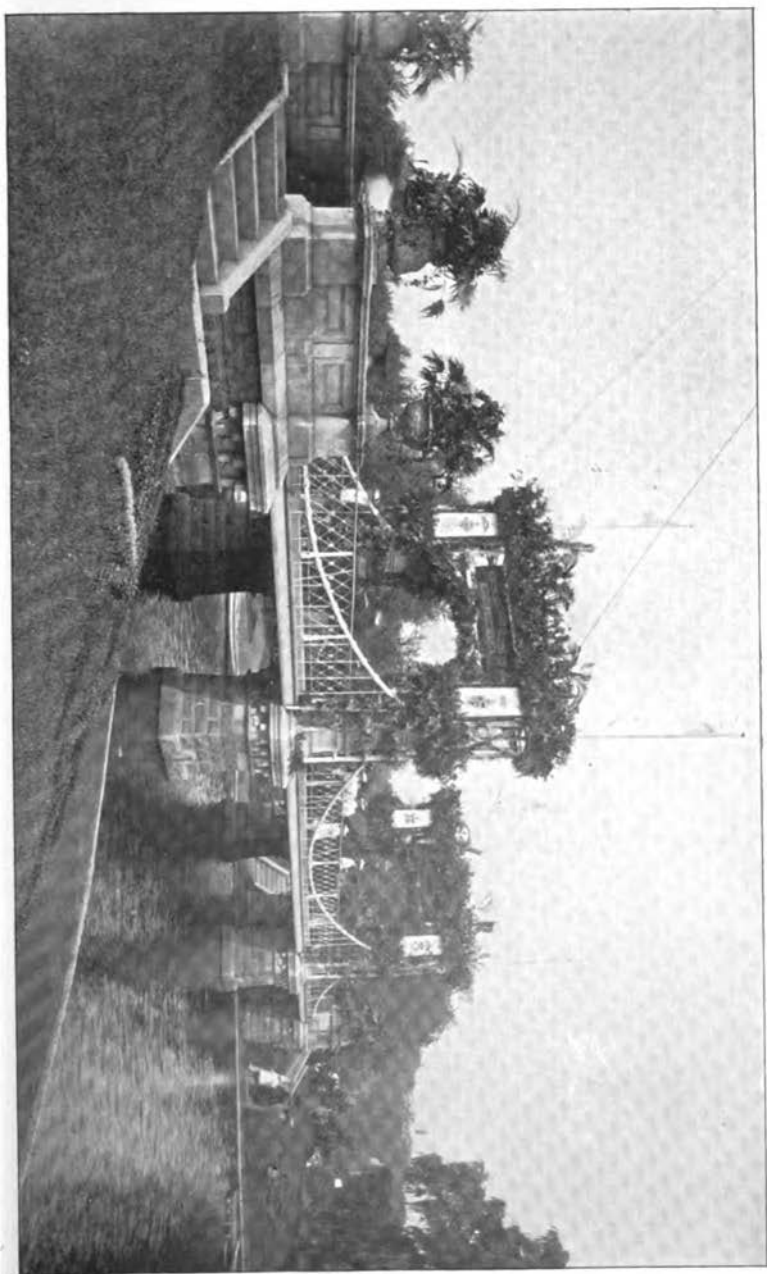
Right Eminent Sir Knight Fellows said :

Right Eminent Sir and Sir Knights—When it was suggested that I should say a word on this occasion I deemed it a pleasant privilege, mainly because of the important events to be celebrated and the happy memories to be cherished, and because without impropriety I might digress from my subject and mention a few things of which we in New Hampshire believe there is reason to be proud. That I might invite the attention of those living upon the banks of the great rivers in the West to the beautiful valley of the Merrimack, where flows the busiest little stream in the country, turning more spindles and throwing more shuttles than any other river in the world. That I might suggest to our distinguished fraters from the great states of the South, where "Cotton is King," that in our queen city of Manchester we have the largest cotton manufacturing company in the world, and from a certain point of vantage overlooking the mill district there can be seen an aggregation of more property devoted to the production of textile fabrics than from any other place in the country. I might say to those who have visited foreign countries, and beheld the wonderful scenery of the most favored lands, that in Central New Hampshire, where in

Indian legend rests "the smile of the Great Spirit," may be seen a combination of mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers, in one picturesque and delightful view, equal in grandeur and beauty to any landscape in the known world. I might also supplement the greeting that our Grand Commander had the honor to extend to the Most Eminent Grand Master, from the top of Mount Washington, which was probably the highest welcome and the broadest view of knightly courtesy he ever had, by referring to the loyalty to this Grand Encampment and the earnest devotion to Templar Masonry which the Knights of the Granite State bear, equally I believe with that of any State in the country. I am aware, however, that to dwell upon these matters at length at this late hour would be inconsistent, and I therefore must content myself with calling your attention for a few moments to the development and application of Templar Law. The importance of this subject in the government of the Order, so practical in its bearing upon the Grand Encampment, and its influence upon the permanence and prosperity of Templar institutions is so direct and controlling, that it becomes at once one of the principal subjects for consideration and should receive our earnest and careful study. I wish to emphasize this idea with all possible force, for I believe upon the members of the Grand Encampment who control its legislation and jurisprudence rests the responsibility for the future of the Order and its power and efficiency for good in the world.

The wonderful array of Templar hosts just passed in review before this grand body will profoundly impress the country, and to some extent make manifest the power and importance of its institutions. The event will be celebrated as one of the grandest and most glorious in its history, but after all is said, in view of the nobler and more exalted Mission of the Order, this magnificent pageantry is as nothing compared with an adequate and faithful observance of its jurisprudence, and a conscientious and enlightened conformity to the principles that underlie and constitute the foundation of the structure. (Applause.)

There is a growing tendency in the courts of this country to adopt what has been styled by some prominent jurists the



PUBLIC GARDEN.
The Bridge.

"individual merit rule," in determining both questions of law and fact. And it has been said by very respectable authority that the best state of the law will be attained when every case shall be determined upon its merits, without reference to any other, or the application of any established rule. It is a plausible doctrine and has some merit when limited to issues of fact, but erroneous, revolutionary and unsafe when applied to propositions of law. Even the school of instructors who claim that every case should be studied inductively concede that such methods of reasoning are not reliable, and however accurately the rules of logic may be followed, every conclusion should be tested by the weight of authority in decided cases. These radical jurists reject precedent and analogy and refuse to be guided by the broad and comprehensive principle developed and established by the experience and wisdom of the past. They treat the doctrine of comity with contempt, and permit the physical and economic interests of different sections to interfere with the application of well settled rules of law.

But it is fortunate for the civil institutions of the country that the principles of a broader and more deeply laid system of jurisprudence are observed and that a wiser and more conservative administration of justice prevails. The same tendency exists in Templar organizations, in legislation and jurisprudence. Our State Grand Constitutions and Grand Regulations in some instances have peculiar characteristics, which are maintained and observed tenaciously in their respective jurisdictions, and the decisions of Grand Commanderies are frequently inconsistent and subversive of well settled Templar law. This does not occur so often from want of knowledge as from views largely affected by local prejudices, and a disregard of principles capable of universal application. Difficulties and sometimes confusion have occurred by reason of the quasi double function of legislation and jurisprudence of Grand Commanderies and the Grand Encampment. The complex nature of their powers and duties has frequently been overlooked, and the government of the Order has often failed to accomplish its high purpose. The future will present more difficult problems, and require

the exercise of more enlightened judgment to carry forward its great work. The development of science and the discoveries of human research are attended with constantly varying methods, and the world takes on new forms of social and moral action. The ceaseless motions of matter and the eternal energies of unseen powers create new problems of life, and the duties and responsibilities of every hour become more and more important. But the principles governing human action are and must be forever the same. Like the laws that were given from Mount Sinai they will remain unchanged and unchangeable. In all social, civil and religious conditions they have during all ages been acknowledged as the essentials of human morals, and they must forever be the rule and guide of the ethics of this Institution.

The Grand Encampment is at once our Supreme Legislative body and the court of last resort for all questions of legal character. It has its own written constitution, and set up therein its manner and means of government; and its duty is to enforce that constitution and administer its provisions by sound and well established rules of interpretation. It has also the more important and difficult duty to declare and define the unwritten law and administer it with honesty and firmness.

The civil law is said to be the perfection of reason; the moral law the guide of conscience; they should both form the code of the ideal Templar. Being supreme in a certain sense as to its own fundamental law, and having the complex duty of legislative and executive character, it is required to exercise its authority in a critical and delicate manner; it must seek from the "oracles of the law" their divinations, and be guided by the highest standard of purity in their interpretation.

The Landmarks of Masonry are recognized as the foundation of Templar Institutions. Their unchangeable character is because they embody the principles of the highest moral rectitude and are adapted to conditions of progress and the enlightenment of the world.

As it is the legitimate province of jurisprudence to follow the legal maxim, "*Stare super antiquas vias*," so it becomes

our duty to maintain the ancient Landmarks, to guard well the integrity of Templar law and apply its broad and deep laid principles in promoting the highest good of the Order.

In one of the most desperate battles of the late civil war a gallant soldier, a color bearer, bore the flag of his regiment far in advance of the lines and placed it in so perilous a position that the commanding officer was forced to order his retreat. Disregarding the command, he shouted, "Let the lines be brought up to the standard, and the battle will be won!"

Right Eminent Sir, the ideal Templar color bearer has borne the banners of our Order far in advance of the lines, and has placed them upon the plane of the highest moral attainment. (Applause.) If the lines can be brought up to the standard, if they can be held firmly around the Beauseant, the mission of Templar Masonry will be wrought out, the great victory over human wrongs will be won, and the purest peace and wisest government possible to man will be established throughout the borders of Templar domain.

(Great applause.)

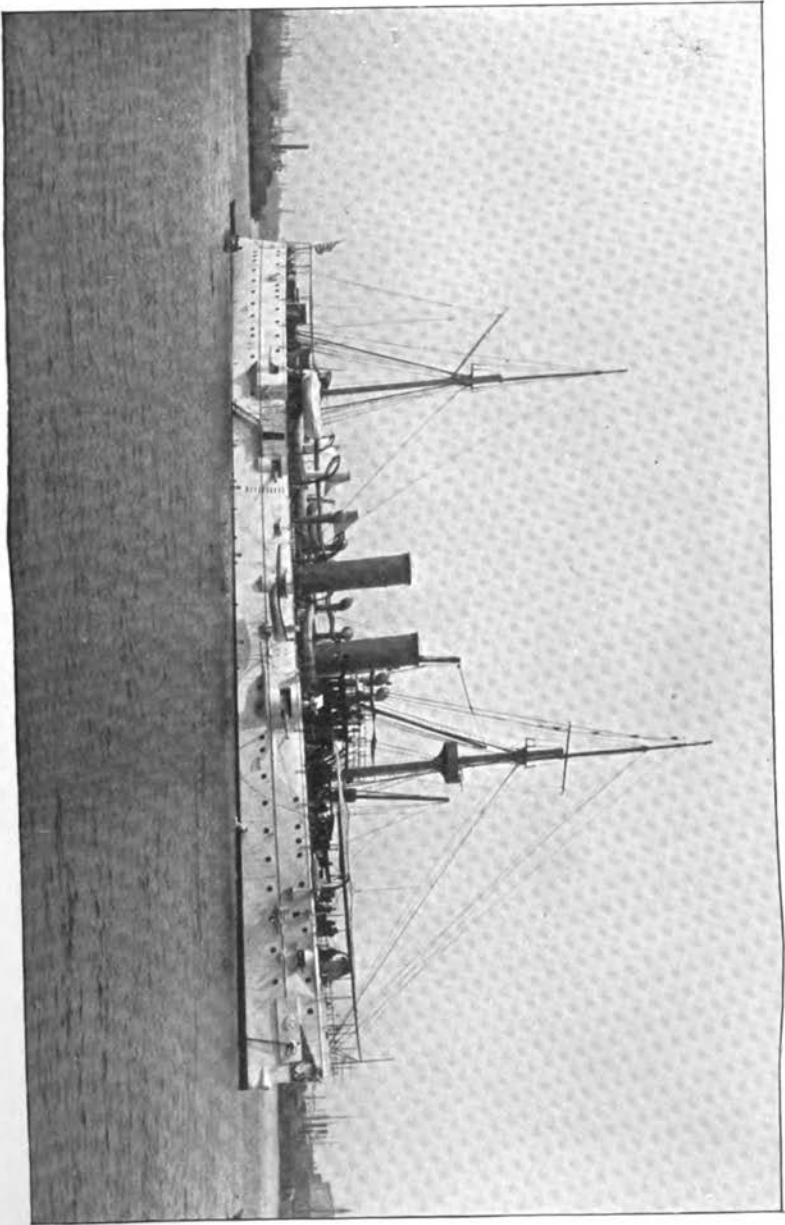
THE TOASTMASTER—Sir Knights, I offer for your consideration "The Knights Hospitalers, the Early Defenders of Civil and Religious Liberty," and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Right Eminent Sir John Corson Smith. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Knight Smith said:

Right Eminent Sir and Brethren—Duly appreciating the honor of being selected as one of the few from this grand assembly of distinguished Templars, I may regret that the hour is so late that I could not, were I capable of so doing, do justice to the sentiment just offered. But if the time is so limited that I could not justly do so, I am doubly compensated in the fact that you will not be fatigued by extended remarks and will not have time to discover the poverty of my language to describe the heroic deeds of those Hospitalers of old—one of the twin orders that was born in Syria in the

troubulous times at the close of the eleventh century, distinguished for its bravery upon the battlefields of Palestine, from the first landing at Jaffa during the sieges in the Holy Land, including Jerusalem, renowned for its gallant victories on the fields of Ascalon, Acre and Antioch. When that twin organization of the Templars retired from the Holy Land before the conquering hosts of the Saracens, their Grand Master, with more forethought than the renowned and martyred Jacques de Molay, discovered, or thought he did, treachery at Rome, and so disobeyed the order of the Pope to appear at Rome, thus saving the Order of the Hospitalers from the extinction which befell the Templars by reason of Jacques de Molay obeying that order.

Left alone on the island of Cyprus they reconnoitred Rhodes—which was made the excuse for not obeying the order of the Pope—and besieged, captured and held that stronghold for more than two centuries. Limited in numbers, away from Christian lands, unsupported by the powers that then held Europe, betrayed on all hands, they yet defended themselves, not for religious liberty alone, but as a reproof, as showing a determination to uphold their civil as well as their religious liberty, as a rebuke to kings, nobles and the Pope. They determined to sustain themselves there and they did so until, overpowered by two hundred thousand Turks, they were forced to surrender. But in that surrender there was more noble courage displayed and renown achieved than in many victories won. They won the respect of Solyman the Magnificent, who gave them terms upon which they retired from Rhodes to Sicily, where they afterwards received the title deed of a barren rock in the midst of the Mediterranean, two hundred miles from the mainland of Italy, two hundred miles from the main shore of Africa, and one thousand miles from the east to the west boundary of that inland sea. They fortified that island, determined to establish a true (as they conceived it) republican form of government, such as had been practised by them from their first organization, electing by the elective franchise of every knight their commander, their ruler, their president or king, whatever you might call him.



United States Ship "Raleigh."

Theirs was the first organization which established that principle of the elective franchise of every member thereof, and, as I have said before, as a rebuke to the kings, the nobility, and the Pope, they determined to maintain themselves, as they were compelled to do during that great siege of 1565. For six weeks a body of knights with a garrison capacity of but 100 men held the castle of St. Elmo, being reinforced daily until 130 knights and 1500 men at arms had been fed therein, until on the 23d day of June, when every knight had fallen at his post, not one being left to return to St. Angelo, and after a loss of 1500 men at arms, the proud flag of the Red Cross came down and gave place to the Star and Crescent. But, as the commander of the Turkish forces well said, "If the child has cost us so much, what will the parent cost us before we capture that?"

While every knight of the 130 was killed, and 1500 men at arms, the Turks lost over 8000, and in the siege which followed, in which there never was within the lines of the fortifications over 8000 men, they defeated and destroyed over 40,000 Turks, and the remainder of the Saracen army was compelled to retreat ignominiously to Constantinople, Solyman the Magnificent failing to achieve the great victory he anticipated, and thus closing his life career with a victory such as he had commenced with the victory at Rhodes.

Time will not permit my going into the details of those grand achievements of the Hospitalers of old nor of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, whose successors you now are as the Knights of Malta; but their lessons, the teachings of their convent-general, if followed by you, my fraters, if taken up and pursued on the same lines as those promulgated at the convent-general of Massachusetts and New England, Faneuil Hall, are such that you will be deemed worthy successors of those old Hospitalers, and you will justly be termed the defenders of the Christian religion and of civil and religious liberty. (Applause.)

Attached to that convent-general and scattered throughout the possessions of the knights were little shrines and chapels from which they drew inspiration. You, my fraters, are to draw and should draw your inspiration from the

schoolhouses of New England and from the schoolhouses throughout our broad land. (Applause.) Take that little red schoolhouse and its teachings,—wherever found—among the granite hills of New England, the Alleghenies of my native State of Pennsylvania, the Cumberland of the South, of the Savannahs of Georgia, and the Carolinas, and the little white schoolhouse dotting the praries and the plains of the great Northwest, and protect and defend them from all assaults from within and without, no matter from what source they may come.

Then, with that defence, with the inspiration of the teachings of those little schoolhouses, advance firmly to the front and maintain the advanced line of battle with the banner of your faith—the white and the red crosses—intertwined with the beauseant of our Order and enshrined and wrapped together with the starry banner of our country, (applause) and religious and civil liberty will ever bless this great land of ours. (Applause.) I thank you. (Great applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—“Our Hosts, the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.” I have the pleasure of introducing to you Right Eminent Sir J. W. Bowden, M. D. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Knight Bowden said :

Eminent Toastmaster and associate fraters—You have listened to the words of wisdom, the words of counsel and the words of instruction, from the round table. You have had the lesson instilled into you by both precept and example. It would therefore ill befit me to add to what has already been said.

I am also reminded that the witching hour has come when, though graveyards may not yawn in New England, yet there are beds awaiting you, and I have no doubt any quantity of curtain lectures. (Laughter.)

The toast that has been given to me is one of singular interest. It does not require me to recall the age of the crusades, but it brings me close to my friend from Ohio, and

I therefore am permitted to touch upon the nineteenth century knight.

It may have been a great glory in other times to wear the helmet, the coat of mail and the sword, but it seems to me you who have met here tonight are engaged in a much more agreeable task. From the east and from the west, from the north and from the south, have come the guests of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and they have received not only a bountiful spread but a welcome which words cannot express.

I therefore trust, speaking in behalf of the guests, as I turn to those who have offered us this great entertainment, that you will join with me in the recognition that this committee has done that which could not have been reasonably expected of any man or body of men in giving to us such a right royal welcome. (Great applause.)

Sir Knights, it is unnecessary for me to remind you of what we have passed through. No doubt many of you are foot-sore, and those of you who rode on horseback are sore somewhere else. (Laughter and cries of "Right you are!")

But, Sir Knights, it was not for our glory. It was for the glory of our Order; it was to show to the citizens of this great Commonwealth that we are a band of brothers. You have heard the term "Templar." I love it and revere it, but there is a name to me much closer, much dearer, and it is that of "Brother." (Applause.)

You have listened tonight to one of the speakers who called your attention to the Blue Lodge. We should never forget the stem from which we sprang, the parent that taught us, the parent that made us—the Blue Lodge and its glorious and noble teachings.

It is not the intention of the Masonic Fraternity, if I understand it correctly, that it should take the place of religion, but that it should be its handmaid and that they should go hand in hand together through this life terrestrial until we reach the life celestial. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Knight Lawrence, to the spirit which has generated in your heart we feel that we owe more than words can express, for the charming entertainment, for the

whole-souled welcome, for the delightful visit which we have experienced. It has come with a degree of spontaneity that I do not believe you yourself fully realize or appreciate. But I believe, Sir, that the doings of this week are so deeply engraven upon the hearts of your associates that they will carry the remembrance with them while life shall last, and God grant that it may linger with us in a delightful eternity.

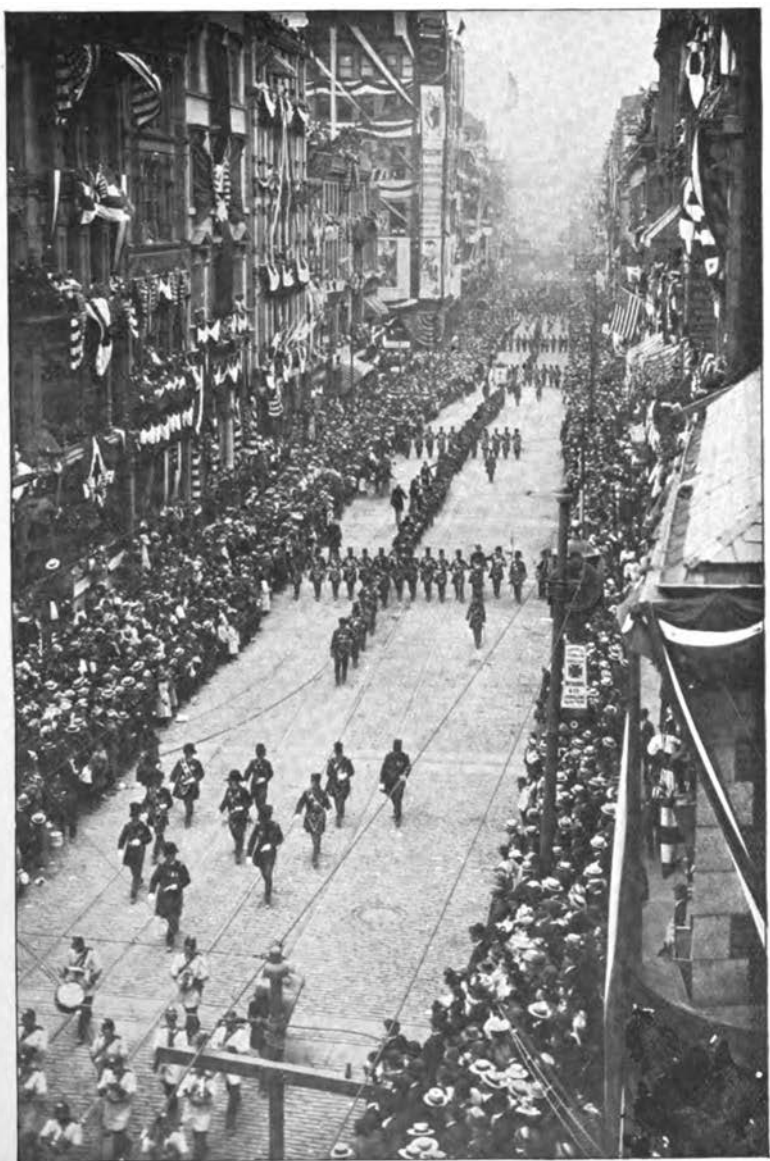
I wish you, Sir, all the blessings that may come to mortal man; and, Sir, when you shall come to the time when you will lay aside the trappings of this earthly tabernacle, may it be your good fortune, my beloved brother, to receive from Him who sitteth as the Judge Supreme that welcome greeting, "Well done, good and faithful servant! Thou hast been faithful in few things, I will make thee ruler over many things!" (Great applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER—I offer for your consideration the last toast, "Sunlights of Masonry and Templarism," and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Right Eminent Sir Thomas R. Morrow. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Morrow said:

Mr. Toastmaster and Eminent Sir Knights—The truly eloquent speeches which have so delightfully entertained you admonish me to be brief. The pleasure of listening to the addresses delivered tonight by Sir Knights who have been history-makers in this Order for a long period of years, who were making history in it before I was born, and who are found today with unabated devotion actively and energetically espousing and proclaiming its principles, has certainly made this occasion an inspiring one to me. I feel, however, that at this late and closing hour I ought to detain you no longer than to speak a few humble words in keeping with the suggestion contained in the toast assigned.

It seems to me that some of the "sunlights" of Masonry have been most eloquently treated here tonight. I refer to the toast "Fidelity," the toast "Good Fellowship," the toast "Patriotism." These, my fraters, are some of the "sun-



View of the Procession, Washington Street.

lights" of Masonry and some of the "sunlights" of the great Order of Christian Knighthood.

If I were asked to add others I would name the "universality" which we find in the Order of Masonry as such. I would also add "Christianity," which we find in the Order of the Temple. I would add also "Humanity," which we find in both. I refer to universality which enables the traveler over this broad land of ours to find a brother in every Masonic home which he enters; that universality which enables the traveler to find upon the plains of Arabia, India, on the continent of Europe, everywhere, a brother in that same Masonry which you and I recognize and revere in our communities. Everywhere we find homes occupied by Masons and blessed by that same sun whose warming rays bless the homes of us who live in this beautiful land. This universality of Masonry, I may add, is one of the "sunlights" to us also who revere the empty tomb and direct our eyes with admiration and worship to Mt. Calvary; and who find in the Order of the Temple that Christianity to which we have vowed our solemn devotion and through which we hope to obtain eternal life.

Another "sunlight" found in both Orders and not limited to either is "Humanity." You are made to feel to some extent the meaning of this as we have appeals for help made to us almost daily, but be the appeals never so frequent you rarely find a Mason refusing to answer the appeal of a Mason. Masonry inscribes indelibly her lessons of Humanity, and her teachings tend to excite the tenderest emotions of the heart. Many other illustrations of this same Humanity are readily available. You are all familiar with instances where this Humanity has stayed the murderous hand of the savage on the American plains, in response to Masonic appeal. We have also recorded instances where this same Humanity has stayed the bloody hand of the pirate upon the high seas and directed him, upon the appeal of a Mason, to turn back the property that he had taken away, seized and plundered.

This Humanity of which you and I have heard so many times in connection with our late war; this Humanity taught in Masonry, and which, no matter what the Mason may have

become, still survives in him and still prompts him to respond to Masonic appeal—this, my fraters, I add as another of the “sunlights” of Freemasonry.

I say to you, my brethren, that these shall live as “sunlights” in Freemasonry and “sunlights” in Templarism so long as light shall have a worshipper or the lodge a devotee. (Applause.)

I thank you, Sir Knights, for the opportunity of adding these few words on this occasion in this historic city, where, as I recollect, it is recorded in history that the Order of the Temple was first conferred in this country, in old Saint Andrew's Lodge.

I thank you, Sir Knights, for your kind attention during these few remarks, and at this late hour will not detain you longer. (Great applause.)

Presentation to Grand Master McCurdy.

THE TOASTMASTER—Sir Knights, I beg you to excuse me for just a moment, but I have received a letter which I will read :

“BOSTON, August 28, 1895.

Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy :

With pleasure I send you a souvenir of the Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave. May you and yours live many years to enjoy it.

With kind regards,

Yours fraternally,——”

and it is signed by a Mason who is fond of spending his money freely for the good of Masonry in many different directions—John H. Collamore! (Applause.) I have the pleasure, at his request, of presenting to the Most Eminent Grand Master this service of solid silver. (Great applause.)

Response of Grand Master McCurdy :

Sir Knights—I did not know that this was on the bill.

“ There are billows far out on the ocean
That never can break on the beach ;
There are waves of human emotion
That can find no expression in speech.”

Hawthorne, Aldrich, Mrs. Stowe—those great master por-trayers of human thought and feeling—would find themselves at a loss for words to express the emotions that I now feel, and which I cannot express on account of the shallowness of my vocabulary.

“Speech is silver, silence is golden.” I think I will receive this gift then with a golden speech and be silent. I will take occasion to express to Sir Knight Collamore, my dear friend and brother, the feelings and emotions that now stir my heart and that I cannot express in suitable words.

I assure you that I accept this souvenir with the greatest of pleasure, and will ever cherish it as among the most pleas-ant memorials of all my Masonic life. (Great applause.)

Toast to Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence.

THE TOASTMASTER—Sir Knights, the formal exercises of the evening are now closed. I cannot allow you to separate without asking you to join in a toast, personal in its char-acter, but justified by all the circumstances of this occasion. I ask you to join me in recognizing the eminent services of Right Eminent Sir Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Grand Com-mander, and Chairman of the Triennial Committee, by whose great executive ability, unwearying zeal and indomitable energy, the arrangements for this Conclave of the Grand Encampment have been initiated, directed and consummated. May he have long life, health, prosperity and abounding happiness. (Great applause and cheers.)

Response of Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence :

Sir Knights—I thank you sincerely for the compliment of

the toast, and that is about all I can say at this time. Please accept my hearty thanks.

I would like to add one word. I took the opportunity in making the arrangements for speakers this evening to call upon twelve of what one of the speakers has called "the relics of antiquity." What would have happened had I called upon twelve of our distinguished men of middle-aged vigor! (Applause and laughter.)

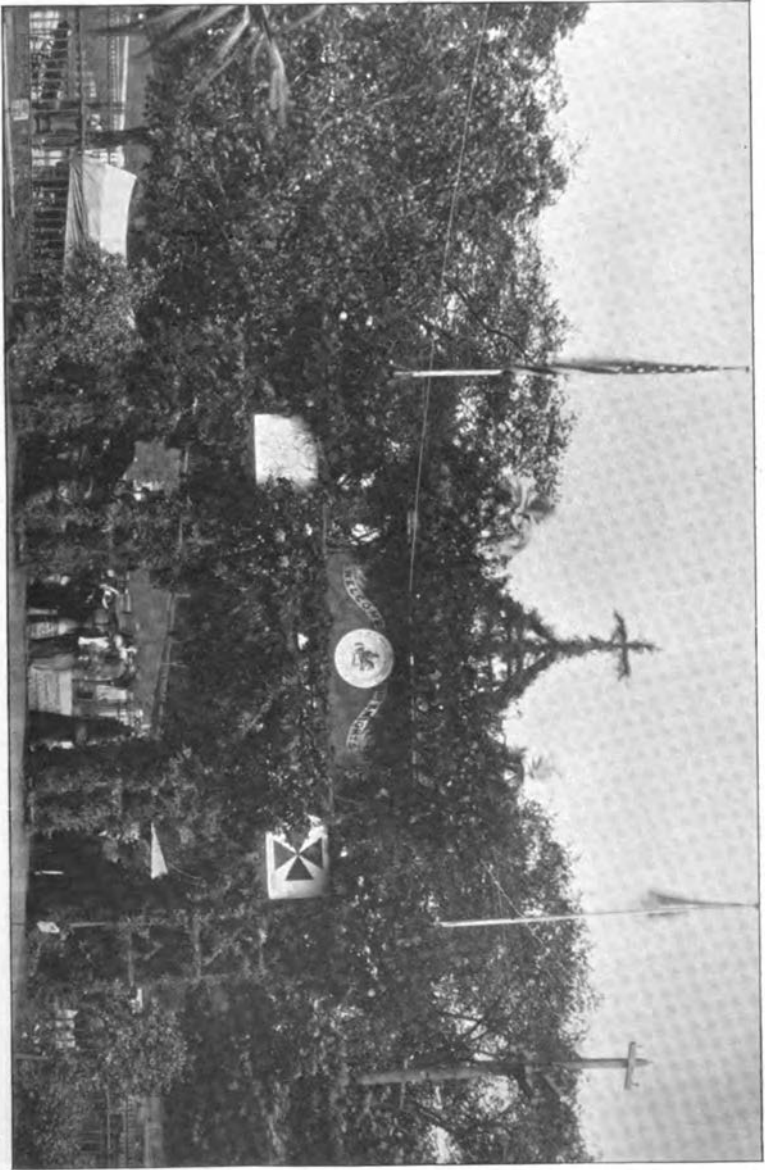
I hope you will rest content and feel satisfied with the speeches we have had. (Great applause, followed by three cheers and a tiger for General Lawrence.)

The several speakers were listened to with close attention and were frequently applauded. They made the occasion of such interest that the company lingered, almost to a man, until the parting word was said, at 2 o'clock Friday morning.

The Work of the Sub-Committees.

A very large portion of the success of the Triennial is attributable to the thorough work done by the sub-committees. It has already been shown how early they commenced their labors, and with what zeal and energy they prosecuted them up to the very close of the Triennial week. Many of the members of the committees found it necessary, for days together, to withhold their attention entirely from their own business affairs and to devote their whole time and thoughts to the performance of committee work. The untiring service thus rendered by men of exceptional intelligence and trained executive ability could not fail of making itself felt in every detail connected with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Encampment: Nothing was neglected, nothing forgotten; every want had been anticipated, and every emergency provided for.

In looking back upon the unexampled success of the great



PUBLIC GARDEN.
Floral Arch at the Exit on Charles Street.

Triennial festival, we cannot hold in too grateful remembrance the disinterested labors of the members of the committees.

Interchange of Courtesies and Hospitalities.

The efforts made by the Grand Commandery to extend to its guests a hospitality that should meet all the demands of knightly courtesy and generous good fellowship were most liberally seconded by the Commanderies of Boston and its vicinity, and by many of the Commanderies from other parts of the jurisdiction. Their headquarters in the city were kept open day and evening for the reception and entertainment of visiting Sir Knights and their ladies, and the amplest provision was made for their comfort and refreshment.

The Grand Commanderies of the other New England States and many of their Commanderies established headquarters in Boston where the most liberal hospitality was dispensed throughout the Triennial week. In fact, it seemed as if the Sir Knights of New England, regarding Boston as their Metropolis, had enrolled themselves with us as hosts of the Grand Encampment, and they were most cordially welcomed by us in that capacity. The name of New England holds us together as one family with an undivided interest.

It is impossible to enumerate the various forms which hospitality assumed during the Triennial. Some of them have already been alluded to. Receptions were given to visiting Commanderies during the course of their journey to Boston by local bodies, Masonic and Templar, at various points in New England, and the kindest courtesies were interchanged. Many of the visiting Commanderies were also most cordially received, on invitation extended, in various cities outside of Boston, and were handsomely entertained by the local Commanderies and by the citizens at large. It

may truthfully be said that our guests found a most enthusiastic welcome wherever they went, and that throughout their stay their chief embarrassment was the difficulty of finding time to meet the invitations pressed upon them.

In dwelling upon the social features of the Triennial week, it would be unpardonable to forget to mention the reciprocal hospitalities of the visiting Sir Knights. Their headquarters were kept open during the continuance of the Conclave, and the most generous arrangements made for the reception and entertainment of visitors. This constant interchange of courtesies and civilities between the Commanderies, local and visiting, while it added much to the gaiety of the Triennial, served to bring the Sir Knights into closer intimacy and to strengthen those bonds which hold us together in a union sacred and inviolable.

Conclusion.

In concluding this review of the varied transactions connected with the holding of the 26th Triennial Conclave in Boston, we congratulate the Grand Commandery and Sir Knights of Massachusetts and Rhode Island upon the gratifying results of their efforts to give to the Grand Encampment and the visiting Commanderies a reception worthy of the fame of this ancient jurisdiction. From beginning to end, the occasion was one marked by features of unique interest, and it furnished a fitting climax to the splendor of successive receptions given to the Grand Encampment by the great cities of the country. Everything contributed to make the event a magnificent success—the matchless weather, the extraordinary attendance of Sir Knights and their ladies, and, above all, the fine spirit which pervaded this great concourse of visitors, and which communicated itself, in all its intensity, to the public at large. We might

well be proud of our guests. The bearing of the visiting Sir Knights, stamped with the impress which high character and lofty purpose alone can give, was the theme of universal comment, and has added new lustre to the prestige which the Order of Knights Templars has always enjoyed.

It was a pleasure to entertain such guests, and the Knights Templars of this jurisdiction will ever felicitate themselves upon the happy impulse which moved them, more than three years ago, to invite the Grand Encampment and the subordinate bodies of the Knights Templars of the United States to meet them in a reunion, which has been so fortunate in all its attendant circumstances, and so prolific of good results to our glorious Order.

The following historical sketches, which were printed in the Official Souvenir issued for the 26th Triennial Conclave, are republished for the purpose of securing a permanent record for ready reference.

All of which is courteously submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Samuel C. Lawrence". The signature is written in dark ink and features a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Chairman of the Triennial Committee.

Incidents in the Early History of Masonry in Massachusetts.



By R. W. SERENO D. NICKERSON.

*Past Grand Master and Recording Grand Secretary of the
Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.*



Boston was first settled in 1630, and for more than two centuries its inhabitants were "essentially of the old British type, as befits the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers." Only within the last fifty years has there been any considerable influx of what we now call the "foreign element." The energy, industry, and enterprise of the old Puritan stock, "in less than a century and a half, made the town the foremost champion of colonial independence." Even to this day, travelers often describe it as having the appearance of a substantial English provincial town.

Until the breaking out of hostilities with the mother country, in the Revolutionary War, almost the entire commerce of the colonies was transacted through Boston. Communication with England was direct and frequent, and the relations between the two communities were familiar and close. The "home" fashions were caught up and adopted readily and eagerly. The conditions thus described seem to account very satisfactorily for the prompt and cheerful acquiescence of the Boston Craftsmen in the new system and regulations which resulted from the "Revival," or re-organization of Masonry, which took place in London in 1717.

The original Grand Lodge, then first established, made an



Masonic Temple, Boston.

important change in the practice of the Fraternity, by declaring: "That the privilege of assembling as Masons, which has been hitherto *unlimited*, shall be vested in certain Lodges, or Assemblies of Masons, convened in certain places; and that every Lodge to be hereafter convened, except the four old Lodges at this time existing, shall be legally authorized to act by a *warrant* from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in Communication; and without such warrant no Lodge shall be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional."

Before the "Revival of 1717" and the action here described, the Brethren were accustomed to assemble in chance gatherings, wherever and whenever a sufficient number could be found. The purpose of these assemblies was principally social enjoyment, but occasionally an Entered Apprentice was initiated, and few went beyond that degree. A ritual was almost unknown, and such forms and ceremonies as were observed would now be regarded as bordering on the burlesque and ridiculous.

Of course, uniformity, discipline, government, responsibility were impossible and unknown. They made merry, and they made Masons, but if any record was kept it was in such a loose, indifferent way that only a few brief memoranda have survived.

It is probable that such pre-1717 Lodges existed in a few of the larger towns in the colonies, but they were very insignificant affairs, and scarcely a vestige of any of them has come down to our time.

The new system met with general approval, and was adopted by common consent, from time to time, as it became known to the Craft in different localities. In no quarter was the new departure more cordially approved, or more cheer-

fully conformed to than in the town of Boston. There is a tradition that the new Masonic plan was followed here as early as 1720, only three years after it was inaugurated in London. The most diligent search has been made for evidence in support of this tradition, but thus far without success.

The first regularly warranted Lodge now known to have been established on this continent was the "First Lodge in Boston," constituted by Henry Price, Provincial Grand Master, on the 31st of August, 1733, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, on King, now State, Street. The original petition for this Lodge is now in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In February, 1749, Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master, granted a warrant for the "Second Lodge in Boston." In 1783, under authority granted by John Rowe, Provincial Grand Master, the First and Second Lodges were united under the title of "Saint John's Lodge," which now, in a green old age of one hundred and sixty-two years, bears its blushing honors thick upon it.

Henry Price, so far as is now known, was the first to exercise the authority of a Provincial Grand Master on this continent. Several of the Bodies which he constituted under that authority transmitted records, more or less complete, commencing at or very near the time of organization. They are the oldest Masonic records known to exist in this country, and will undoubtedly be examined with great interest by Knights Templars.

The earliest records of the First Provincial Grand Lodge of New England, after the manner of that time, are not signed, but they are believed to be in the handwriting of Peter Pelham, or his son Charles. Peter Pelham was the first portrait painter and engraver known in New England. He came to America from London, probably between 1724

and 1726. On the 22d of May, 1747, he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mary Singleton, widow of Richard Copley, and mother of John Singleton Copley, the celebrated artist, and father of Lord Lyndhurst who was three times Lord Chancellor of England.

Peter Pelham was made a Mason in the First Lodge in Boston on the 8th of November, 1738. On the 26th of December, 1739, he was elected Secretary of that Lodge, and the record of that meeting is entered in a new and beautiful handwriting. He served in that office until September 26, 1744, when he was succeeded by his son Charles, who acted as Secretary until July 24, 1754, when the volume ends, and perhaps longer. The penmanship of the son was as beautiful as that of the father, and it is difficult to distinguish one from the other.

The whole of the record of the First Provincial Grand Lodge of New England, to January 20, 1752, is in the handwriting of Peter or Charles Pelham. The first eleven pages are occupied with copies of deputations and transcripts of memoranda, probably copied from loose sheets or small books, and describing the important incidents in the history of the Provincial Grand Lodge between 1733 and April 13, 1750-51, when the record proper commences. In this particular, as in other points, the example of the Grand Lodge of England was probably followed. Past Grand Master Heard, of Massachusetts, from actual inspection, describes the first volume of the records of the Grand Lodge of England as interspersed with lists of Lodges and members, and also with blank pages on which it was intended that other similar entries should be made. For the first ten or twelve years it is believed that the minutes were written on loose papers or small books, from which they were copied into the large books in which they now appear.

In both cases these transcripts were probably regarded, at the time of their entry, as of little importance or value; but to the student of the present day they are of great interest. While they afford but scanty information and leave much to be desired, they are in many instances curiously confirmed by collateral evidence from sources not Masonic.

The Records of the First Provincial Grand Lodge in New England are entitled "Proceedings in Masonry from its First Origin in North America under our Rⁱ. Worshⁱ. Bro^r. Mr. Henry Price, Grand Master; in y^e Year of Masonry 5733, Anno Domini 1733." The claim set up in this title could not have been made later than 1750, when the Record proper commences, only seventeen years after the "First Origin," and when the facts set forth were quite fresh in the recollection of many Brethren who were active and zealous in the Fraternity, and who were probably almost as familiar with this very Record as they were with their Bibles. It is evident, therefore, that if the scribe had committed any serious errors, in setting forth the principal Masonic occurrences of those seventeen years, some of those active and well-informed Brethren would have suggested the proper correction. In point of fact, such a correction was actually made, as will be hereafter noted.

The claim as to the "First Origin" was, until within a few years, universally admitted to be well founded, and even at the present day is disputed only by a very small number of zealous partisans in a single locality. Their doubts are founded upon the *fact* that a deputation was granted to Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, three years earlier than to Henry Price, and the *assumption* that Coxe *must* have acted under the authority so granted to him. The assumption is sustained by no evidence whatever. On the contrary, there are strong reasons for the belief that Brother Coxe was in

London during the whole period of two years to which his deputation was limited, and too busily engaged about important business interests to pay any attention to Masonry. No one has ever even suggested that he did anything more as Provincial Grand Master than possibly to grant a warrant for a single Lodge, which had a feeble existence for seven or eight years, then died and made no sign.

Fortunately for the Craft, the second Provincial Grand Master for America had no very important business to prevent the exercise of his powers. He went to work vigorously and scattered the good seed far and wide. It was not in New England only that "Masonry caused great speculation in these days to the great vulgar and the small."

The constitution of the First Lodge in Boston, hereinbefore named, is reported in the Record in detail, followed by the declaration: "THUS WAS MASONRY FOUNDED IN NEW ENGLAND."

The next important event is thus described under date of "5734 June 24. About this time our Worsh^l. Bro^r. M^r. Benjⁿ. Franklin, from Philadelphia, became acquainted with our R^l. Worsh^l. Grand Master Mr. Price, who further instructed him in the Royal Art, and said Franklin on his return to Philadelphia called the Brethren there together, who petitioned our R^l. Worsh^l. Grand Master for a Constitution to hold a Lodge, and our R^l. Worsh^l. Grand Master, having this year rec^d. orders from the Grand Lodge in England to establish Masonry in all North America, did send a Deputation to Philadelphia, appointing the R^l. Worsh^l. M^r. Benjⁿ. Franklin first Master; which is the beginning of Masonry there."

It was not known until February, 1884, where Franklin received his *first* instruction "in the Royal Art." At that time, the *Keystone*, a Masonic newspaper published in Philadelphia, made the first public announcement in regard to a manu-

script volume, which had been in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for three years and a half. This volume is said to have been formerly the property of David Hall, who was at one time Franklin's partner in the printing business. It is a Ledger of about four hundred pages, the Masonic portion being comprised in the *last* one hundred and fifty or sixty pages. The book opens with an alphabetical index to the names of the Brethren with whom accounts were kept; next follow forty or fifty pages of memoranda of delivery of prayer-books and Bibles, copies of Laws sent to the State House, etc., during the years 1791 and 1792; these are succeeded by a great number of blank pages and more accounts of deliveries of printed sheets, etc.; and last of all come the Treasurer's accounts with the members of a Lodge, occupying (with the blank pages interspersed) about one hundred and fifty pages. One of these last-named accounts is with Benjamin Franklin, and the second debit in this account is for the "remainder" of his "entrance" fee. We learn from another item that his "entrance" took place early in February, 1731.

We are unable to account for the curious order in which the different matters are arranged in this volume: an alphabetical list of members of the Lodge coming first, their accounts—running from 1731 to 1738—placed last, and, sandwiched between the two, printers' accounts of 1791 and 1792, although Franklin died April 17, 1790. But such puzzles are frequent in Masonic accounts of the olden times, and by no means weaken our faith in their substantial correctness. If there were no discrepancies, no unaccountable omissions or mysteries, we should be apt to say the accounts were too good to be true.

The Lodge in which Franklin was made a Mason probably had no warrant, but was assembled after the style of the pre-

1717 Lodges, which were described in the opening of this article. How the Brethren could go on in that way, so long after the re-organization in England, is another of those puzzles which "no feller can find out." At that time it was the rule that "no Lodge shall make any man under the age of twenty-five, who must be also his own Master." Franklin attained that age in January, 1731, and was initiated in February following.

He was born in Boston, January 17, 1706, left there in October, 1723, "a boy of but seventeen." His family knew nothing of him or his whereabouts, until he suddenly appeared among them again, early in May, 1724. His autobiography says: "After ten years' absence from Boston, and having become easy in my circumstances, I made a journey thither to visit my relations, which I could not sooner well afford." Whether this visit was in 1733 or 1734 is uncertain. He came also in 1743, '46, '53, and '54. If the first visit was in 1733, he was probably present when Henry Price organized the First Provincial Grand Lodge, July 30, or when he constituted the First Lodge, August 31, 1733, perhaps on both occasions. We infer from statements in Price's letters that he brought here his deputation as Provincial Grand Master, delivered to him in hand a few months before in London. It is also very reasonable to suppose that he brought at the same time copies of the Constitution of 1723, containing the "Regulations to be kept and observed by all and every Member of any Lodge or Lodges" by him constituted. Perhaps from him Franklin obtained the copy from which he made his reprint of 1734—the first Masonic book printed in America. The imprint of that volume recites that it is "Re-printed in Philadelphia by special order, for the use of the Brethren in North America." Henry Price was the only authority entitled to issue such a "special order." In the Bos-

ton newspapers of August, 1734, this volume was advertised "For Sale at the Heart and Crown, in Cornhill."

The correctness of the memorandum under date of June 24, 1734, above quoted, has sometimes been disputed. But Franklin must have known of the claim, and it does not appear that he ever contradicted it. On the 11th of October, 1754, he attended "a Quarterly Communication or Grand Lodge, holden in Concert Hall," Boston. At that meeting the volume of Records, containing the item now under consideration, was probably on the Secretary's desk and open to Franklin's inspection. Grand Master Price presided, Jeremy Gridley was elected to succeed Thomas Oxnard, deceased, and a committee was appointed to petition the Grand Master of England for a deputation in favor of Gridley. The petition forms a part of the Record, although probably prepared after the meeting. It concludes with a list of "the several Lodges which have received Constitutions from us"—outside of Massachusetts. The first named is: "5734 Philadelphia." Under such circumstances this claim would not have been repeated if there had been any doubt or question as to its correctness.

On the 28th of November, 1734, Franklin wrote to Price an official, and also a personal, letter. Both are couched in the most affectionate, respectful, and truly Masonic language. He advises Grand Master Price that "we think it our duty to lay before your Lodge what we apprehend needful to be done for us, in order to promote and strengthen the interest in Masonry in this Province (which seems to want the sanction of some authority derived from home, to give the proceedings and determinations of our Lodge their due weight), to wit, a Deputation or Charter granted by the Right Worshipful Mr. Price, by virtue of his commission from Britain." The Record, herein quoted, expressly declares that such a

Deputation or Charter was granted. That it was received and acted under is proved by the fact that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on the 24th of June, 1834, celebrated the "Centennial Anniversary of the establishment of the First Lodge in Pennsylvania, of which Brother Benjamin Franklin was the First Master." On that grand occasion the orator was Brother George M. Dallas, born only two years after Franklin's death, who was then Deputy Grand Master, chosen Grand Master in December following, and Vice-President of the United States ten years later.

Franklin went to England in 1757, as the agent of the Colony of Pennsylvania, and remained there five years. When he returned, in 1762, he found that his old associates, the "Moderns" had either died out, or been driven out, and left the field in the undisputed possession of their rivals, the "Ancients." Perhaps it was on account of this overturn that Franklin seems to have thereafter taken little or no interest in Masonic affairs in this country. In 1764 he was again sent to England as the agent of the Colony, and remained there until 1775. The day after his return he was unanimously elected a delegate to the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania, and had the honor of signing the Declaration of Independence, having been one of the committee of five to prepare it. A few months later he was sent by Congress as a commissioner to the court of France. In that country he resumed active association with the Fraternity, and was treated with the utmost respect and affection by the Brethren. It was probably largely through the influence thus gained that he succeeded in effecting the treaty between France and the United States, which may be said to have secured the independence of the Colonies.

Another interesting incident in Masonic history is brought to our attention by the following entry in the Records of the

St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, under date of 1740: "Omitted in place That Our R^l. Worsh^l. Grand Master M^r. Price Granted a Deputation at y^e Petition of sundry Brethren at Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, to hold a Lodge there, and appointed Maj^r. Erasm^s. Ja^s. Phillipps D. G. M., who has since, at y^e Request of Sundry Brethren at Halifax, Granted a Constitution to hold a Lodge there, and appointed the R^l. Worsh^l. His Excellency Edw^d. Cornwallis, Esq^r., their First Master."

This item is inserted between the dates of Dec. 24, 1740, and Dec. 23, 1741. It was for a long time a very troublesome puzzle to Brethren who were interested in the study of our Masonic history. Henry Price was succeeded by Robert Tomlinson in 1737; how, then, could he have granted a Deputation to Phillipps at or about the time named? Moreover, there were no settlers in Halifax until 1749—nine years later than the date of the item in the Record. Who was Erasmus James Phillipps, and why should he have been distinguished by the appointment of Provincial Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master? A careful study and collation of facts, drawn from the history of the times, and other records and papers in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, put all our doubts and difficulties to flight, and curiously confirm the correctness of the record under consideration.

At that period the commerce between Nova Scotia and Boston was quite extensive, and communication was frequent, especially with Annapolis Royal, the capital of the Province, and the oldest European settlement north of the Gulf of Mexico. Port Royal, the capital of Acadia, was settled by the French in 1604, conquered by the English in 1710, and ceded to them in 1713, when the name was changed to Annapolis.

Erasmus James Phillipps was probably a relative of Rich-

ard Phillipps, Governor of Nova Scotia from 1719 until 1749. The history of the Province makes frequent mention of the former as an officer in the English army, and later, as an active member of the government. On the first of August, 1737, he was present at Hampton, New Hampshire, as one of three Commissioners from Nova Scotia, appointed by the Crown, with others, to settle the boundary lines between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, a subject which had given rise to a protracted and violent controversy. On the 10th of August the Assemblies of the two Provinces met in their border towns, within five miles of each other, and the Governor, Brother Jonathan Belcher, came in state, escorted by five troops of horse.

The Commissioners discussed the subject until the 2d of September, when they adjourned to the 14th of October, to receive appeals. On the last named date they met, received the appeals of both Provinces, and adjourned to the first of August in the next year, but never met again. During the sitting of this Commission, Brother Phillipps must have made the acquaintance of Governor Belcher and other Brethren who were actively interested in the boundary question. He probably passed in the "great town" of Boston most of the time from July, 1737, until June, 1738, which was not occupied at Hampton. In the last named month we find him in Nova Scotia again. On the 14th of November, 1737, he and "J. Sheriff," another Commissioner, were made Masons in the First Lodge in Boston.

Grand Master Tomlinson went to England in 1738, returning in May, 1739. During his absence Henry Price acted as Grand Master, and commissioned Brother Phillipps as Grand Master of the Province of Nova Scotia. In the Records of the First Lodge in Boston, under date of April 11, 1739, he appears as "R'. Wpfull Bro'. Erasmus Ja'. Phillipps, G. M.

De Nov. Scot." He is also reported as present May 9, Nov. 28, Dec. 26, 1739, and Aug. 12, 1741.

A royal commission was issued on the 4th of September, 1740, to settle the boundaries between the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the Colony of Rhode Island. Five commissioners were named from each of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Nova Scotia. Two of the Commissioners from Nova Scotia were William Shiriff and Erasmus James Phillipps. The court assembled at Providence, R. I., on the first Tuesday in April, 1741, pronounced its judgment on the 30th day of June, and adjourned to the 4th of September following. The record of the meeting of the First Lodge in Boston, held on the 12th of August, 1741, contains the following entry among the names of the Brethren present :

"Bro. E. Phillipps p^d. 20 } Quarterage
Bro. Sheriff p^d. 20 } as mem^r."

There is now in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts a copy of the petition of Governor Cornwallis for the warrant for the Lodge in Halifax, named in our Record. This copy bears the signature and is believed to be in the handwriting of "Eras. Ja^s. Phillipps, P. G. M." It is dated "Halifax, the 12th June, 1750," and is signed by Ed. Cornwallis, W^m. Steele, Robert Campbell, Will^m. Nesbitt, and David Haldane. Cornwallis was uncle of Lord Cornwallis, of Yorktown fame; Steele was a brewer and merchant; Campbell and Haldane were lieutenants in the army, and Nesbitt was one of the clerks of the Governor. All of these Brethren are named among the first settlers arriving in Halifax Harbor in 1749.

The library of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts contains a copy of a very rare volume, entitled "Ahiman Rezon of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia," published in 1786. It opens

with "A concise Account of the Rise and Progress of Free Masonry in Nova Scotia, from the first Settlement of it to this Time." This "Account" confirms our Record as quoted, in the strongest manner, as will appear by a brief extract: "As early as the year 1750, which was as soon almost as there were any houses erected at Halifax, we find a number of the Brethren met together with Governor Cornwallis at their head. . . . Erasmus James Philips, Esq., of Annapolis Royal, was Provincial Grand Master at that time. And they agreed to petition him for a warrant to hold a Lodge at Halifax, and that his Excellency might be Master of it. This warrant was received on the 19th of July, and on the same evening Lord Colville and a number of Navy Gentlemen were entered Apprentices in this Lodge." Lord Colville and the other "Navy Gentlemen" were soon ordered to Boston. It appears by the Records of the First Lodge in Boston that he was "voted a member" on the 24th of October, 1750, and on the 11th of January, following (1750 O. S.), he represented the Second Lodge, in Grand Lodge, as Master.

The record of the Provincial Grand Lodge does not purport to be a contemporaneous Record until 1750 or '51. We are not aware that any one ever made any other claim for it. Previous to that date the entries are evidently intended to be simply a skeleton of the history of Masonry in the town from 1733 to the time when the Record proper commences. The item in regard to Nova Scotia was intended simply to note the fact that *before* 1740 a Deputation was granted to Phillips, "who has *since*" granted a Constitution to hold a Lodge in Halifax. The facts are stated in a plain, simple, straightforward way, without the slightest attempt at concealment or manufacturing of evidence. The exact dates are given in the Record of October 11, 1754. Not the shadow of reason exists, or ever has existed, for supposing that the re-

corder had any motive whatever for making anything but an honest record. Such we believe it to be from beginning to end, and for that reason, as well as from the fact that they are the oldest Masonic Records in the country, we commend these volumes to the careful examination of every Brother who has the opportunity to inspect them.

To one at all familiar with the history of the times, these Records will suggest the thought that many of the Brethren who were active in the Fraternity at that day were also most conspicuous in civil life, and most honored and trusted by their townsmen. Many of them were veritable leaders of the people in those stirring times. In 1736, Henry Price wrote to the Lodge Glasgow Kilwinning: "It will perhaps be acceptable to you that we inform you our Lodge is adorned with the most eminent gentlemen of this great town, and kept up to its primitive beauty and purity." Many of these Brethren, at a little later period, became famous throughout the Colonies, and their names are to this day "familiar in our mouths as household words," and will be to the end of time.

Jeremy Gridley was made a Mason in the First Lodge in Boston May 11, 1748, and in 1753 we find him as Senior Warden, representing the Masters' Lodge in Grand Lodge. He was the Attorney General of the Province, sometimes called the Daniel Webster of his day. He served as Provincial Grand Master from Oct. 1, 1755, when he was installed with great pomp and ceremony, until his death, on the 10th of September, 1767. His funeral was the most imposing ever held in the town.

His brother Richard, made in the First Lodge in 1745, constructed the fortifications on Breed's Hill the night before the battle of June 17, 1775, in which he was wounded.

James Otis, the "great incendiary of New England," in 1761 argued the case of the writs of assistance, against his

former legal instructor, Jeremy Gridley. On that occasion, as John Adams said, "Otis was a flame of fire. Then and there the child Independence was born. In fifteen years, that is, in 1776, he grew up to manhood and declared himself free." Otis was a frequent attendant upon the meetings of First and Second Lodge, and in 1754 represented the latter in Grand Lodge as Senior Warden.

In 1762, probably while on his way to England, John Hancock was made a Mason in Quebec and became a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, of Boston. In 1776, as President of the Continental Congress, he made his name immortal by his famous signature to the Declaration of Independence.

Joseph Warren was initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge on the 10th of September, 1761, and raised Nov. 28, 1765. On the 27th of December, 1769, he organized a Provincial Grand Lodge of "Ancients" under authority from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. From that time, until his glorious death on the field of Bunker Hill, he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as Grand Master.

John Warren, a younger brother of Joseph, served as surgeon in the Revolutionary Army from the Battle of Lexington until nearly the close of the war; founded the Medical School attached to Harvard College; in 1783 delivered the first Fourth of July oration in Boston; was Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts in 1783, '84, and '87.

Paul Revere, the ready mechanic, the universal genius, the swift messenger of Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren, who, at a hint from them, seemed to be able to make anything from a caricature to a cannon,—even he found ample time for the making of Masons. He served as Master of St. Andrew's Lodge from 1770 to 1771, from 1777 to 1779 and from 1780 to 1782, afterwards as Master of Rising States Lodge, and, to crown all, as Grand Master in 1795, '96, and '97.

Josiah Bartlett, another Revolutionary patriot, a surgeon in the Navy, in 1783, the year of the peace, instituted King Solomon's Lodge, was its first Master, and officiated as Grand Master in 1798, '99, and 1810.

Isaiah Thomas established the newspaper called the *Massachusetts Spy*, in Boston, in 1770, and in 1775 transferred it to Worcester. It advocated the cause of the patriots most vigorously and proved a thorn in the flesh to the Governor and Council and the Crown lawyers. Brother Thomas acted as Master of Trinity Lodge, of Lancaster, Mass., and as Grand Master in 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1809.

There is much truth in the claim made by Dr. John K. Mitchell, in his oration delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of the Temple in Philadelphia, in 1853: "Ours is the oldest representative government in the world. It has always enjoyed the freedom which is still its boast. It has always elected its chiefs and rulers, and it has always made its own laws, by means of representatives, democratically elected.

"But much as we, who were born to freedom, may love Freemasonry, how must it have won and been worn in the hearts of the men of that remote time when the very name of liberty, as we now understand its significance, was yet an unknown word. Could the mighty minds of that dark era witness the workings of our vital system, feel the charm of its harmonious movement, and behold the happiness produced by an orderly and responsible government, without clinging to it as the harbinger of a brighter day for the nations, when such a representative system might issue from the mystical halls of Masonry, to enlighten, warm, and lift up the crushed heart and the fettered soul of man, and make him such as he should be? It is not strange that the fathers admired and loved an Institution which embodies the very essence, the pure soul of liberty, resting upon the basis of delegated authority."

The Order of Knights Templars.



By HENRY W. RUGG, D. D.,

*Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island,
and Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America.*



The Order of Knights Templars is commonly classified among the legitimate branches of Freemasonry, although by a strict construction of terms the connection thus indicated is sometimes challenged. As a matter of fact, however, the modern organization of Knights Templars has always been in touch with the Masonic Organization, justifying, therefore, in their ordinary application, the use of the descriptive terms, "Templar Masonry" and "Masonic Templarism." It is Royal Arch Masons only who are eligible to apply for the Orders conferred in Templar Bodies; and in the ceremonies of these Orders there are many allusions to the forms and teachings of Freemasonry. Evidently there is a vital bond between the Masonic and Templar systems, however distinctive in many respects each may seem to be.

American Templary includes three degrees or Orders, viz.: Knight of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, Knight of Malta. The first degree relates to the rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem, and the ceremony as enacted under Templar sanctions takes on a large measure of attraction, while it impresses lessons of moral significance.

While the Order of Knight of the Red Cross sustains no distinctive relation to the Chivalric Orders, it is not without a certain fitness of preparation for Templar preferment. This is the position taken by the late Sir George C. Connor, of Tennessee, who says: "As Judaism was a preparation for Christianity, so let the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross be a preparation for the Christian Order of the Temple." Even if the unity of Jewish and Christian teachings, in the system of American Templarism, seems somewhat incongruous, we still have cause for great satisfaction that the moral inculcations in the Red Cross ritual have no uncertain sound. Truth is represented as the most exalted virtue, and there is an explicit recognition of Deity as the one living and true God.

Just where and when the Red Cross degree originated cannot be determined. Thomas Smith Webb is sometimes credited with its parentage; but it is clearly shown that the degree was worked in Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, perhaps in other Masonic organizations, before Webb entered upon the work of moulding the system of American Templarism. Undoubtedly he rendered an important service in adapting the degree for the position accorded it as the first grade of the Templar system.

Another Appendant Order is that known as the Knight of Malta, the ritual of which embodies excellent lessons of faith and morals suggested by St. Paul's shipwreck and consequent visit to the Island of Malta. This Order, while occupying a subordinate place in the Templar institution, is entitled to more consideration than it commonly receives. Assuredly this is the case if we accept the history and traditions which connect the modern Order with the Ancient Hospitallers, whose organic life began before that of the Templars and continued long after the suppression of that



View of the Procession, Washington Street.

Order. The Knights Hospitallers,—Brothers of St. John,—organized on a Christian basis, rendered a large measure of heroic and benevolent service in the days of the Crusades. They displayed equal valor with the brave Templars, while at the same time they wrought efficiently in ministering to the sick and caring for the destitute. Tracing its descent from such a source, the modern Order of Malta would seem to be something more than an insignificant appendage to other and more exalted Orders.

The distinctive character of American Templarism is expressed, however, by the important grade which constitutes its title. It is as the Order of Knights Templars that it is known and classified among other societies, and by this name its distinguishing features are grouped together. Bearing this appellation, it gathers and puts to use many of the traditions, lessons, and legends of that old historic Order which was so grandly prominent in the Middle Ages. It may not be claimed that there are any direct lines of alliance between the ancient Templars and the modern organization; but there is a traditional connection, a well-understood relation of sign, symbol, and word, between the Templar Order as it now exists and the ancient Body from which it takes its name. It is a flavor of the old heroic spirit pervading modern Templary which gives to it a delightful charm; it is the lessons, symbols, and associations, linked with the stirring period of the Crusades, which greatly add to the impressiveness of ceremonies enacted in conformity with the present Templar ritual; and it is a sentiment derived from that chivalric age when the best expression of Christian Knighthood represented courage, honor, truth, courtesy, and the purpose to help the weak and suffering, which gives character to the Templar institution as it now exists.

Masonic Templarism builds upon the record which the valiant Templars of the Middle Ages made for themselves. The heroic past is always a powerful incitement ; and intelligent Knights Templars of the present time turn their mental vision earnestly to the Body which was so powerful centuries ago.

The Order of Knights Templars was instituted in the year 1113. Its founders were a valiant Burgundian Knight, Hugh de Payens, and eight other brave and true men, animated by the military and religious fervor of the times, who bound themselves by a vow to the Patriarch of Jerusalem to protect pilgrims to the Holy City and to live pure and wholesome lives. They first took the name of "Poor Fellow Soldiers of Jesus Christ," but in the year 1118, when they were given an establishment near the ancient temple of King Solomon, they took the name of "Poor Soldiers of the Temple," subsequently abbreviated into "Knights Templars." There is an imperishable record of their service of valor and benevolence in Palestine during the period of the Crusades ; and it may well be said that the ancient Templars did their greatest work and gained their chiefest glory in the Holy Land. Side by side with the Knights Hospitallers they fought bravely for the defence of the Holy Land and the Christian Faith. At last, when the immense forces of the Moslems were combined against them, they were driven out of Palestine, their renowned stronghold, Acre, where they made a final stand, falling in the year 1291.

After their retirement from Palestine, and notwithstanding the waning of the spirit which had prompted the Crusades, the Templar organization acquired a remarkable degree of outward prosperity, its influence being felt in all the Christian countries of Europe. In both England and France the Templars obtained popular favor, and exercised a political

power which was recognized by kings and people. They acquired vast estates, and expended their wealth with a free hand. They flourished as a potent and most useful organization. After Hugh de Payens, who died in 1136, the chair of Grand Master of Knights Templars was successively filled by twenty-one other most distinguished men of Europe, under whose leadership there was an attractive expression of the highest quality of that chivalry which bears the stamp of the Middle Ages.

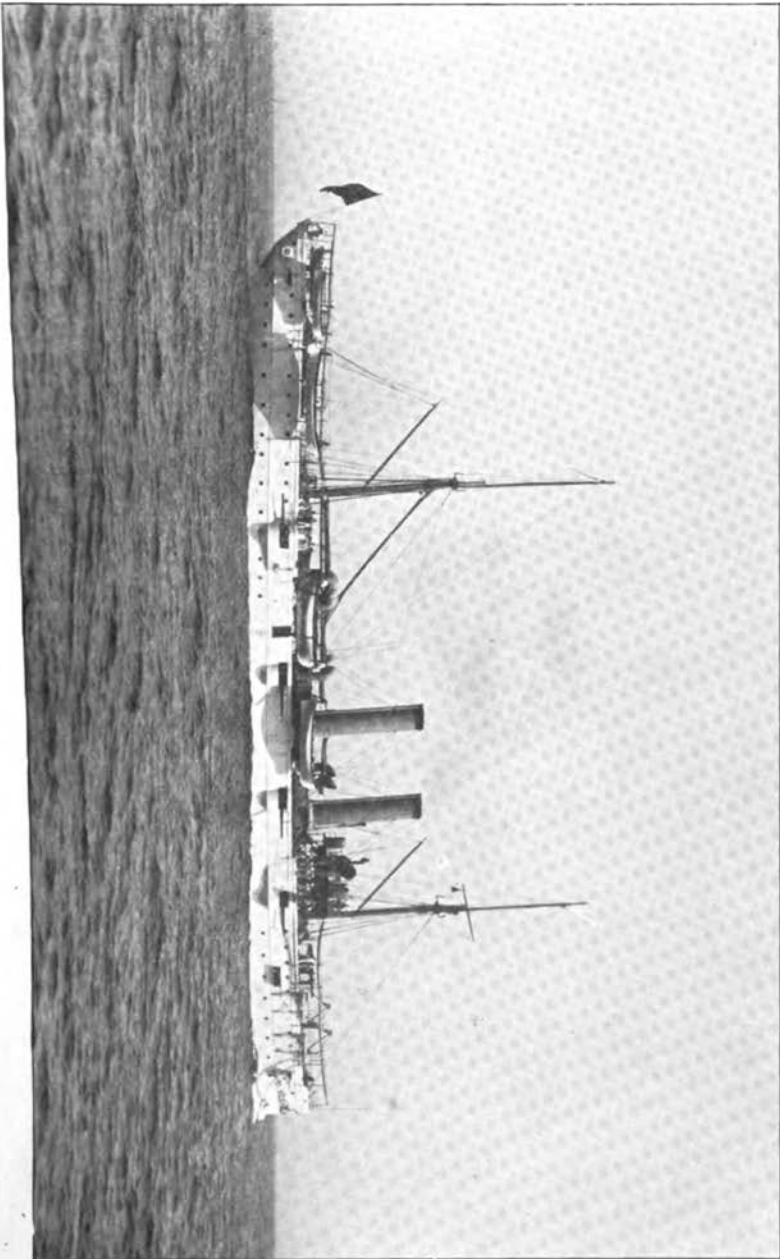
The last of the line of these Ancient Grand Masters was Jacques de Molai, greatly distinguished as a gallant soldier, and as a wise and skilful director of any enterprise with which he was allied. He was elected Grand Master of the Templars in 1297, and applied himself with characteristic energy to the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the head of the Order. Soon after his accession to office a tide of adverse influences rolled in upon the Templars and upon their illustrious Grand Master. Serious charges were brought against them, including the most absurd accusations of idolatrous and immoral practices. Many Templars were arrested and put in prison; some were tortured and afterwards put to death. De Molai was burned at the stake March 18, 1313. He died as a brave Christian martyr, proclaiming with his latest breath his own innocence and the innocence of the Order. Then followed a confiscation of the large possessions of the Order, both in France and in England, while its members were proscribed and persecuted in almost every country of Europe.

A remnant survived the persecution, and united with the Hospitallers, who had taken possession of the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, and there flourished and grew strong until driven from the island by Solomon the Magnificent in 1522. The Island of Malta was afterward made

their home and final stronghold. This island was captured by Napoleon in 1798. The suppression of the Order in England may be reckoned from the time of King Henry VIII., in the sixteenth century ; but in France, perhaps, only from the time of the Directory, in 1792.

The suppression of the Ancient Order of the Temple is an unquestioned fact, and it matters little whether the date of its overthrow and extinction is fixed in the fourteenth, the sixteenth, or the eighteenth century. It is to the earlier date, however, that reference must be made in determining the main causes which led to the downfall of a great and powerful institution. It is then that the student of history notes the persecuting fury of Philip, Clement, and others, who feared the influence of so strong and wealthy a body, and coveted its immense possessions. No intelligent person to-day credits the base charges brought against the Templars of the fourteenth century. Doubtless they had grown proud and haughty in the time of their great prosperity and had become less sensitive to the incitements of a lofty spiritual purpose ; but they still upheld a worthy standard and rendered the services of a large-hearted and free-handed philanthropy. Their history from beginning to end is an illumined record which will forever attract heroic souls.

It is an open question whether the suppression of the Ancient Templars carried with it the annihilation of the Order. Under the "Charter of Transmission" a claim is made for the preservation of the life of the organization, in attestation of which a reference is made to a succession of Grand Masters extending through all the centuries since the death of de Molai. But Masonic Templarism does not seek to establish this continuity, nor does it attempt to connect itself historically with the ancient system or Order. It does not build on such assumptions. The historical connection be-



United States Ship "Montgomery."

tween Masonic Knights Templars and the warrior soldiers of Palestine is more than doubtful, as is any assumed identification of the modern society with the Order which flourished at the time of or after the Crusades. In the opinion of what seems the best authority, the ancient Order of Templars left no successors. It may not be claimed that Masonic Templarism of the nineteenth century is one and the same with the Order instituted by Hugh de Payens and his associates; or with the Brotherhood of the Temple as afterwards organized; but there are lines of resemblance in sentiment and in faith, as well as in distinctive rites and purposes, and the traditional connection may be properly preserved and emphasized.

If the foregoing statements are accepted, it follows that Masonic Templarism is comparatively a modern institution, and it likewise follows that there is no ground for the assumption that the ancient Templar Order was the protector of Freemasonry. Such a relation has been claimed. "The professed object of the Ancient Templars," says one Masonic writer, "was to protect Christian pilgrims in Palestine, but the real and primary purpose was to practice and preserve the rites and ceremonies of Freemasonry." To make a statement of this kind is to ignore the well approved facts of history. While on the one hand, there is no evidence to justify the theory that the Craftsmen of the Middle Ages organized the Templar Order, so, on the other hand, there is just as little proof to support the proposition which assumes that Freemasonry was fostered by the Ancient Templars. Historically considered, the organic life of Freemasonry dates from the year 1717. But go back to the seventeenth century, or even an earlier period, in tracing the evolution of the Masonic system and institution, there is yet absolutely no justification for the endeavor to make it appear that Free-

masonry is the child of the Ancient Order of the Temple.

In this connection it may well be remarked that in the middle of the eighteenth century, and especially near the close of that century, Templary and Freemasonry existed in very close relations, thus suggesting the statement so often repeated, viz: "That the same great principles which govern one govern both." But still the lines of lineage are different, and there are distinctions and differences between Freemasonry and Templary, in system and in organization, which ought not to be obscured. This separateness may be recognized without affecting the proposition laid down at the beginning of this paper, that there is ample justification for the use of these common terms, "Masonic Templarism" and "Templar Masonry."

It is not possible to state just when, and where, and how, the modern Order of Masonic Templarism originated. It may be regarded in some sense as an evolution, the present system having been developed through various processes and by a succession of directing and moulding forces. That a degree of Templary was known and sometimes conferred as an adjunct to Masonic degrees, both in this country and in Great Britain, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, admits of no question. There were at the first, however, no separate Templar bodies, and the conferring of the degree was by Lodges or Chapters working under lodge warrants. An entry in the records of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, Boston, Mass., under date of Aug. 28, 1769, is as follows:

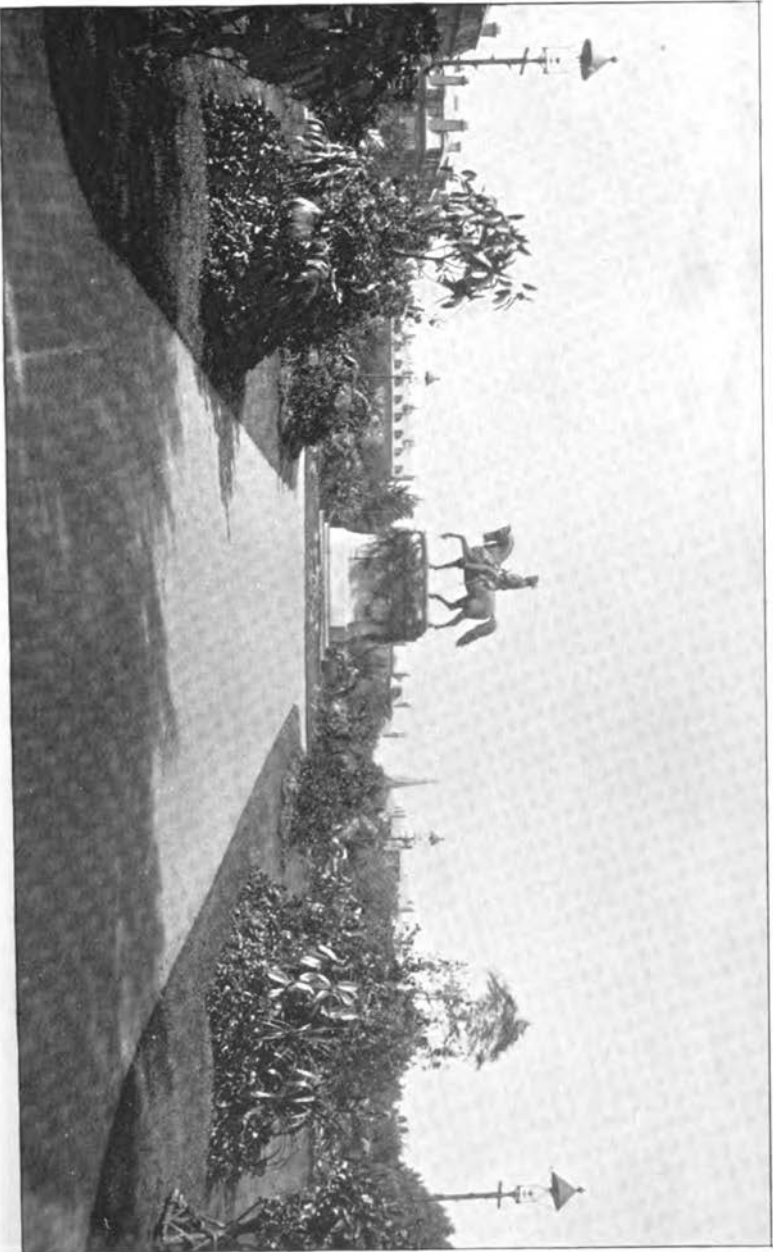
"The petition of Bro. William Davis coming before the Lodge, begging to have and receive the parts belonging to a Royal Arch Mason, which, being read, was received, and he unanimously voted in, and was accordingly made by receiving the four steps, that of Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar."

Bro. Wm. J. Hughan, commenting upon this record, of the authenticity of which there can be no doubt, says: "This minute contains the earliest known reference in the world to the degree of a Masonic Knight Templar." A few years later Kilwinning Lodge, No. 75, Dublin, Ireland, was conferring a degree of Knight Templar. In Scotland, at about the same period, there was some slight recognition of a Templar degree. Then followed, during the closing decade of the eighteenth century, the establishment of several "Encampments" in England, Ireland, and in this country. The history of these early organizations is fragmentary and obscure. It is sufficient in this connection to note the fact that such independent bodies were formed in Charleston, Philadelphia, Wilmington (Del.), Baltimore, New York, Hartford, Newburyport, Boston, Providence, and probably in other places where the Masonic Fraternity had become strong, and that thus were laid the foundations of the Order of Knights Templars as it now exists in this country. These early organizations, instituted under sanction of inherent right, or by authority of Scottish Rite bodies, or some other assumed superior power, had their scope and purposes somewhat differently defined. Some of the early Encampments had a precarious and short-lived existence, while others have preserved their organic life to the present time. The history or traditions relating to these first organizations have an abiding interest. Especially is this the case as regards the establishment of the Order in the localities already named, concerning which a brief additional mention may be made in this connection.

Maryland Encampment, Baltimore, claims an organization going back to 1790, in which year it is assumed to have conferred the Orders. South Carolina Encampment is supposed to have been formed at Charleston in 1780, and there is

considerable evidence in support of the proposition that a self-created body of Templars existed in Charleston and conferred the degrees prior to the close of the last century. In New York City the "Old Encampment," sometimes designated "Morton's Encampment," was in existence several years before the close of the eighteenth century. St Peter's Encampment was also flourishing in that city during the years 1798-99. Other Templar bodies were organized in the State of New York at about the period noted. Among them was Temple Encampment, No. 2, of Albany, supposed to have been instituted in 1796. In all these instances, however, the early records are missing, and much obscurity attaches to the first proceedings, which were followed by lapses and intervals when no life was manifest.

Masonic Templary in Pennsylvania goes back traditionally to an early period. The evidence seems clear that the grade of Knight Templar was conferred, under sanction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the year 1794. Encampments were soon formed at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Carlisle. A Grand Encampment, claiming general power, was organized in 1797, but its life was exceedingly brief. A second Grand Encampment, formed Feb. 16, 1814, exercised authority for some ten years. A Committee representing this Body met the delegates from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and from New York, in the preliminary meeting, held in 1816, for the purpose of organizing a General Grand Encampment; but Pennsylvania withdrew, mainly on account of a failure to adjust questions of ritual to the satisfaction of its delegates. After this second Pennsylvania Grand Encampment had become extinct there was a period when the Encampments in that jurisdiction worked under Grand Lodge authority. A third Grand Encampment was formed in 1852, which continued for five years, when by its consent



PUBLIC GARDEN.
Statue of George Washington.

and that of the Grand Lodge a union was effected, and thus was brought about the formation of the present Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, allegiant to the Grand Encampment of the United States.

In Connecticut there was an early expression of Templary at Colchester, where an Encampment was formed, in accord with the doctrine of inherent right, during the year 1796. A few years later the body sought authorization for its meetings and for the conferring of the Templar grade, and, after considerable delay, it obtained a charter from the Grand Encampment of England. This charter was regarded as a sufficient sanction for the meetings and work of Washington Encampment, until the year 1819, when it became allegiant to the Grand Encampment of the United States. It is much to be regretted that no written records of the first meetings of this old Encampment are known to be in existence.

In the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, within whose limits, as already stated, both the Red Cross and the Templar grades had been conferred under Lodge or Chapter auspices as early as 1769, there were frequent movements, after that date, looking to independent organizations. As early as 1795 there was an unconstituted association of Knights Templars at Newburyport, Mass., which held meetings and conferred degrees. Its old records have been lost, and the particulars of its early career cannot now be obtained. It was dormant at times, but subsequently it revived, and is now a flourishing Commandery.

In Boston, a Council of the Knights of the Red Cross was organized March 12, 1802, merging itself four years later in Boston Encampment, which has had continuous life and prosperity, and now numbers the largest membership of any Templar organization in the world.

In Providence, St. John's Encampment, No. 1, was organ-

ized as a Templar body Aug. 23, 1802. It has had a continuously bright and useful career, and is now in an eminently flourishing condition.

These two bodies, in 1805, with the approval of Newburyport Encampment, as may be inferred, formed a Grand Encampment, which claimed large powers, and which, at its second meeting, held March 3, 1806, declared that it would be known by the name of "The United States Grand Encampment." The organization continued to assert and exercise its asserted powers until 1816, when the words "United States" were stricken out of the title, and its authority was restricted to Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Thomas Smith Webb was foremost in the establishment of the Grand Encampment organized as above stated. He was the first Grand Master of the body, holding this office from 1805 to 1817, and exercising a potent influence in its affairs alike in matters of ritual and government. That he was an able and enthusiastic Mason and Knight Templar admits of no question. He was a builder of acknowledged skill, and his works survive him and constitute his enduring memorial.

The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, thus brought into existence, is the oldest Grand Body of Masonic Knighthood on this continent. Sir Wm. S. Gardner, in referring to this fact, and to the progress of the Templar Order in the jurisdiction, uttered the following words of wholesome suggestion: "The history of our Grand Encampment teaches the important lesson of a firm reliance upon the Masonic Institution as the only hope of our prosperity and perpetuity. I am convinced that unless our Grand Encampment had been founded upon the Institution of Freemasonry, it could not have survived the trials and vicissitudes to which it has been exposed. It is upon

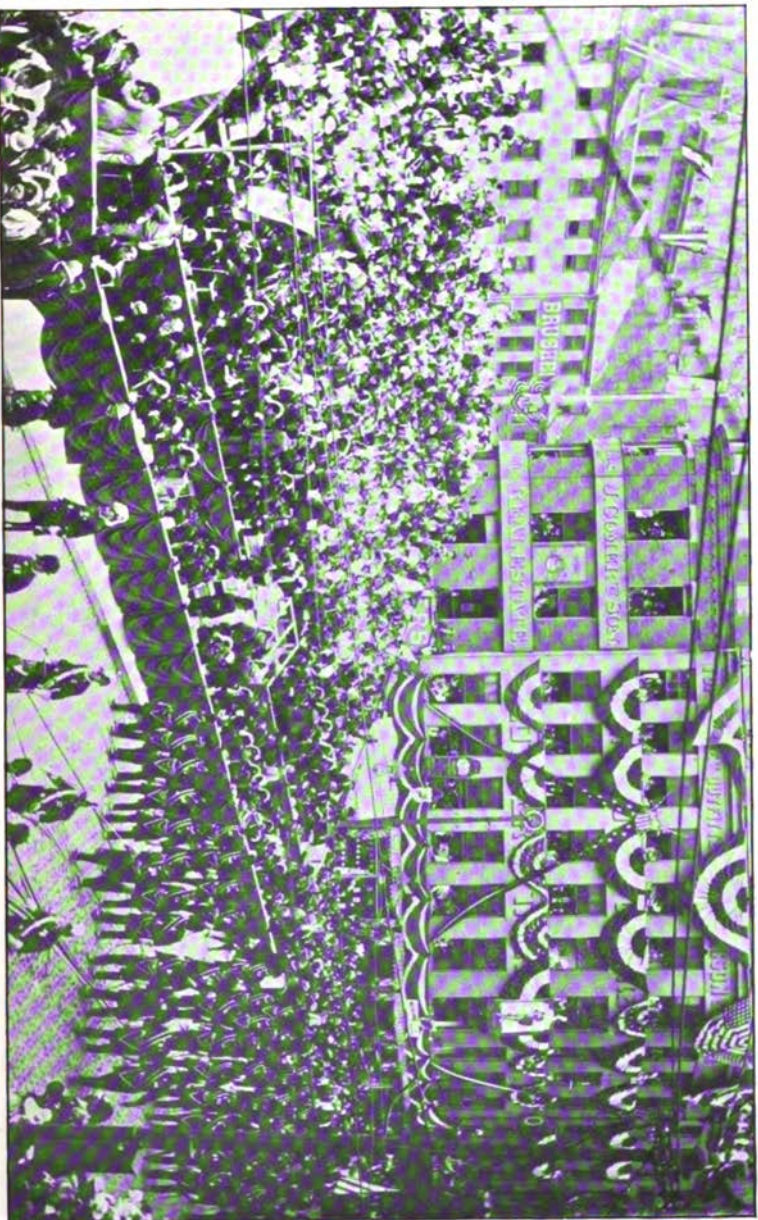
this firm and stable foundation that we have erected our Temple of Knighthood. A divorce of these Orders,—Knighthood from the Institution of Masonry,—would lead to their total destruction and annihilation.”

The General Grand Encampment of the United States was organized in New York, June 21, 1816. Thomas Smith Webb and Henry Fowle, both members of the Grand Encampment formed at Providence in 1805, were the leading spirits in the organization of the General Grand Body in New York. It should be borne in mind, as related to the proceedings to which reference is here made, that in 1816 the original Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania had ceased to exist, and in its place another Grand Body had been established, and that the Grand Encampment of New York had been formed but a short time previously. This was the situation when the Convention met in New York and constituted a General Grand Encampment. Delegates were present, chosen respectively by the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the Grand Encampment of New York, and this united representation formed the “General Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders for the United States.” From that date, June 21, 1816, forward, it has exercised authority according to its avowed functions. It now holds to its allegiance forty-two Grand Commanderies, and about one thousand subordinate Commanderies. Upwards of one hundred and ten thousand Sir Knights are thus associated and pledged to its support.

A carefully prepared Constitution was adopted by the General Grand Encampment, and this elaborate paper is supposed to have been drawn by Thomas Smith Webb, who was called to fill the second office in the new organization—DeWitt Clinton, of New York, having been elected General

Grand Master. The original draft of the Constitution in the handwriting of Webb is now in the archives of St. John's Commandery, Providence. The Constitution of 1816 was not essentially changed until 1856. Then, at the Triennial Conclave held in Hartford, Conn., a considerable revision of the instrument was made. It was desired by some that the government and ritual should be brought into closer accord with the system of "Ancient Knights Templars." Radical changes, looking in this direction, were found to be impracticable, and the revision did little more than to elaborate and make more clear the distinguishing features of the organization. Several important changes in nomenclature were introduced in the amended Constitution. The word "General" was eliminated from the title, leaving the name of the Order as now: "The Grand Encampment," etc. By the revision of 1856, State Grand Bodies became Grand Commanderies, and local Bodies were required to substitute "Commandery" for "Encampment," and other changes of titles and procedure were approved. The Constitution, thus amended, has been but slightly changed since 1856; its essential character remains, made all the clearer by interpretations authoritatively announced from time to time and embodied in a code of statutes.

During the years since its establishment the Grand Encampment has gathered increasing favor and influence. There have been occasional fears of an undue centralization of authority in its hands; but latterly these fears appear to have been almost entirely dispelled. It has had the effect of nationalizing Templary, and of imparting to it a prestige and an influence which would not have attached to the Order had its life been expressed only in separate Grand Bodies. Under the most favorable auspices, representing material and moral strength, with unity of purpose and high aims, the Grand



GRAND STAND, ADAMS SQUARE.

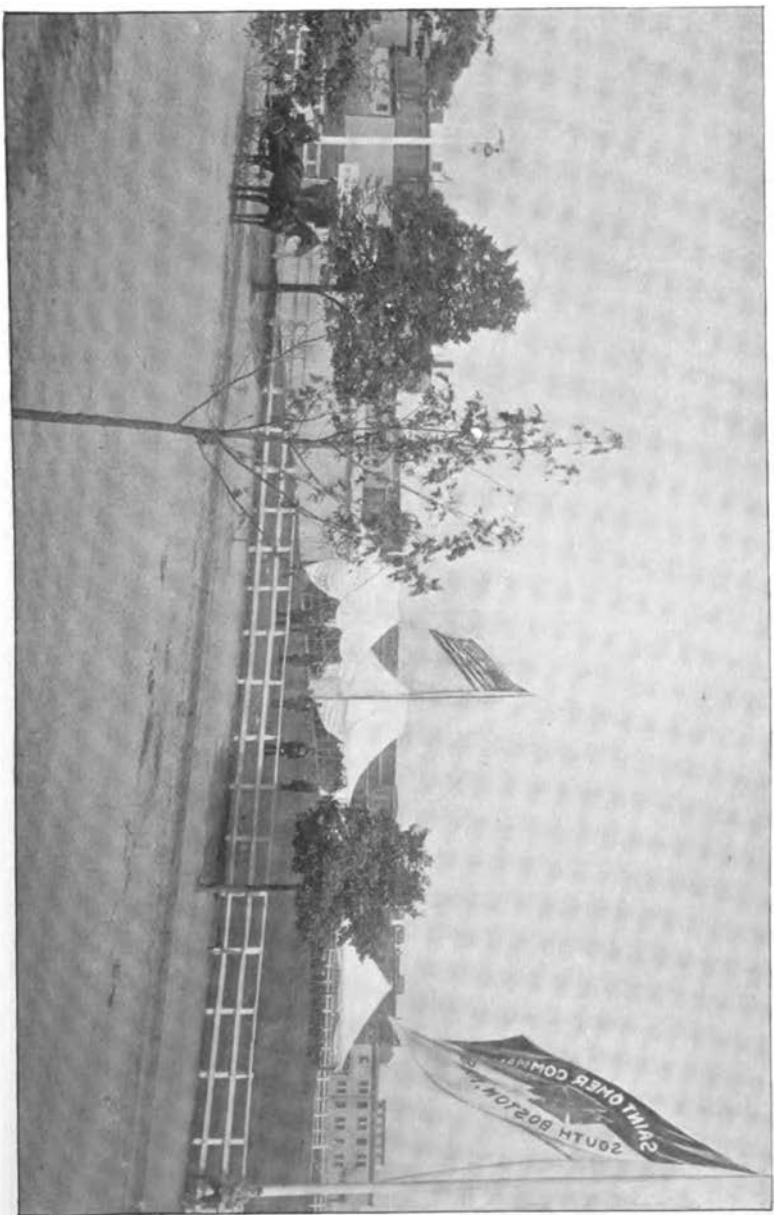
Grand Commander Lawrence and Mayor Curtis Reviewing the Procession.

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Encampment came to the holding of its Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave, for the success of which the most confident anticipations had been entertained by Templars throughout the country. Many of the Triennial Conclaves have been occasions of special interest, marked by a large attendance of members of the Order and such a demonstration as has well attested the prosperous condition of the organization. Within the last twenty-five years these Triennial gatherings have grown in favor and attractiveness, while more elaborate preparations have been made for the meetings, parades, etc. The increase in membership and the devotion of Sir Knights to the Order have made possible a more attractive display at each successive Triennial occasion. That was a memorable pageant witnessed at Chicago when the twenty-first Triennial Conclave was held in that city in 1880. Another remarkable expression of the strength of the Order was made at San Francisco in 1883; and the display at St. Louis, in 1886, surpassed—at least, in some respects—all previous demonstrations. At Washington, D. C., where the Grand Encampment met in October, 1889, the parade was estimated to have included twenty thousand Knights, and was reviewed by the President of the United States and many prominent officials. At Denver, in August, 1892, the parade is said to have included nearly as many Templars as marched in Washington, and to have been witnessed by a greater number of spectators. The demonstration in Boston at the Twenty-sixth Triennial was of a like notable character. The gathering included Commanderies and representative members of the Order from all parts of the country,—a mighty host, attended by music and banners, whose presence and movements attracted a widespread interest. The mighty host of visitors from near and from far were the recipients of a cordial welcome at the hands of the Grand Commandery of

Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which numbers within its jurisdiction upwards of eleven thousand Sir Knights, and it is believed that the results of the Triennial gathering, as well as the legislation of the Grand Encampment Conclave, will be conducive to the best interests of the Order.

Masonic Templarism has made rapid advances in numbers and resources during the last quarter of a century. Its membership includes men of intelligence, character, and prominent citizenship in every jurisdiction. It has strength and influence for good by reason of such a membership, not less than by the prestige which comes from the past, the principles for which it stands, and the fraternal service which it renders. Hospitality is one of its distinguishing characteristics. In the ancient days a portion of the Order of St. John was designated as "Hospitallers," being set apart to reside in hospitals and in buildings erected for the accommodation of strangers, and to dispense a generous liberality to any who might be their guests in these temporary homes. The time has gone by for this special practice of hospitality, but not for the exercise of that knightly grace which welcomes the stranger guest and brother. Knights Templars, however, are only faithful to the old-time traditions and lessons of their Order when they evince a cordial fellowship and show forth a hospitality, not of the hand and the purse alone, but of the heart as well. Courtesy and hospitality are still enjoined in the impressive lessons of Templary. But there is a higher realm of thought and purpose, of faith and duty; for the Order of Knights Templars is essentially a Christian institution; it requires faith in the Son of God, whose sufferings, death, and resurrection, are impressively commemorated in the ceremonies prescribed by its ritual, and it enjoins practical obedience to the precepts of Him who is "the Way, the Truth, and the Life."



TENTING BY THE SEA.

Dean's Field (M. Em. Sir Benjamin Dean), opposite Marine Park, South Boston.

It represents more than morality; it stands for religion itself; the religion established upon "the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." Other organizations of a fraternal character may deal with the general principles which find expression in all systems of religion; but the Templar organization plants itself squarely upon the affirmations of Christianity, and binds its followers in the most solemn manner to accept and support the essential teachings of the Gospel. As regards this point there can be no question. Every Knight Templar rests under a solemn obligation to stand by the Christian religion to the very end, and to be a loyal follower of the Great Captain of his salvation. No church has a more impressive ritual in its order of service for the reception of members, than the Templar ceremony which belongs to the conferring of the Order upon candidates. Nor is it in word and ceremony alone that the Christian features of the Templar Order are set forth; for its symbols, banners, legends, and tokens are all significant of the position which it holds as an institution permeated by faith in a crucified and risen Lord.

The first mission of Templary is to point its members to the Cross as the glorified sign of moral beauty and significance. It emphasizes the great central idea of Christian revelation that, for the redemption of sinful humanity, the eternal Son of God bowed himself down on the Cross and gave His life for the world. Thus does it present a supreme motive to highest living; thus does it seek to make the lives of men better and more productive in works of good, while their souls are drawn toward God and heaven.

It declares its purpose to the Christian service. It pledges those who enter its asylum as members to be faithful followers of Him who said, "I am among you as one that serveth."

It exists not for ornament, or merely to cultivate and express the goodly fellowship which may be expected to characterize brethren and friends. There are great principles to be maintained, and a practical service of love and helpfulness to be rendered. The men who instituted the modern Order, and gave it the stamp of the Masonic name, were wise to discern the moral power belonging to the ancient system, and they sought to utilize such an influence by recalling olden rites and symbols, and by giving foremost place to the Cross of Calvary. It is that Cross, with all that it signifies of faith and duty, which appeals most powerfully to every earnest and thoughtful member of the Order, and impels to noble work in the Master's name ; such a service as is represented by the ritual in its exhortation "to distribute alms to poor and weary pilgrims travelling from afar ; to feed the hungry ; to clothe the naked, and to bind up the wounds of the afflicted." The members of the Templar Order, thus incited, can but realize the mission which they are called to fulfill in faithful service for love's sake, for truth's sake, and for Christ's sake.

Who can doubt that there is a place of honor and usefulness for the modern Order of Christian Knighthood ? It stands for gentleness, hospitality, courtesy, magnanimity, and a divine charity ; for the expression of a blessed fellowship, and a benign service such as the world most needs. As in the past, so now, it represents the most sacred sentiments which appeal to the heart of humanity, and which prompt men to the fulfilment of the duties of related life ; and thus it justifies its existence, as thus it claims the loving, loyal support of all true Knights Templars.

Directory to Locations of Commanderies in Boston and its Vicinity during the Triennial Week.



ALABAMA.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Grand Commandery,	. . . . .	. . . . .	84 Huntington Ave.
Cyrene,	10,	Birmingham,	570 Columbus Ave.

ARIZONA.

Grand Commandery,	. . . . .	Individually.
Ivanhoe,	2, Prescott,	11 Dartmouth St.

ARKANSAS.

Grand Commandery,	. . . . .	45 West Newton St.
Hugh De Payens,	1, Little Rock,	43 West Newton St.
Damascus,	8, Pine Bluff,	45 West Newton St.

CALIFORNIA.

Grand Commandery,	. . . . .	Hotel Bartol.
California,	1. San Francisco,	Parker House.
Cœur De Lion,	9, Los Angeles,	Columbian Hotel.
Oakland,	11, Oakland,	Hotel Bartol.
Golden Gate,	16, San Francisco,	Columbian Hotel.

COLORADO.

Grand Commandery,	. . . . .	Hotel Victoria and 127 Newbury St.
Colorado,	1, Denver,	545 Massachusetts Ave.

COLORADO—Concluded.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Pueblo,	3,	Pueblo,	727 Boylston St.
Mt. Holy Cross,	5,	Leadville,	Hotel Vendome.
Pike's Peak,	6,	Colorado Springs,	Hotel Victoria.
Canon City,	9,	Canon City,	727 Boylston St.
Ouray,	16,	Ouray,	727 Boylston St.
Denver,	25,	Denver,	Hotel Victoria.
Denver-Boston '95 Club,		Denver,	545 Massachusetts Ave.

CANADA.

Great Priory,		Crawford House.
Godfrey de St. Aldemar,	Toronto,	Crawford House.

CONNECTICUT.

Grand Commandery,		Copley Square Hotel.
Washington,	1, Hartford,	Hotel Vendome.
New Haven,	2, New Haven,	American House.
Columbian,	4, Norwich,	Lasalle Seminary, Au- burndale.
Hamilton,	5, Bridgeport,	35, 36, 37 West New- ton St.
Palestine,	6, New London,	Norfolk House.
Clark,	7, Waterbury,	29, 33 Holyoke St., Cam- bridge.
Cyrene,	8, Middletown,	39, 56, 60, 65 West New- ton St.
St. Elmo,	9, Meriden,	17 Blagden St. and 62, 64, 66, 81 West Rutland Sq.
Crusader,	10, Danbury,	Individually.
St. John's,	11, Willimantic,	696 Massachusetts Ave.

DELAWARE.

St. John's,	1,	Wilmington,	Maverick House, E. B.
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington,	1,	Washington,	Adams House.
Columbia,	2,	Washington,	Castle Square Hotel.
Potomac,	3,	Georgetown,	Brigham's Hotel.
De Molay, (Mounted)	4,	Washington,	Copley Square Hotel.

FLORIDA.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Grand Commandery,	.	.	114, 116, 121 Pembroke St.
Damascus,	2,	Jacksonville,	114, 116, 121 Pembroke St.
Olivet,	4,	Orlando,	112, 116, 121 Pembroke St.

GEORGIA.

Grand Commandery,	.	.	658 Massachusetts Ave.
Georgia,	1,	Augusta,	658 Massachusetts Ave.
St. Omer,	2,	Macon,	658 Massachusetts Ave.
St. Aldemar,	3,	Columbus,	658 Massachusetts Ave.
Cœur de Lion,	4,	Atlanta,	658 Massachusetts Ave.
De Molay,	5,	Americus,	658 Massachusetts Ave.
Palestine,	7,	Savannah,	413, 461 Columbus Ave.
Rome,	8,	Rome,	658 Massachusetts Ave.
Ivanhoe,	10,	Fort Valley,	658 Massachusetts Ave.

IDAHO.

Idaho,	1,	Boise City,	Hotel Huntington.
Gate City,	4,	Pocatello,	Hotel Huntington.

ILLINOIS.

Grand Commandery,	.	.	Hotel Victoria.
Apollo,	1,	Chicago,	Parker House.
Peoria,	3,	Peoria,	660 Massachusetts Ave.
Joliet,	4,	Joliet,	36 Dwight St.
Elwood,	6,	Springfield,	142 Marlboro St.
Galesburg,	8,	Galesburg,	543 Boylston St.
Ottawa,	10,	Ottawa,	Woodlawn Park Hotel, Newton.
Gorin,	14,	Olney,	16, 18 Rutland Sq.
Urbana,	16,	Urbana,	31 Mt. Vernon St.
Crusader,	17,	Rockford	5 Concord Sq.
Evert,	18,	Rock Island,	543 Boylston St.
Chicago,	19,	Chicago,	Hotel Huntington.
Aurora,	22,	Aurora,	13, 23, 25 St. James Ave.
De Molay,	24,	Bloomington,	Individually.
Hugh de Payens,	29,	Carrollton,	79 St. Botolph St.
Hospitaller,	31,	Jacksonville,	128 Marlboro St.
St. Bernard,	35,	Chicago,	Copley Square Hotel.
Mt. Pulaski,	39,	Mt. Pulaski,	142 Marlboro St.
Cœur de Lion,	43,	El Paso,	Hotel Woodcock.

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Athelstan,	45,	Danville,	6, 8 Berwick Park.
St. Aldemar,	47,	Petersburg,	Individually.
Delta,	48,	Clayton,	Revere House.
Constantine,	51,	Lincoln,	Hotel Victoria.
Chevalier Bayard,	52,	Chicago,	Young's Hotel.
Montjoie,	53,	Chicago,	Young's Hotel.
Siloam,	54,	Oak Park,	Hotel Oxford.
El Aksa,	55,	Quincy,	149 Worcester St.
Sterling,	57,	Sterling,	543 Boylston St.
Englewood,	59,	Englewood,	American House.
Lincoln Park,	64,	Chicago,	Hotel Oxford.

INDIANA.

Grand Commandery,	.	.	.	.	.	Cotillion Hall.
Raper,	1,	Indianapolis,				Copley Square Hotel.
Lafayette,	3,	Lafayette,				144 to 150 Chandler St.
Fort Wayne,	4,	Fort Wayne,				9, 11 Union Park.
New Albany,	5,	New Albany,				108 West Springfield St.
Knightstown,	9,	Knightstown,				Copley Square Hotel.
South Bend,	13,	South Bend,				33, 35 St. Botolph St. and 204 Dartmouth St.
Terre Haute,	16,	Terre Haute,				Hotel Santa Monica.
Muncie,	18,	Muncie,				59 Dudley St.
Vincennes,	20,	Vincennes,				430 Columbus Ave.
St. John,	24,	Logansport,				212, 224 West Canton St.
Crawfordsville,	25,	Crawfordsville,				502 Columbus Ave., and 35, 38, 41 Rutland Sq.
Jeffersonville,	27,	Jeffersonville,				Hotel Reynolds.
Valparaiso,	28,	Valparaiso,				423 Massachusetts Ave.
Frankfort,	29,	Frankfort,				25 Claremont Park.
Michigan City,	30,	Michigan City,				506 Columbus Ave.
Elkhart,	31,	Elkhart,				Individually.
Anderson,	32,	Anderson,				50 Rutland Square and 5 Columbus Square.
Washington,	33,	Washington,				13 Concord Square.
Huntington,	35,	Huntington,				Individually.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Muskogee,	1,	Muskogee,	Hotel Vendome.
Chickasaw,	2,	Purcell,	Hotel Vendome.
McAlester,	3,	McAlester,	Hotel Vendome.

IOWA.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Grand Commandery,			527, 529 Massachusetts Avenue.
Dubuque,	3,	Dubuque,	Individually.
Temple,	4,	Des Moines,	559 Massachusetts Ave.
De Payens,	6,	Oskaloosa,	372, 574 Mass. Avenue.
St. Simon Cyrene,	9,	Davenport,	547, 551 Mass. Avenue.
St. Omer,	15,	Burlington,	486 Massachusetts Ave.
Columbian,	18,	Sioux City,	527, 529 Mass. Avenue.
Patmos,	27,	Marion,	606 Massachusetts Ave.
Malta,	31,	Ottumwa,	Individually.
Kenneth,	32,	Independence,	413 Massachusetts Ave.
Nazareth,	33,	Manchester,	527, 529 Mass. Avenue.
Bruce,	34,	Red Oak,	30 Upton St.
Crusade,	39,	Cherokee,	527, 529 Mass. Avenue.
Triune,	41,	Webster City,	527, 529 Mass. Avenue.
St. Elmo,	48,	Iowa Falls,	458 Massachusetts Ave.
Alhambra,	58,	Stewart,	559 Massachusetts Ave.

KANSAS.

Grand Commandery,			553 Boylston St.
Topeka,	5,	Topeka,	679, 729 Tremont St. and 548, 613 Mass. Avenue.
Askelon,	6,	Salina,	Point of Pines Hotel.
Oswego,	7,	Oswego,	Point of Pines Hotel.
Emporia,	8,	Emporia,	17, 18 St. James Ave.
St. Bernard,	10,	Independence,	Point of Pines Hotel.
Hiawatha,	13,	Hiawatha,	Point of Pines Hotel.
Cœur de Lion,	17,	Parsons,	Point of Pines Hotel.
Abd El Kàder,	27,	Fredonia,	Point of Pines Hotel.
Palestine,	28,	Girard,	Point of Pines Hotel.
Montjoie,	29,	Pittsburg,	Cars—Union Station.

KENTUCKY.

Grand Commandery,			Hotel Brunswick and Hotel Oxford.
Louisville,	1,	Louisville,	Hotel Reynolds.
Maysville,	10,	Maysville,	Hotel Brunswick.
De Molay,	12,	Louisville,	United States Hotel.
"Little Commandery," Masonic Home, Louisville, 1 Willow Street.			

LOUISIANA.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Grand Commandery,			468 Boylston St.
Indivisible Friends, 1,		New Orleans,	468 Boylston St.
Jacques de Molay, 2,		New Orleans,	468 Boylston St.
Ascension, 6,		Shreveport,	468 Boylston St.

MAINE.

Grand Commandery,			Hotel Victoria.
Maine, 1,		Gardiner,	Quincy House.
Portland, 2,		Portland,	Hotel Victoria.
St. John's, 3,		Bangor,	Hotel Santa Monica.
Bradford, 4,		Biddeford,	New Hesperus Hotel.
Dunlap, 5,		Bath,	Hotel Plaza.
Lewiston, 6,		Lewiston,	American House.
Trinity, 7,		Augusta,	Quincy House.
St. Alban, 8,		Portland,	Hotel Brunswick.
Claremont, 9,		Rockland,	Hotel Richwood.
St. Omer, 12,		Waterville,	Quincy House.
Blanquefort, 13,		Ellsworth,	Hotel Santa Monica.
Palestine, 14,		Belfast,	Hotel Richwood.
Hugh de Payens, 15,		Calais,	Hotel Brunswick.
De Valois, 16,		Vinal Haven,	20 West Cedar St.
Pilgrim, 19,		Farmington,	69 Concord St.

MARYLAND.

Grand Commandery,			Hotel Vendome.
Maryland, 1,		Baltimore,	62, 64 Beacon St. .
Baltimore, 2,		Baltimore,	St. Botolph Studios.
Monumental, 3,		Baltimore,	19, 21 Blagden St. and 20 St. James Ave.
Crusade, 5,		Baltimore,	United States Hotel.
Beauseant, 8,		Baltimore,	Hotel Vendome.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

Grand Commandery,			Hotel Brunswick.
St. John's, 1,		Providence, R. I.,	239 Tremont St.
Boston, 2,		Boston,	Horticultural Hall.
Newburyport, 3,		Newburyport,	98 Sudbury St.
Washington, 4,		Newport, R. I.,	88, 92, 94, 100 West New- ton St.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Worcester County,	5,	Worcester,	11 Worcester Square.
Springfield,	6,	Springfield,	Minot Hall.
De Molay,	7,	Boston,	Berkeley Hall.
Holy Sepulchre,	8,	Pawtucket, R. I.,	694 Washington St.
Pilgrim,	9,	Lowell,	Masonic Temple, Lowell.
Palestine,	10,	Chelsea,	Winslow's Rink, Clarendon St.
Milford,	11,	Milford,	115, 117 Berkeley St.
St. Bernard,	12,	Boston,	Masonic Temple.
Calvary,	13,	Providence, R. I.,	American House, Boston, and Freemasons Hall, Providence, R. I.
Haverhill,	14,	Haverhill,	85 and 87 Essex St.
Old Colony,	15,	Abington,	Essex, cor. Columbia St.
Sutton,	16,	New Bedford,	375 Columbus Ave.
Bethany,	17,	Lawrence,	7 Green St., Boston, and Lawrence.
Winslow Lewis,	18,	Salem,	Masonic Hall and Cadet Armory, Salem.
Jerusalem,	19,	Fitchburg,	540 Massachusetts Ave.
Hugh de Payens,	20,	Melrose,	8 Park Square.
St. Omer,	21,	South Boston,	Dean's Field, Marine Park, City Point, So. Boston.
Berkshire,	22,	Pittsfield,	5, 7, 13, 18 Ashburton Place, 20 Bulfinch St. and 48, 50 Bowdoin St.
Connecticut Valley,	23,	Greenfield,	20, 22 Union Park.
Woonsocket,	24,	Woonsocket, R. I.,	551 Massachusetts Ave.
Godfrey de Bouillon,	25,	Fall River,	176 Tremont St., Boston, and Masonic Hall, Fall River.
Joseph Warren,	26,	Roxbury,	Cor. Washington and Mt. Vernon Sts.
Narragansett,	27,	Westerly, R. I.,	Hotel Plaza.
William Parkman,	28,	East Boston,	Masonic Hall, E. Boston.
Bristol,	29,	North Attleboro,	3, 17, 19, 21, 22, Claremont Park.
Northampton,	30,	Northampton,	23 Irvington St.
South Shore,	31,	East Weymouth,	Washington, cor. Kneeland St.
Trinity,	32,	Hudson,	American House.
Natick,	33,	Natick,	159 Tremont St.

MINNESOTA.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Grand Commandery,			Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston St.
Zion,	2,	Minneapolis,	19, 25, 34, 44 Concord Sq.
Darius,	7,	Minneapolis,	7, 9 Concord Sq.
Duluth,	18,	Duluth,	43, 45, 47 Concord Sq.
Paladin,	21,	St. Paul,	43, 45, 47 Concord Sq.
Minneapolis (Mtd.),	23,	Minneapolis,	17 Concord Sq.

MISSOURI.

Grand Commandery,			Hotel Huntington, and Exeter Chambers.
St. Louis,	1,	St. Louis,	Hotel Bellevue.
St. Joseph,	4,	St. Joseph,	694 to 704 Tremont St
Ivanhoe,	8,	St. Louis,	Hotel Bellevue,
Kansas City,	10,	Kansas City,	Hotel Waterston.
Ascalon,	16,	St. Louis,	Hotel Victoria.
St. Aldemar,	18,	St. Louis,	Hotel Winthrop.
St. John's,	20,	Springfield,	46 Bowdoin St.
Tancred,	25,	Moberly,	Hotel Rexford.
Jasper,	31,	Carthage,	Hotel St. Leger.
Oriental,	35,	Kansas City,	Hotel Waterston.
Missouri,	36,	Marshall,	Hotel St. Leger.
Ascension,	39,	Joplin,	Hotel St. Leger.
St. Elmo,	43,	Bolivar,	Hotel St. Leger.
Parsifal,	44,	Paris,	Individually.
Hugh de Payens,	51,	St. Joseph,	2, 3, 9 Ashburton Place.
Marionville,	54,	Marionville,	Hotel St. Leger.
Neosho,	57,	Neosho,	Hotel St. Leger.
Monett,	58,	Monett,	Exeter Chambers.

MISSISSIPPI.

Grand Commandery,			296 Columbus Ave.
Mississippi,	1,	Jackson,	296 Columbus Ave.
Rosalie,	5,	Natchez,	296 Columbus Ave.
De Molay,	8,	Columbus,	296 Columbus Ave.
Cyrene,	9,	Meriden,	296 Columbus Ave.
Delta,	16,	Grenville,	296 Columbus Ave.

MONTANA.

Grand Commandery,			471 Massachusetts Ave.
Helena,	2,	Helena,	471 Massachusetts Ave.

MONTANA—Concluded.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Montana,	3,	Butte,	471 Massachusetts Ave.
Glendive,	4,	Glendive,	471 Massachusetts Ave.
Aldemar,	5,	Billings,	471 Massachusetts Ave.
St. Bernard,	6,	Livingston,	471 Massachusetts Ave.
Mt. Hermon,	7,	Beatrice,	391 Boylston St.
St. Elmo,	8,	Dillon,	471 Massachusetts Ave.

NEBRASKA.

Grand Commandery,	.	.	.	.	.	391, 393 Boylston St.
Mt. Calvary,	1,	Omaha,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Mt. Moriah,	4,	Lincoln,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Mt. Lebanon,	6,	Grand Island,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Mt. Hermon,	7,	Beatrice,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Mt. Tabor,	9,	Freemont,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Mt. Nebo,	11,	Hastings,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Mt. Hebron,	12,	Kearney,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Palestine,	13,	North Platte,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Cyrene,	14,	Red Cloud,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Jordan,	15,	Blair,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Damascus,	20,	Norfolk,				391, 393 Boylston St.
Gethsemane,	21,	Columbus,				391, 393 Boylston St.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, Encampment of, St. John, Copley Square Hotel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Grand Commandery,	.	.	.	.	.	Young's Hotel.
Trinity,		Manchester,				American House.
DeWitt Clinton,		Portsmouth,				41 Mt. Vernon St.
Mount Horeb,		Concord,				Dwight Hall and Upton St.
North Star,		Lancaster,				Revere House and Hotel Bowdoin.
St. Paul,		Dover,				Wesleyan Hall.
Sullivan,		Claremont,				16 Howard St.
Hugh de Payens,		Keene,				Cars—Fitchburg Station.
St. George,		Nashua,				533 Columbus Ave.
St. Gerard,		Littleton,				Revere House.
Pilgrim,		Laconia,				Revere House.

NEW JERSEY.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Grand Commandery,			Hotel Victoria.
Hugh de Payens,	1,	Jersey City,	Hotel Richwood.
Helena,	3,	Burlington,	535 Massachusetts Ave.
Palestine,	4,	Trenton,	530 Massachusetts Ave.
Damascus,	5,	Newark,	Maverick House, E. B.
De Molay,	6,	Washington,	567 Massachusetts Ave.
Cyrene,	7,	Camden,	Hotel Langham.
St. John's,	9,	Elizabeth,	537 Massachusetts Ave.
Ivanhoe,	11,	Bordentown,	522 Massachusetts Ave.
Melita,	13,	Paterson,	Coolidge House.
St. Elmo,	14,	Lambertville,	690 Massachusetts Ave.
Corson,	15,	Asbury Park,	673, 696 Mass. Avenue.
Pilgrim,	16,	Hoboken,	585, 616 Mass. Avenue.
Trinity,	17,	Plainfield,	537 Massachusetts Ave.

NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fé,	1,	Santa Fé,	200 Dartmouth St.
Las Vegas,	2,	Las Vegas,	200 Dartmouth St.
McGrorty,	4,	Deming,	200 Dartmouth St.

NEW YORK.

Grand Commandery,			50 Commonwealth Ave.
Columbian,	1,	New York,	Cars—Park Sq. Station.
Utica,	3,	Utica,	64 Commonwealth Ave.
Morton,	4,	New York,	Cars—Park Sq. Station.
Lafayette,	7,	Hudson,	387 Boylston St.
Monroe,	12,	Rochester,	Norfolk House.
Clinton,	14,	Brooklyn,	Langham Hotel.
Apollo,	15,	Troy,	Randolph Hotel.
Salem Town,	16,	Auburn,	Bay State House.
Palestine,	18,	New York,	Quincy House.
St. Omer's,	19,	Elmira,	Coolidge House.
Lake Erie,	20,	Buffalo,	Brunswick Hotel.
Malta,	21,	Binghampton,	511, 515 Mass. Avenue.
Central City,	25,	Syracuse,	Langham Hotel.
De Witt Clinton,	27,	Brooklyn,	American House.
Hugh de Payens,	30,	Buffalo,	Langham Hotel.
St. George's,	37,	Schenectady,	Cars—Fitchburg Station.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
St. Augustine,	38,	Ithaca,	553 Massachusetts Ave.
Dunkirk,	40,	Dunkirk,	Coolidge House.
Westchester,	42,	Sing Sing,	68 Huntington Ave.
Poughkeepsie,	43,	Poughkeepsie,	Hotel Seymour, Lynn.
Constantie,	48,	Harlem,	Maverick House, E. B.
Holy Cross,	51,	Gloversville,	Individually.
Rondout,	52,	Rondout,	Hotel Seymour, Lynn.
Bethlehem,	53,	Mount Vernon,	525, 527 Columbus Ave.
York,	55,	New York,	Maverick House, E. B.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Grand Commandery,	.	.	.	.	.	439	Boylston St.
Plantagenet,	1,	Wilmington,				439	Boylston St.
Charlotte,	2,	Charlotte,				439	Boylston St.
Durham,	3,	Durham,				439	Boylston St.
Raleigh,	4,	Raleigh,				439	Boylston St.
Cyrene,	5,	Ashville,				439	Boylston St.
Piedmont,	6,	Winston,				439	Boylston St.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Commandery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hotel Vendome.
Tancred,	1,	Bismarck,					Hotel Vendome.
Auvergne,	2,	Fargo,					Hotel Vendome.
Grand Forks,	3,	Grand Forks,					Hotel Vendome.
Wibaha,	4,	Jamestown,					Hotel Vendome.
St. Elmo,	5,	Valley City,					Hotel Vendome.
St. Omer,	6,	Grafton,					Hotel Vendome.
Cyrene,	7,	Devils Lake,					Hotel Vendome.

OHIO.

Grand Commandery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hotel Brunswick and Pierce Hall.
Mt. Vernon,	1,	Columbus,				418, 420	Mass. Ave. and 545 Columbus Ave.
Cincinnati,	3,	Cincinnati,					Hotel Thorndike.
Reed,	6,	Dayton,					Hotel Bartol.
Toledo,	7,	Toledo,				73	Pinckney St.
Chillicothe,	8,	Chillicothe,					Clarendon Hotel.
Oriental,	12,	Cleveland,					New Creighton Hotel.

OHIO—Concluded.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Calvary,	13,	Portsmouth,	United States Hotel.
Hanselmann,	16,	Cincinnati,	Hotel Reynolds.
Miami,	22,	Lebanon,	81 Worcester St.
Akron,	25,	Akron,	140 Marlboro St., 21 Worcester St. and 13 East Springfield St.
Cache,	27,	Conneaut,	668, 670 Mass. Avenue.
Garfield,	28,	Washington C. H.,	517, 519 Columbus Ave.
Defiance,	30,	Defiance,	531, 675 Mass. Avenue.
Holyrood,	32,	Cleveland,	367 Boylston St.
Palestine,	33,	Springfield,	544 Massachusetts Ave.
St. Luke's,	34,	Newark,	132 St. Botolph St.
Scioto,	35,	Circleville,	Clarendon Hotel.
Marion,	36,	Marion,	566 Columbus Ave.
Forest City,	40,	Cleveland,	19, 21 West Cedar St.
Salem,	42,	Salem,	436 Columbus Ave.
Sidney,	46,	Sidney,	Hotel Brunswick.
Wooster,	48,	Wooster,	568 Columbus Ave.
Findlay,	49,	Findlay,	Hotel Brunswick.
Marietta,	50,	Marietta,	422 Massachusetts Ave.

OREGON.

Grand Commandery, 200 Dartmouth St.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Grand Commandery,	. . . . .	Hotel Vendome.
Pittsburg,	1, Pittsburg,	Quincy House.
Philadelphia,	2, Philadelphia,	Quincy House.
Jacques de Molay,	3, Washington,	377, 521 Columbus Ave.
St. John's,	4, Philadelphia,	Hotel Vendome.
Pilgrim,	11, Harrisburg,	86, 94 Huntington Ave.
Palestine,	14, Carbondale,	Cars—Fitchburg Station.
Kedron,	18, Greensburg,	518 Shawmut Ave.
Hugh de Payens,	19, Easton,	United States Hotel.
Allen,	20, Allentown,	6, 9, 46, 59 Rutland Sq.
Baldwin II.,	22, Williamsport,	130 Huntington Ave.
Kadosh,	29, Philadelphia,	235 West Newton St.
Mt. Olivet,	30, Erie,	Hampton House.
Cyrene,	34, Columbia,	Hotel Vendome.
Allegheny,	35, Allegheny City,	515, 562 Mass. Avenue.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
ary,	86,	Philadelphia,	572 Massachusetts Ave.
napp,	40,	Ridgway,	Cars—Columbus Ave. Sta.
ading,	42,	Reading,	Hotel Clarendon.
eu Le Veut,	45,	Wilkes Barre,	1116, 1128 Boylston St.
Alban,	47,	Philadelphia,	Hotel Arlington.
ncered,	48,	Pittsburgh,	Hotel Oxford, St. Botolph Hall and Atlantic House, Nantasket.
Uniontown,	49,	Uniontown,	592 Tremont St.
rinthian Chasseur,	53,	Philadelphia,	61, 63, West Newton St.
oming Valley,	57,	Pittston,	8 Columbus Sq.
inity,	58,	Bradford,	Wauquoit, Columbus Ave.
calon,	59,	Pittsburgh,	518 Shawmut Ave., 614, 623, 627 Mass. Avenue.
elita,	68,	Scranton,	Individually.
nnsylvania,	70,	Philadelphia,	157 Charles Sq.
oston Club,		Philadelphia,	Hotel Reynolds.
usaders Association,		Philadelphia,	678 Tremont St.

South Carolina,	1, Charleston,	507, 509 Columbus Ave.
Spartanburg,	3, Spartanburg,	128 Huntington Ave.

Grand Commandery,	Hotel Vendome.
Cyrene,	2, Sioux Falls,	Hotel Vendome.
De Molay,	3, Yankton,	Hotel Vendome.

Grand Commandery,			491 Massachusetts Ave.
Memphis,	4,	Memphis,	465, 491 Massachusetts Ave. and 550, 557 Columbus Ave.
Clarksville,	8,	Clarksville,	27, 30, 37 Holyoke St.
Cœur de Lion,	9,	Knoxville,	487 Massachusetts Ave.
Jackson,	13,	Jackson,	465, 491 Mass. Avenue.
St. Elmo,	15,	Memphis,	54, 68, 78, 79, 89 Wal- tham St.

TEXAS.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Grand Commandery,			328 Commonwealth Ave.
Texas Battalion,		Texas,	328 Commonwealth Ave.
Colorado,	4,	Austin,	11 Newbury St.

UTAH.

Utah,	1.	Salt Lake City,	Cars—Fitchburg Station.
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VERMONT.

Grand Commandery,			32 Union Park.
Mt. Calvary,	1.	Middlebury,	122, 124 W. Concord St.
Burlington,	2.	Burlington,	680, 682, 684 Tremont St.
Lafayette,	3.	St. Albans,	40 Union Park.
Vermont,	4.	Windsor,	38 Union Park.
Palestine,	5.	St. Johnsbury,	6 East Brookline St.
Killington,	6.	Rutland,	42 West Newton St.
Beauseant,	7.	Brattleboro,	15, 29, 34, 39 Union Park.
Taft,	8.	Bennington,	64 West Newton St.
Mt. Zion,	9.	Montpelier,	1664 Washington St.
Malta,	10.	Newport,	6 East Brookline St.

VIRGINIA.

Grand Commandery,			Hotel Brunswick.
Richmond,	2.	Richmond,	Crawford House.
Charlottesville,	3.	Charlottesville,	Crawford House.
Portsmouth,	5.	Portsmouth,	38 West Newton St.
Appomattox,	6.	Petersburg,	Crawford House.
Dove,	7.	Danville,	Crawford House.
Stevenson,	8.	Staunton,	Crawford House.
Lynn,	9.	Marion,	18, 106, 113, 117 Chandler St.
Old Dominion,	11.	Alexandria,	95, 97, 99 Pinckney St. and 32, 36 W. Cedar St.
St. Andrew,	13.	Richmond,	Copley Square Hotel.
Johnson,	14.	Bristol,	Crawford House.
Grice,	16.	Norfolk,	83, 85 Pinckney St.
Hampton,	17.	Hampton,	Crawford House.

WASHINGTON.

Commandery.	No.	Address.	Location.
Grand Commandery,			United States Hotel.
Cataract,	3,	Spokane,	77 Worcester St.
Olympia,	7,	Olympia,	United States Hotel.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Grand Commandery,			Hotel Brunswick.
Wheeling,	1,	Wheeling,	Cars—Union Station.
Palestine,	2,	Martinsburgh,	476, 478 Columbus Ave.
Calvary,	3,	Parkersburgh,	508 Massachusetts Ave.
Cyrene,	7,	Wheeling,	American House.
Huntington,	9,	Huntington,	96, 98, 104, 114, 117, 118, 119, 121 and 130 Pem- broke St.

WISCONSIN.

Grand Commandery,			N. E. Conservatory of Music.
Wisconsin,	1,	Milwaukee,	N. E. Conservatory of Music.
Janesville,	2,	Janesville,	N. E. Conservatory of Music.
Beloit,	6,	Beloit,	N. E. Conservatory of Music.
Racine,	7,	Racine,	N. E. Conservatory of Music.
Ashland,	22,	Ashland,	N. E. Conservatory of Music.
Ivanhoe,	24,	Milwaukee,	N. E. Conservatory of Music.

WYOMING.

Grand Commandery,			Cars—Fitchburg Depot.
Wyoming,	1,	Cheyenne,	Cars—Fitchburg Depot.
Ivanhoe,	2,	Rawlins,	Cars—Fitchburg Depot.
Albert Pike,	4,	Evanston,	Cars—Fitchburg Depot.
Ascalon,	5,	Green River,	Cars—Fitchburg Depot.

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