# 27th Triennial Conclave


## Pittsburgh

October 11th

MDCCCXCVIII

Christmas 1898 New Years 1899

Compliments of the Season

# ALLEGHENY COMMANDERY

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR No. 35.

ALLEGHENY, PENNA.

RESOLVED:

That the thanks of Allegheny Commandery are due and are hereby tendered to all those, members and non-members, who in any way contributed by money, labor or materials, to make our recent Twenty-seventh Triennial Conclave proceedings such an unqualified success, and an occasion long to be remembered with delight.

From the minutes.

Allegheny, Pa., November 25th, 1898.

View of City from Duquesne Heights

Official Souvenir

# 27th Triennial Conclave

# Knights Templar

Of the United States of America

Pittsburgh Pa

October Tenth to Fourteenth

Mdcccxcviii

Published by the Executive Committee, acting under authority from the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania

*IT is not reasonable to assume that all, or even a majority of the gallant host of Sir Knights who, in these autumnal days of 1898, assemble in conclave in the city of Pittsburgh, can or will find time to familiarize themselves with its diverse beauty, its features of interest, its Titanic object lessons in vast and tireless industries. To properly study these would imply months rather than days. Hence, to the end that those whose duties and diversions, as the city's guests, have made it impossible for them to see and know more of Pittsburgh, may not be disappointed, and may bear away with them such knowledge, the pen and the camera have been laid under tribute and this book has been prepared as a souvenir of the Twenty-seventh Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States.*

*And to this eminent body of men the ensuing pages are respectfully dedicated.*

*G. F. M.*

# Contents

GEORGE WASHINGTON wrote the Genesis of Pittsburgh. The superb location of the city is due, not only to the boundless natural wealth in the midst of which she has risen, but also to the fact that her site, one hundred and forty-five years ago, appealed strongly to the Father of his Country as a good place for a fortification. The journal of Washington, under date of November 24, 1753, contains this entry: "I think it extremely well situated for a fort, as it has absolute command of both rivers." When the future first President wrote this he stood near the junction of the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers, probably on the very spot where a few years later was erected what is now the oldest building in western Pennsylvania, the "Block House" of Fort Duquesne. This was built by Colonel Boquet in 1764, and is open to visitors. It stands on Fort Street, near the Point. For over a century this relic of Revolutionary days withstood not only the elements, but the hard usage of the lowest grade of tenantry. The old Block House was part of the vast Schenley estate, which includes many acres of the most thickly settled portions of Pittsburgh. It was occupied by such tenants as still make the Point a resort for the lowly, and the solid walls and stout timbers of the venerable structure were slowly falling apart and soon would have collapsed entirely. It was then that the Daughters of the

Washington's Verdict

American Revolution made a successful attempt to rescue the building and preserve it for generations to come. Through the efforts put forth by leading "Daughters" of the two cities, Mrs. Schenley presented the organization with the Block House and the lot which immediately surrounds it. The visitor now can see a well-kept little building, cubical in form and surrounded by a small but trim lawn. Under the eaves of the house are heavy timbers in which peculiar longitudinal openings are revealed. These are the portholes cut by brave men a century and a half ago to permit the rifles of the defenders to be used against the foe. The bricks used in this house were brought from over the Atlantic and the nails were made hundreds of miles from the junction of the two rivers. This sturdy little building, the silent and only witness now remaining of the bloody days when Pittsburgh was only a military outpost, should certainly be visited and share a part of the attention given the big, busy city which has spread eastward between the rivers and southward over the great hills from which the Indians kept watch on the little fort at the Point.

The Old Block House

Thus it was that the fortunes of war fixed the site of the Iron City. The land between the two rivers is interwoven with the early history of this Republic. A veracious historian,

Allegheny River above the City

writing of this area between the two rivers, and now occupied by the lower portion of Pittsburgh, said: "Great Britain, France, and Great Britain again; Virginia, the United States, and Pennsylvania, have each in turn exercised sovereignty here. Twice it (Fort Duquesne) has been captured in war; first by Contrecœur in 1754, and by Forbes in 1758. Once besieged by Indians in 1763, once blown up and burned by the French in 1758, it was the field of controversy between neighboring States in 1774, and finally of the Civil War ('Whiskey Insurrection') in 1794."

As a Military Post

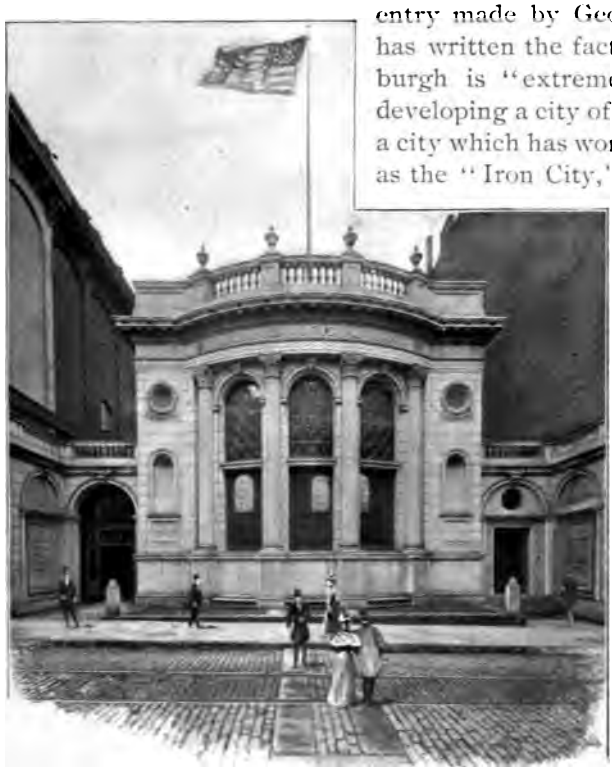
Thus it will be seen that Pittsburgh was an important place long before any existing map showed such a place thereon. It was a busy military post generations before the first wreath of coal smoke stained the sky above the spot where the Ohio River is born, long years before the wheel of the first steamboat rippled the rivers, and a century before coke-making, coal, petroleum or natural gas contributed their quota to the wealth of the Iron City.

Thus it is, also, that the names which greet our guests on the street signs and the buildings, street cars, etc., are names unknown until the dark and bloody period preceding the War of the Revolution. Such names are Duquesne (pronounced

Doo-kayne), Forbes, Boquet, Braddock, Shingiss, Penn, etc. To-day finds the site of Fort Duquesne covered by a big freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the battlefield where Braddock lost the day so disastrously in July, 1755, hidden from sight by the vast rail mill which is but a part of the Carnegie Steel Company's plant.

Favorable Situation

The city of Pittsburgh, therefore, considered from the standpoint of its dim past, as well as in its modern aspect, is full of interest—a city well worthy of close study as a splendid type of an ultra-American municipality. Over against the brief entry made by George Washington, time has written the fact that the site of Pittsburgh is "extremely well situated" for developing a city of magnificent resources; a city which has won the right to be known as the "Iron City," the "Coal City," the "Steel City," the "Glass City," and the city of coke, of petroleum, of natural gas, and of electric manufactories.



It is not the province of this treatise to deal with the Pittsburgh of the past. The school text-book and the historian who has chronicled the dawn of this Republic have done this. The guests of the Iron City in 1898 can study,

City Hall, Pittsburgh

if they so desire, the importance of Fort Pitt and Fort Duquesne in the Indian and French wars that preceded the War of Independence. They can do this at their leisure, either before the great conclave of '98, or after their return home from the head of the Ohio River. It is of the Pittsburgh of the present that our worthy guests wish to learn, and it is the aim of the writer to extend this information in a manner unhampered by dry statistics, and in a way impressionistic rather than in detail, making reference to the city's past only as this is necessary to make clearer traits and peculiarities of Pittsburgh of 1898.

**A Gateway to the West**

Conducing vastly to her present importance as a manufacturing and shipping center—by water and by rail—is Pittsburgh's geographical location. With the earliest movement of the white man toward the setting sun, from the Atlantic seaboard, this feature of Pittsburgh's site was recognized. When all west of Fort Duquesne was a trackless forest, and only the bravest men dared penetrate this wilderness dominated by the red man, the natural trend of travel between the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore and points beyond the Allegheny Mountains was right through the valleys where Pittsburgh and her fair sister, Allegheny City, now stand. The Allegheny River, reaching northeast into New York State, and the Monongahela, stretching southeast into the borders of Maryland and Virginia, smoothed the way for the immigrant to the far West, and led him, perforce, to where the valleys of these rivers joined the greater valley where the Ohio is born. Hence, in those olden days, ere Stephenson had dreamed of the first locomotive, or Fulton had caused steam to turn a paddle-wheel, it was natural and legitimate that at Fort Duquesne there should soon grow up a settlement where trading was active and where at certain seasons of the year venturesome souls set forth in rude boats through the gateway to the West which the young Ohio had made for itself between the great hills of western

Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. Long before Pittsburgh attained commercial or industrial fame she was known as the gateway to the West. When the War of the Revolution was ended, Pittsburgh stood upon the eastern edge of the great West, and the most available route into this virgin wilderness was that which the combined waters of the Allegheny and the Monongahela had carved at the western portals of Fort Duquesne, and through which the new-born Ohio flowed to join the Mississippi, and so find its way to the Gulf of Mexico. To this gateway there turned a constantly increasing tide of humanity, and all paid tribute to the little city of Pittsburgh. With every spring's swelling of the waters of the Allegheny, rude boats were launched far up that river, in the State of New

York. To reach this stream immigrants came by wagon from the seaboard, from New England and elsewhere, and history tells of men, women and children encamped at Olean, N. Y., awaiting the opening of navigation in the Allegheny. At the mouth of this stream many remained to add to the population of Pittsburgh, while the rest, after a halt, resumed their journey

Early Importance

and sought their new homes by way of the Ohio. Naturally, the building and equipment of boats, and the furnishing of supplies for the pioneers of the West, fell to the portion of the Pittsburgh of a century ago. The sawmill, the forge and the warehouse and store increased and flourished where now the "downtown" portion of the city is found. In due time roads to the East, to Philadelphia and Baltimore were made, and the "National" road from the nation's capital passed near enough

Early Means of Communication

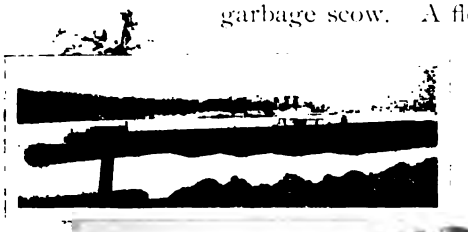
to Pittsburgh to stimulate her trade east and west. Stage lines made regular trips, and great "Conestoga" wagons were the freight carriers of those days. Then came the Pennsylvania Canal, with Pittsburgh as its western terminus. Where Union Station now stands this canal had its basin and warehouses, and close to the railway bridge now crossing the Allegheny was the aqueduct over which passed the canal boats up the Allegheny valley, on their way to the East. All these olden-time means of communication steadily and firmly laid the foundation of Pittsburgh's greatness and she reigned supreme at the gateway to the West. What was established by geographical conditions was maintained by the enterprise and industry of a population made up of sturdy Scotch-Irish people, whose descendants still reveal the best traits of their ancestors, blended with the true spirit of American progressiveness. Then, early in the present century came the age of steam to add to Pittsburgh's importance. At the head of navigation in the Ohio she launched and sent forth the first steamboats that churned the inland waters of the United States. Between 1840 and the beginning of the Civil War the steamboat passenger business of Pittsburgh was very important, and the number and beauty and swiftness of the boats plying between the Iron City and southern ports rendered Water Street the liveliest thoroughfare of the time. The chief highway between the East and the West then lay through Pittsburgh, as in the days long before when travelers came here from Philadelphia and Baltimore. In these days of river activity the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity supplied everything used in the construction of a river boat, from hull, boiler and engines to cordage and nails. These were the years of Pittsburgh's fluvial greatness, now surpassed by her supremacy in other fields. The passing of the passenger steamer came with the coming of the iron horse. The gateway to the West soon held parallel lines of steel that drew the life out

Brilliant Pumping Station from Highland Park

of the river trade, while replacing this with other industries tributary to Pittsburgh's wealth. But here, in one respect, even the railways are powerless. They cannot compete with the old Ohio as a means of transportation for Pittsburgh's coal and coke. In this matter Pittsburgh is supreme—as a shipper of coal by water as well as by rail—beyond any city on the continent. She sends coal over two thousand miles, to New Orleans, at a cost of seventy-five cents per ton.

**Coal Shipment by River**

The Pittsburgh coal tow boat is such an important feature of the city's great industry, is of a type so apart and of itself, as to merit special reference here. And the industry which has for its object the shipping of coal by water from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans is one that must specially interest those unfamiliar with such means of transit by water. As for these tow boats, or tugs, as the eastern Sir Knight would term them, they are probably the homeliest craft afloat, except a New York garbage scow. A fleet of one hundred and fifty of these boats claims Pittsburgh as its home port, the majority of these being small boats whose mission it is to act as auxiliaries to the larger craft. The latter have charge of tows of coal consigned to distant ports; the former ply in the slack-watered "pools" of the lower Monongahela. The cost of these boats ranges from $3,000 to $50,000. Strictly speaking, no "towing" is done by any of these boats. They push and propel, but they do not "tow" in the ordinary



acceptance of that term. The coal craft are either "boats," holding 22,000 to 24,000 bushels (840 tons) of coal, and drawing nearly eight feet loaded, or "barges," holding 12,000 to 14,500 bushels (530 tons), drawing six feet loaded. These boats and barges are rectangular as bricks, and are built into a compact mass ahead of the propelling tow boat, whose work is to *push* this rigid fleet through the maze of shoals and eddies and riffles and curves of the Ohio and the Mississippi. As instancing the amount of coal which one of these tows will take out, the tow of the steamer "Joseph B. Williams" may be cited. She left Pittsburgh in March last with a large tow, which at Louisville was still further augmented, as the river below that point is more favorable for the handling of increased tows. The "Williams" then had fifty-two boats and four barges, besides a few lighter craft with fuel for her own use. This tow and steamer astern measured 1,098 by 322 feet, and the fleet contained 1,453,000 bushels. To move this coal by rail would require nearly 2,000 cars, and if these were in one train it would be over twelve miles in length.

King Coal's Busy Season

Should the days which witness the Grand Encampment also include a "coal boat stage" of water in the rivers at Pittsburgh, there will be witnessed stirring, unique sights along Water Street and for miles up the Monongahela. The Ohio and the lower Monongahela constitute King Coal's highway. Millions of tons of coal annually pass out of the locks of the Monongahela into the broader Ohio, and, in charge of tow boats, proceed to southern cities, chiefly to Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. It is only when the stage of water at Pittsburgh reaches six to eight feet that these deeply laden coal craft can be sent out. Let such a rise come, out of the Allegheny or the Monongahela, or both. At an hour's notice the cables must be slipped and the huge, unwieldy boats floated off on the crest of the rise. The

Point Bridge and Coal Fleet

eastern navigator, who revels in a plenitude of water, can form no idea of the skill necessary to guide a fleet of cumbersome coal craft, of seven feet six inches draught, through the windings of a channel where the marks show there are just seven feet eight inches of water. When "barge water" or "boat water" is announced, the busiest part of Pittsburgh is the Water Street front. The muddy stream is so filled with coal-loaded craft that one may almost cross by stepping from one to the other. The yellow water is churned into tawny foam by the wheels of the harbor or smaller boats, hard at work making up larger fleets for the more powerful steamers to convoy down the Ohio and Mississippi. The

air is filled with the hoarse whistles of these boats, as well as with the inky smoke pouring from their chimneys. Water Street is a mass of apparent confusion caused by the hurried fitting out of the fleet of steamers, for it often happens that an unheralded downpour will bring the hoped-for stage of water and that ten million bushels of coal must leave Pittsburgh in twenty-four hours, inasmuch as the desired flood disappears as rapidly as it came. But while it lasts the rivers at Pittsburgh present a sight as interesting as any of her great mills. Along the lower portion of the Monongahela the famed Pittsburgh coal is mined for river shipment. The dams and locks here (recently purchased by the Government and so rendered free of tolls) are the centers of life and bustle when there is sufficient water to send out the accumulated boats and barges of "black diamonds." Other great fleets of waiting coal craft are always to be seen along the base of Mount Washington and in protected curves of the Ohio near the city.

Prime Value of Coal Deposits

The anomaly of the "Iron" City being ironless brings one to consideration of Pittsburgh's greatest possession, one that makes possible all her infinite variety of industries, her supremacy in iron and steel, etc., and her greatness as a

railway freight-producing center. All these grow out of her superb fuel deposits, bestowed by Nature's prodigal hand ages ago, and now available in both solid and gaseous form. As has been intimated, the "Iron" City is virtually ironless. It must bring iron ore from the shores of Lake Michigan and from more distant points. But Pittsburgh is so magnificently endowed with inexhaustible deposits of superb fuel that she not only draws to her furnaces the ore dug eight hundred miles away, but has enough coal and coke left over to supply fuel and light and power to cities throughout the Mississippi Valley and beyond. And yet, in the cradle days of Pittsburgh this boundless contiguity of treasure was entirely unknown. Right across the Monongahela from Fort Duquesne loomed the mountain subsequently termed Coal Hill, but now known as Mount Washington Its entire bulk was seamed and ribbed with coal, yet this was not known as a fuel until many years had passed. So, when the glory of Pittsburgh as a military and trading post had passed, a greater glory fell to her share, and this glory grew out of her wonderful coal fields. Therefore must Pittsburgh's coal take precedence in a record of the things that go to render Pittsburgh interesting to the stranger. Not content with basing the hills about the city with the best coal (bituminous or "soft") in the land for steam-making and industrial purposes, kindly Nature does still more for the Iron City. An hour's ride to the southeast (up the Monongahela Valley) brings one into the great Connellsville coke region, a place of perpetual fire and pervading blackness, out of which comes a coke that is pure carbon, and that is sought for as far off as Colorado and San Francisco. It is the refined first cousin of Pittsburgh coal, and the deposit of peculiar coal from which it is made extends from Latrobe, forty miles east of Pittsburgh, fifty miles to the southwest, a narrow bed of mineral peculiar to this favored region. Not to weary the reader with details of this most interesting adjunct of

**Her Greater Glory**

The Coke Industry

Pittsburgh's greatness, it may be stated that coking coal is easily mined, and is then slowly baked, in beehive-shaped ovens, for from thirty-six to seventy-two hours. The mass of steel-colored carbon, hard as flint, which remains, is "drawn," loaded in cars and transported to all parts of the Union, Pittsburgh, of course, consuming the larger portion. The transportation of coke keeps half a dozen competing lines of railway busy and gives employment to an army of men. Long trains loaded with this desirable fuel will meet the eyes of every Sir Knight in our city, and a visit to Connellsville, either by the P. R. R. or the B. & O. R. R., could not fail to prove interesting and instructive. The region supplying the coal from which the famous "Connellsville coke" is made is a well-defined basin with an area of 137 square miles. The coal is from eight to ten feet thick and is soft and easily taken out. Despite the fact that this region is limited, and that it has yielded a prodigious quantity of coke, there is yet a supply untouched of over four hundred million tons. The widespread fame of this coke as an industrial fuel causes a demand all over the United States, and this, in turn, results in active rivalry among railways for the privilege of transporting such desirable freight. Unlike coal, coke can be hauled in ordinary

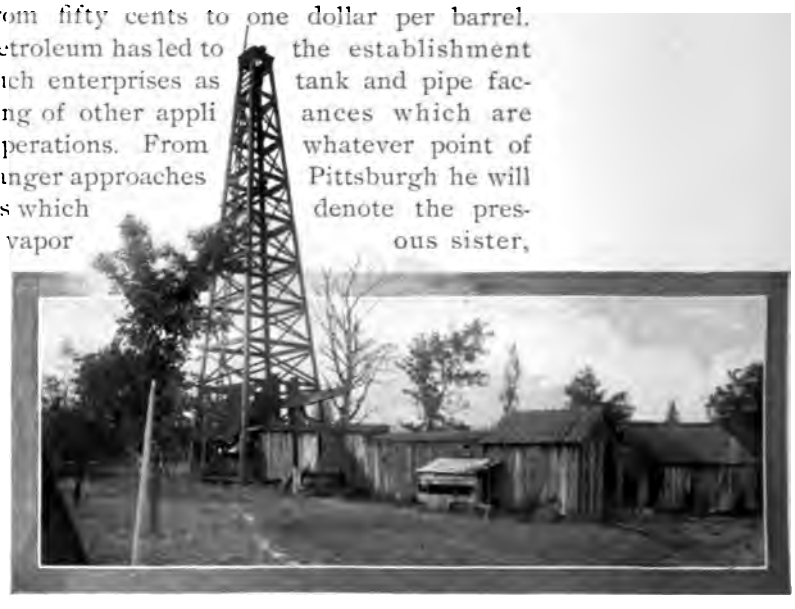
Post Office, Pittsburgh

freight cars, and thus a return cargo is possible. Hence, the coke regions are penetrated by feeders to all the great railways of the north, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Vanderbilt systems competing for their share of this coveted freight. There is scarcely a furnace between the Atlantic and the Mississippi and beyond which can be operated to best advantage without Connellsville coke, a fact that will account for the seemingly endless succession of coke trains that our visiting guests will note in every part of Pittsburgh where a railway track is met with. A night view of the coke regions is a sight that can never be forgotten. The "ovens" are placed in "benches," or long rows. From the apex of each there issues a stream of fire and smoke, the latter forming a perpetual cloud that renders the region a "black country" in every sense of the word, while the thousands of flames dotting the hillsides and valleys forcibly suggest Dante's Inferno. A recent estimate of the product of this region is an annual output of 7,336,000 tons, worth in New York over $13,000,000. To make this quantity of coke requires over eleven million tons of coal. But the coke and coal wealth of Pittsburgh by no means ends the list of fuel placed at the disposal of this highly favored city.

Petroleum

One day in the summer of 1858 the late Colonel Samuel Drake put down a well near Titusville, a village in Crawford County, Pa., up the Allegheny River Valley, and on a small stream tributary to the Allegheny. The result was the tapping of rock which contains petroleum, and the beginning of an industry which subsequently exerted a tremendous influence in the growth of Pittsburgh's industrial wealth. As the years passed, the rocky storehouses of petroleum were traced and developed southwest, until in 1891 there was found almost within sight of Pittsburgh the most prolific oil field ever encountered on this continent. This was known as the McDonald region, and is reached in a short ride on the

P., C., C. & St. L. road (Pan Handle). Here, in October, 1891, there was "struck" a well which yielded for some time the astonishing quantity of 16,000 barrels of petroleum every twenty-four hours. The oil fields tributary to Pittsburgh have yielded during the past six years over 75,000,000 barrels, at a price ranging from fifty cents to one dollar per barrel. This proximity of petroleum has led to the establishment at Pittsburgh of such enterprises as tank and pipe factories and the making of other appliances which are necessary for field operations. From whatever point of the compass the stranger approaches Pittsburgh he will note the tall derricks which denote the presence of oil, or of its vapor ous sister, natural gas.



**Natural Gas**

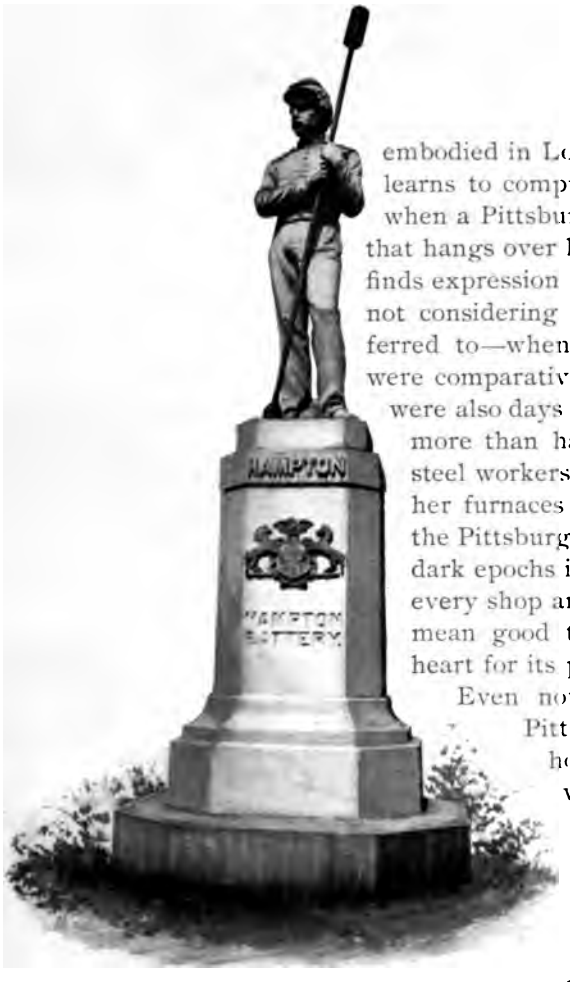
The latter, for a time, robbed Pittsburgh of its time-honored title "The Smoky City." For seven years—from 1883 to 1890—the greatest smoke producers of the city, her vast mills, discarded coal and burned, *ad lib.*, millions upon millions of cubic feet of splendid fuel, prepared in Nature's laboratory. In the year first mentioned the attention of capitalists was turned to the (then) unparalleled yield of the Haymaker gas well at the little town of Murraysville, twenty miles east of Pittsburgh. Costly but successful experiments led to the bringing of gas by pipes to Pittsburgh, and the incomparable fuel was ultimately supplied at so low a rate as to compete with coal in the iron and other mills. The atmosphere of

Vandergrift Mills

Pittsburgh lost its characteristic trait and became as clear as that of cities where anthracite coal was used. Pittsburghers were filled with pride and delight. But the new era was too good to last. The new fuel was burned with reckless prodigality, and the wells declined in yield. By the end of the smokeless seven years the mills had returned to coal, and gas was only possible as a domestic fuel, and in a few specially favored mills possessing their own wells and pipe line. There are to-day twenty-five thousand homes in the city where natural gas is the fuel used, with as many more in Allegheny City and the suburbs. The Philadelphia Company is the organization supplying nearly all of these consumers. It owns a network of pipes, eight hundred miles in all, ramifying the two cities and reaching out to the points of supply at distant wells. Millions of dollars are thus invested, the aggregate reaching $20,000,000, and the price of gas to the consumer is twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet. But the absence of coal from the domestic hearths of nearly half a million people makes no perceptible difference in Pittsburgh's atmosphere. She is to-day as much "The Smoky City" as at any time in her history.

"Pillar of Cloud"

It may be said of Pittsburgh that in proportion to its prosperity it is dirty, and that the measure of its industry may be gauged by the all-pervading cloud of soot and smoke that hangs above its perennially glowing fires. The native-born Pittsburgher grows restive and uneasy when the sky above his grimy burg is clear for longer than forty-eight hours, and he is most complacent when enveloped in an atmosphere as murky as that




embodied in London's densest fogs. A stranger soon learns to comprehend this feeling, and why it is that when a Pittsburgher sights from afar the dark cloud that hangs over his city his pride in Pittsburgh's smoke finds expression in speech. There have been periods—not considering the gaseous seven years already referred to—when the days and nights at Pittsburgh were comparatively and unnaturally clear. But these were also days when "hard times" existed, and when more than half of Pittsburgh's army of iron and steel workers were idle and an equal proportion of her furnaces were cold. So that clear days are, to the Pittsburghian mind, associated with industrially dark epochs in her history, while days so dark that every shop and mill and home shows artificial light mean good times for the place and lightness of heart for its people.

When the City is Smokeless

Even now the first day of the week reveals Pittsburgh as a smokeless city, and the hope is expressed that visiting Knights will be able to remain with us over at least one Sunday, if for no other reason than to see what a really beautiful city this is when the Day of Rest comes to clarify the atmosphere. It is then that the thousands of chimneys cease from pouring forth columns of the inky smoke born of bituminous coal. A trip on that day should be made to one of the higher portions of the city, preferably to the top of Mount Washington, which stands opposite the lower part of the city on the west. Access thereto is easy by means of the Monongahela, the Mount Oliver, or the Duquesne inclines. From the latter's top the view eastward

Liberty National Bank

is one of surpassing beauty and impressiveness. The eye can reach up both the Allegheny and the Monongahela Valleys, while the area between these rivers lies at the spectator's feet, packed close with business houses and intersected with streets leading into the far perspective and over the hills that rise beyond. The extreme beauty of the site of the two cities, Allegheny and Pittsburgh, can best be realized from the position indicated. Allegheny in particular, with its very heart occupied by beautiful parks, is exceedingly fair to look upon, and beyond it to the left it extends down the Ohio Valley, merging in that quarter into a series of charming suburbs, such as Bellevue, Avalon, etc., which front upon the Ohio and are made up of thousands of pretty homes of those that

Monongahela Incline

do business in one or the other of the cities. To reach the inclines which command this superb view the "South Side" cars should be taken to the southern end of the Smithfield Street bridge, or to reach the Duquesne incline and its yet more extended view, the "West End" cars should be taken, at the foot of Fifth Avenue.

It is a little over a century since the first iron furnace of Pittsburgh sent its smoke into the air. This was in 1792, when George Anshutz, a sturdy Alsatian, put up a small furnace in the section of the city now known as "Shadyside." The scarcity of ore and the difficulty of transporting it led to the abandonment of this project. For many years the supply of pig iron for Pittsburgh's modest needs came from adjacent country furnaces by river and canal. It was not until the great deposits of the Northwest had been reached by lake and by rail that the Iron City began her supremacy as a producer of the cruder forms of iron. To-day finds Pittsburgh producing half of the pig iron made in Pennsylvania, while that State's

Genesis of the Iron Industry

product of this article represents nearly fifty per cent. of the total for the United States. In this showing the potency of the Iron City's coal fields is revealed. They compel the coming of Lake Superior ore to her furnaces, where, amid fiercest heat, the metal is made fluid, subsequently to be converted into iron's refined nearest relative, steel. The blast furnaces now in operation in and about Pittsburgh are giants of their kind, particularly those of the Carnegie Steel Company, at Duquesne, Munhall, etc., a short distance up the Monongahela River, and at Braddock, on the site of the battle fought in 1755.

To even outline the strides made by the little city of Pittsburgh in the direction of industrial supremacy in iron and steel until it became what it is to-day would require a volume. Our city's guests to-day will be content with a merely superficial dealing with the subject, and some reference to the most interesting features of the steel-making industry as it exists here.

Strides toward Industrial Supremacy

Pittsburgh is the very heart of Bessemer steel making on

this continent. The most complete plant in the United States for the making of steel rails is found in the Edgar Thomson works at Braddock. Rails bearing the imprint of this vast establishment stretch in parallel lines from ocean to ocean and ramify the Republic in a network of railways. The Edgar Thomson is one of the mills that should be visited by every one of our guests desirous of seeing a representative Pittsburgh industry. Here can be seen in constant operation that process which has made the name of Bessemer known throughout the world, the process whereby, in a few minutes, molten iron is converted into steel. At the Edgar Thomson works the visitor may enter the "converting house" and stand in the presence of mechanism whose operating commands deep admiration not unmixed with awe. The molten iron, fresh from the blast furnaces, some miles distant, is poured into the great "converters" and there subjected to a miniature whirlwind of air, introduced into the heart of the molten mass. Then ensues a display of pyrotechnics which puts to shame the average "fireworks" exhibit. This dazzling spectacle reaches its climax when, in twelve or fifteen minutes, the converter's contents has become steel and is drawn off from below into ingot moulds; the latter are borne away by a small locomotive, and a few minutes later the ingot has been rolled into steel rails. The ponderous labor-saving mechanism used here arouses interest at every turn. Very few men are to be seen. In their stead is machinery operated by electricity or by hydraulic power, machinery that seems endowed with supernatural powers as well as inconceivable strength. At this place there is made over fifty thousand tons of rails a month, and every working day enough rails to lay twenty-five miles of railway track are here rolled. These rails go to Japan, South America, Australia and various countries in continental Europe. Here, too, the visitor will see the largest pile of coke gathered together in one

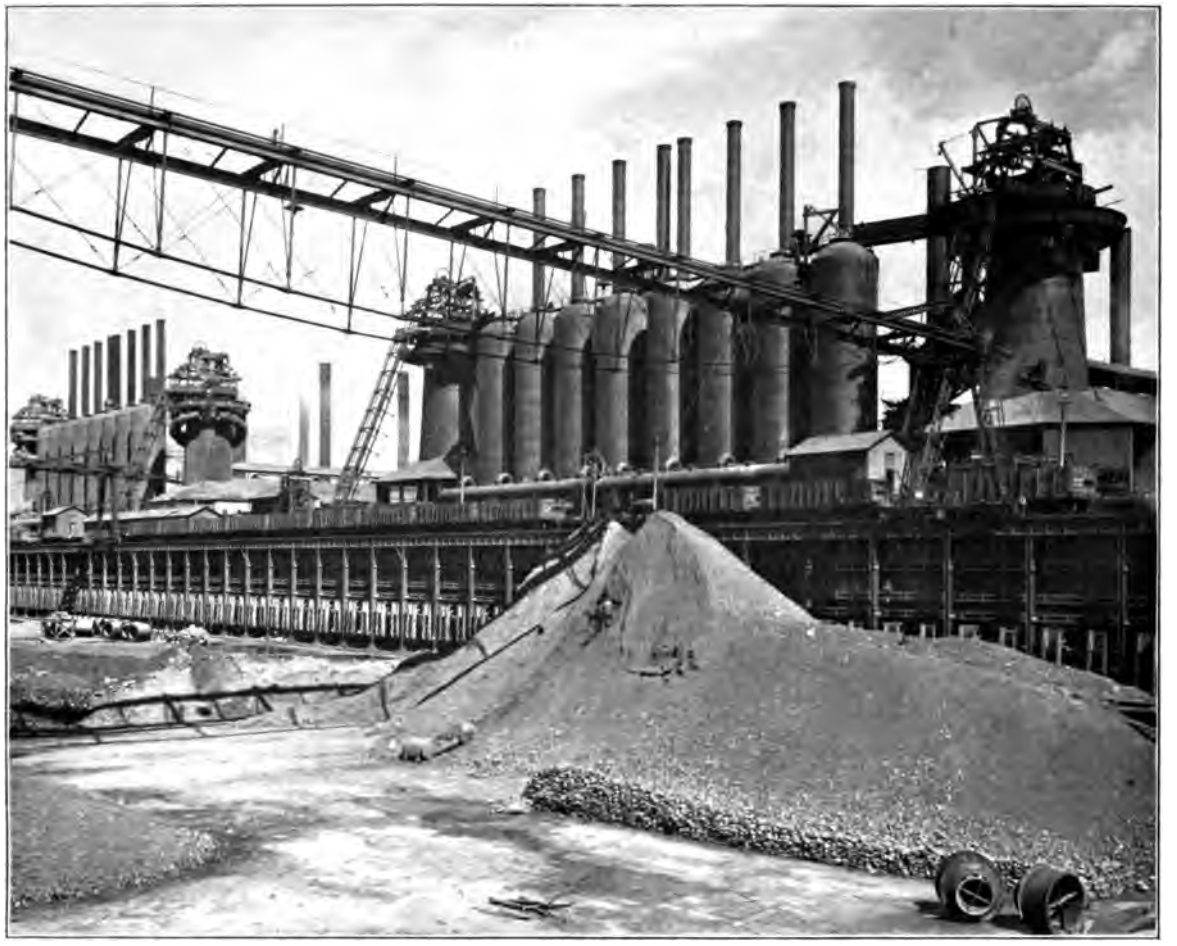
A Bessemer Center

Edgar Thomson Steel Works

heap in the world. It is the reserve stock, held for emergencies, and is a pile nearly half a mile long and probably one hundred feet high. These great works can readily be reached either by trolley car or the Baltimore & Ohio or Pennsylvania railroads. The historical interest of this locality is another trait. Every excavation in the soil in and near Braddock reveals the fact that here was fought a memorable and disastrous battle, a century before the victories of peace and the triumphs of mind over matter rendered the place notable in the annals of the steel industry. Across the Monongahela from Braddock are found the tremendous plants already referred to —created by the Carnegie Steel Company—so that the heart of Pittsburgh's steel trade can be readily visited. Access is by the Pennsylvania Railway, or the Baltimore & Ohio, or Lake Erie (P., McK. & Youghiogheny division), or by trolley cars. In this section of the city (Homestead, Duquesne and Munhall) will also be found what at this time must possess special interest in view of the war between Spain and the United States. Here are the great mills whose province it is to create armor plate for American ships of war. The demands of modern naval warfare are such as to call for plates of Titanic proportions and the impenetrability of adamant. To bestow these traits requires such monstrous mechanism and vast energies as are found at and near Homestead, a place where the most intense activity has reigned ever since the opening of the war. It will not do for visiting Sir Knights to ignore a trip to Homestead if this is but a brief one, a spot where

Armor Plate Mills

Vulcan himself seems to sit enthroned amid perpetual fires, deafening noises, and vapors that ascend as the smoke of a burning city. In all their varied departments and branches in the city proper and close thereto, the establishments owned and conducted by the concern of which Andrew Carnegie is the head employ an army of nearly 20,000 men and a capital of at least $25,000,000. Among the most important of this firm's products is the structural steel which forms the skeleton of "sky-scrapers" and less pretentious business structures in nearly every city in the Union. These ponderous forms of armor plate, girders, rails, beams, pipe and the like represent but one extreme in Pittsburgh's output of iron and steel. The gamut is complete. From a first-class locomotive to a rod of steel fitted for the making of a dentist's drill; from a sixteen-inch wall for a battleship to a film of steel scarcely thicker than gold-leaf, Pittsburgh supplies the demands of a hemisphere, and has of late sent the product of her mills, not only into British markets, but right into Birmingham, London and other English cities. The variety of Pittsburgh's metal products is as noteworthy as the extent of the huge industries that give them birth. The pillars of fire that rise perpetually from Pittsburgh's furnaces, and that must at night arouse the wonderment of our guests, proclaim her activity as a Tubal Cain among cities of the world, a place where the flames are as constant as in the crater of Mauna Loa. It might be added that Pittsburgh produces as much pig iron as the combined output of the furnaces of the states of Ohio and Illinois, this amount reaching in 1897 three million tons, from thirty blast furnaces. In the same time the production of all kinds of steel was nearly three million tons. The total tonnage of freight created by this industry and represented by iron, steel, ore, etc., in 1897 filled over one million cars and weighed over twenty million tons.

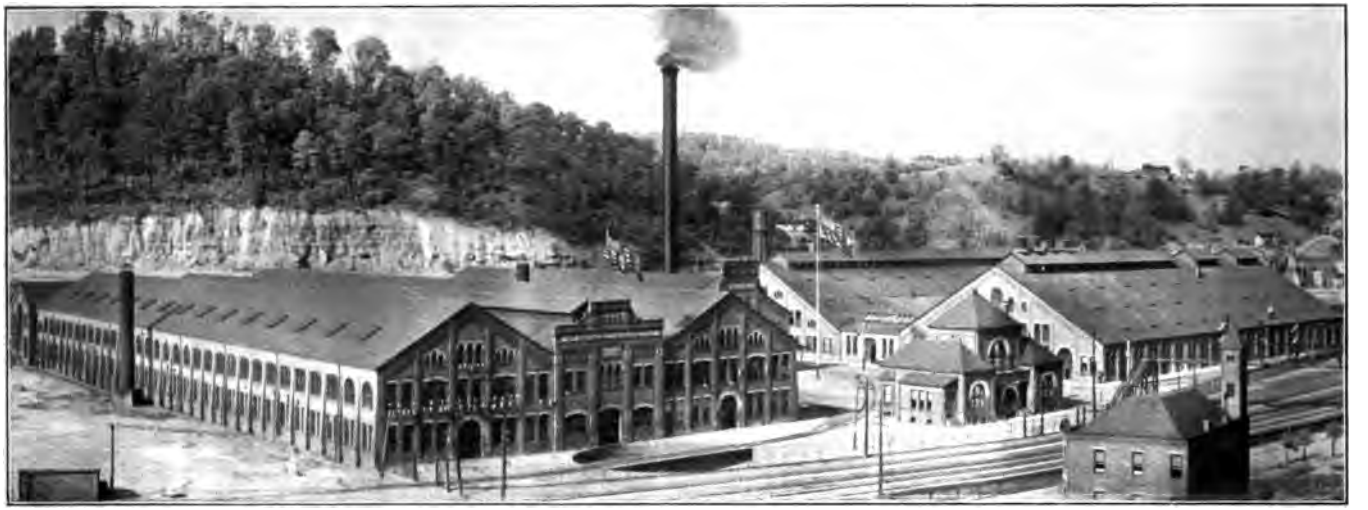


Duquesne Furnaces

Glass Making

The same cause—abundance of fuel—which has so firmly established the iron and steel industries in the city of Pittsburgh, has made the place notable as a producer of glass. This important branch of her commercial tree dates back to 1796, when a shrewd Irishman, James O'Hara, built and operated the first glass furnace. The year of grace 1898 finds Pittsburgh making one-quarter of all the window glass produced in the United States. This includes plate glass as limpid and strong as any made abroad, and in sheets only limited in size by the dimensions of the transporting cars and the diameter of the tunnels through which these cars must pass. A short ride up either the Allegheny or Monongahela Valleys will bring the visitor to the vast factories where plate glass is turned out in sheets that would cover the floor of a large room and are as

clear as mountain air. In the South Side portion of the city are found scores of factories devoted exclusively to the making of window glass, which, as most readers know, is "blown," not rolled, as is the case with plate glass. The glass-blowers of Pittsburgh form a little army of well-paid, great-lunged men who are apparently as secure from the encroachment of machinery upon their trade as were their ancestors more than a century ago. Aside from the picturesque beauty of this process, as seen to perfection in Pittsburgh, is the fact that it is conducted to-day as it was in the infancy of the business. The mechanical glass-blower seems as impossible as the Philosopher's Stone, and the flesh and blood glass-blower is an industrial "immune," while his brethren in other trades are displaced by cunningly devised mechanism. Besides the glass works already



The Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

mentioned, many others are engaged in producing bottles, lamp chimneys, table ware, and, in fact, all the forms which glass can take. The highest grades of cut glass and most artistic forms of table ware have long been included in Pittsburgh's output. To meet her cheap fuel, sand and other materials come from

distant points, to go forth in endless forms of beauty and utility. That extensive concern, the American Glass Company, is virtually a Pittsburgh firm, and here some of the largest of the factories it controls are located. There is nothing more effective in its way than the interior of a Pittsburgh glass house in active operation, and the writer would urge those who have never witnessed the sight to take a car whose dashboard bears the words "South Side" and enjoy at least ten minutes' glance at the glass-blowers at work. Tersely put, the statistics of this industry show that Pittsburgh is a leading plate glass center of the world, having in operation six hundred melting pots, with a combined capacity of nearly twenty-five million square

feet. This is three-fourths of the entire product of the United States. In the window glass industry, Pittsburgh shows 757 pots of the 1,850 pots in the United States. The yield of these is over two and and a half million boxes, or forty per cent. of the production of the United States. Of table ware glass over sixty thousand tons are produced annually. So much for that part of Pittsburgh's energies which is directed to making crystal out of sand, potash and lead.

A recent and important addition to the products of Pittsburgh is one in which she now takes front rank, and that mainly by reason of the fitness and energy and ingenuity of one man. At first his name was identified wholly with the Westinghouse air-brake, a device whose title is familiar to every intelligent American, and which has supplanted on nearly every railway in the country the services of the brakeman, both in passenger and freight trains. The Westinghouse Air-Brake Works, at Wilmerding, a suburb of Pittsburgh, employs thousands of skilled workmen, and is a monster establishment, thirty minutes' ride out on the Pennsylvania R. R. A still more interesting place for our visitors will be the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, at East Pittsburgh, twelve miles out on the same road. Here is built the machinery which electrical genius has conceived. The monster dynamos that convert the energy of Niagara Falls into electric radiance, and the smaller dynamos used in power and light plants throughout the country and far beyond its borders, were made by this concern. It employs nearly four thousand men, and is an object of deep interest to inventors and men of science throughout the world. There are few countries on the globe to which electrical mechanism bearing the name-plate of this great factory is not sent. Westinghouse concerns supply trolley-car motors and machinery, and turn out the pear-shaped globes used for incandescent

Electrical Machinery

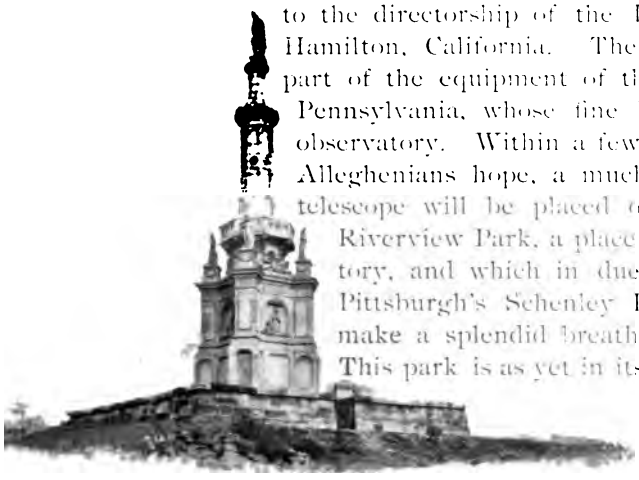
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

electric lighting. While the coal of Pittsburgh has for generations supplied the gas of cities and towns throughout the Mississippi basin, the electrical mechanism made in the same city furnishes a large proportion of the electrical lighting of cities, towns and villages all over the continent. Pittsburgh is a Koh-i-noor, a "Mountain of Light," despite the darkness that holds sway in her streets. Besides, the energy embodied in Alpine waterfalls, in streams that tumble among the mountains of California, Canada and South America, is utilized for industrial purposes, for transit and for driving machinery by means of the ingenious and effective appliances created beneath Pittsburgh's cloud of smoke. The Westinghouse industries also include a great establishment for the making of steam engines specially adapted to the driving of motors. These are noted for their uniform speed, a vital requisite for the purpose specified, as well as for compactness and durability. The name of Westinghouse will so often meet the eyes of visiting Knights as to justify this reference to the industries founded by a man whose inventive genius has bestowed on Pittsburgh some of her most interesting workshops, and gives

employment to thousands of skilled artisans. Yet another industry due to Pittsburgh energy and capital is the production of that remarkable metal aluminum. The Pittsburgh Reduction Company is the largest concern of its kind on this continent, and probably in the world. Through its existence the price of aluminum has been so reduced as to render it available in the arts and sciences. At the works at New Kensington, eighteen miles up the Allegheny Valley R. R., and at the firm's great establishment at Niagara Falls, the white, light metal is made of which so many things, from a flying-ship to a frying-pan, are constructed. In this necessarily hasty outline of the more notable industries of the city, mention should be made of a modest building crowning one of the hills back of Allegheny, and of its still more modest head, heart and soul. From the astronomical works of Mr. John A. Brashear go forth to all parts of the world instruments that are the right hand of astronomers. These include telescopes, both refracting and reflecting; spectroscopes that tell what the stars are made of, and other delicate instruments of surpassing value in the noble science of astronomy. The place is easily reached by electric cars, up a great hill, from which a superb view of the two cities and three valleys is obtained, and is well worth a visit. The output of the works of Mr. Brashear is known to scientific men throughout the world, and the place has become quite as famous as the noted establishment of the Clarks at Cambridge

Post Office, Allegheny

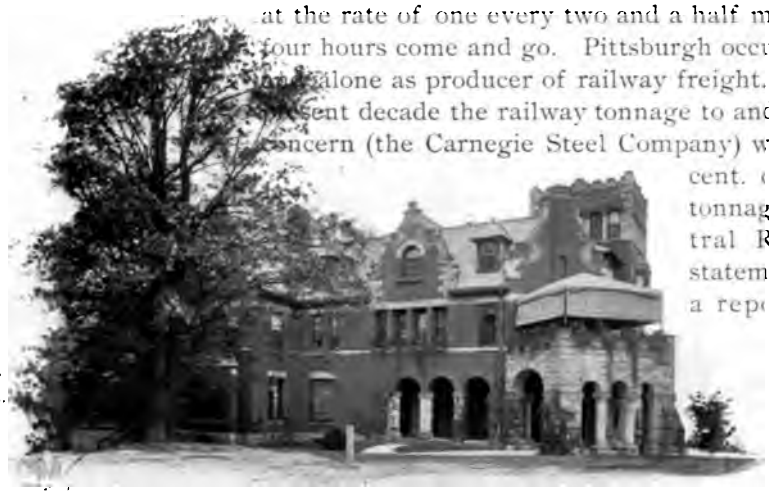
Mass. Mr. Brashear was called upon early in the war with Spain to supply "range finders" for use on American battleships. These delicate and important instruments were turned out in large numbers and served a most valuable purpose in naval gunnery. The regular output of the Brashear works includes objective lenses for refracting telescopes, speculum metal gratings for spectroscopes, lenses for the same, and many other accessories of the noble science of astronomy. Near to Mr. Brashear's works is the Allegheny Observatory, where Professor Langley, now of the Smithsonian Institute, pursued the researches that made him famous, particularly in the line of solar observations. At the Allegheny Observatory, too, Professor James E. Keeler labored long and faithfully, and until called to the directorship of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, California. The Allegheny institution is part of the equipment of the Western University of Pennsylvania, whose fine buildings stand near the observatory. Within a few years, Pittsburghers and Alleghenians hope, a much larger observatory and telescope will be placed on the highest portion of Riverview Park, a place near the present observatory, and which in due time will be a rival of Pittsburgh's Schenley Park, in all that goes to make a splendid breathing place for the people. This park is as yet in its infancy, but it possesses



possibilities beyond even its handsome sister in Pittsburgh, and from its highest points superb views of the Ohio Valley can be obtained.

**A Railway Center**

As a railway center Pittsburgh reveals interesting peculiarities. Three valleys come together at this point, and inasmuch as the iron horse is not generally a hill climber, his highway to and from Pittsburgh must be in the natural rifts between the big hills of western Pennsylvania. (An exception is the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, taking advantage of small ravines, leads eastward by a winding course through the region between the Allegheny and Monongahela.) Hence the upper Ohio and the lower Allegheny and Monongahela rivers are bordered by single, double and triple lines of steel highways leading to all points of the compass, and making of Pittsburgh a railway wheel, whose hub is the city, spokes are steel rails, and the tire the boundaries of the Republic. Over these roads nearly forty million tons of freight pass annually in and out of the city, while passenger trains at the rate of one every two and a half minutes of the twenty-four hours come and go. Pittsburgh occupies a place supreme alone as producer of railway freight. In one year of the present decade the railway tonnage to and from *one* Pittsburgh concern (the Carnegie Steel Company) was within fifteen per cent. of the entire annual tonnage of the Illinois Central Railroad. A recent statement compiled from a report of the National



Association of Car Service Managers shows the movement of railroad cars for the year 1895, and which includes cars receiving and discharging cargoes in the territory of the association. This report shows that the Pittsburgh district exceeds that of any other commercial center, the figures being: Pittsburgh (cars during year) 1,504,036, as against 595,483 for New York and New Jersey, and 514,769 for Chicago. For 1896 the figures were: 1,423,230 cars for Pittsburgh, against 577,523 for New York, etc. Hence it is that the aim of every northern railway is to reach this wonderful center of commercial and shipping activity. The city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity is gridironed with railway tracks, and night and day immensely long trains arrive and depart. The incoming trains can be noted heavily loaded with the soft red ore from the Lake Superior regions and with limestone from various points. The outgoing trains are filled either with coal or coke, or with finished steel structural forms destined for eastern or western buildings. This phase of Pittsburgh's industrial life makes the city the home

of an army of railroad employees, a hardy, orderly class of men that make up a desirable and numerous part of the Iron City's population. Fourteen roads center in Pittsburgh, and Union Station, while not receiving all these, is a place of continual and tremendous activity. The latest accession to the list of Pittsburgh railways is also one that defies the usual rules hereabouts, not following a water course. This is the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie, recently completed. The boldness of the engineering feats embodied in its construction, whereby deep valleys are crossed by lofty bridges, and hill tops crossed through mighty cuts, renders this road an object of special interest. It is purely an ore and coal carrier for the Carnegie concerns, connecting Pittsburgh with Lake Erie, and is unique among railways in several respects.

**Rapid Transit**

That modern means of rapid transit, the electric car, is absolutely ubiquitous in Pittsburgh and her sister city, Allegheny. It is safe to assume that no city in this Republic has derived more benefits from the electric car than Pittsburgh. Her topography is such that a means of rapid, cheap and safe transit, surmounting the environing hills and passing beyond, was necessary to Pittsburgh's proper expansion. All these qualities are found in the "trolley" car, and the visitor will soon learn that this method of conveyance has triumphed over the steepest grades, and brought hitherto inaccessible areas into close communication with the business portions of the city. It is here urged that the visitors to our city fail not to use the trolley cars leading over the hills of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and into beautiful, thickly settled residence sections, whose existence would not be suspected, and which would not now exist but for the wonderful inventions that enable a car to be moved by a power at work miles away, generated by steam, instead of by a brace of weary horses hitched to the forward end. Pittsburgh was among the first of American cities to

discard the horse and mule and substitute therefor the cable as a means of rapid transit. The advent of the electric motor led to a prompt discarding, in turn, of the cable and the adoption of the "trolley," and to-day finds this the universal form of street car propulsion. The trolley lines extend to every point of the compass, and to distances varying from seven to sixteen miles from the Pittsburgh post office. There are nearly three hundred miles of track, substantially laid, and the cars are in most instances of the latest and most approved pattern. These are patronized literally by millions of passengers, insomuch that a decided reduction of fare has taken place on steam railways leading into districts penetrated by the trolley lines. The latter have been of special benefit to Pittsburgh's great army of well-paid mechanics, who by reason of their duties in great mills were hitherto obliged to make their homes near to the mills. The trolley has enabled these workers to live in the immediate suburbs, and these now reveal thousands of cosy residences occupied by the toiling beneficiaries of the ubiquitous "trolley" car. The visitor will note the stream of such cars that pass through some of the downtown thoroughfares. He will also be

impressed with the immense throngs of people that board these cars between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M., when it is almost impossible to obtain a seat in these vehicles. A feature of Pittsburgh is certainly its adoption of the electric car as a means of transit.

**A Glance at Allegheny**

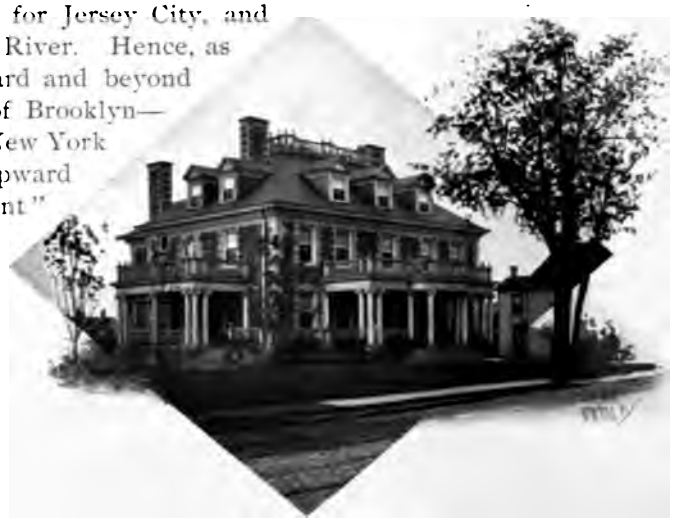
Space forbids adequate reference to the fair city of Allegheny, which, though virtually part and parcel of Pittsburgh, has so far maintained a separate corporate existence. Pittsburghers and Alleghenians alike hope for annexation, but as yet have not been able to settle the difficulties in the way. United, the population would be nearly half a million souls, and the "Greater Pittsburgh" would stand fifth in population among cities of the Union. As it is, Allegheny is a handsome city of over 100,000, with beautiful public buildings, charming parks in the very heart of the place, and another that will in due time become a rival of Pittsburgh's pride, Schenley Park. Between the two cities, which should be one, flows the Allegheny, crossed by bridges that range in architecture from the homely wooden veteran of past generations to the impressive steel structure, solid as bed rock and most pleasing to the eye. In Allegheny is found a noble building, the Carnegie Library and Music Hall, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, whose boyhood days were

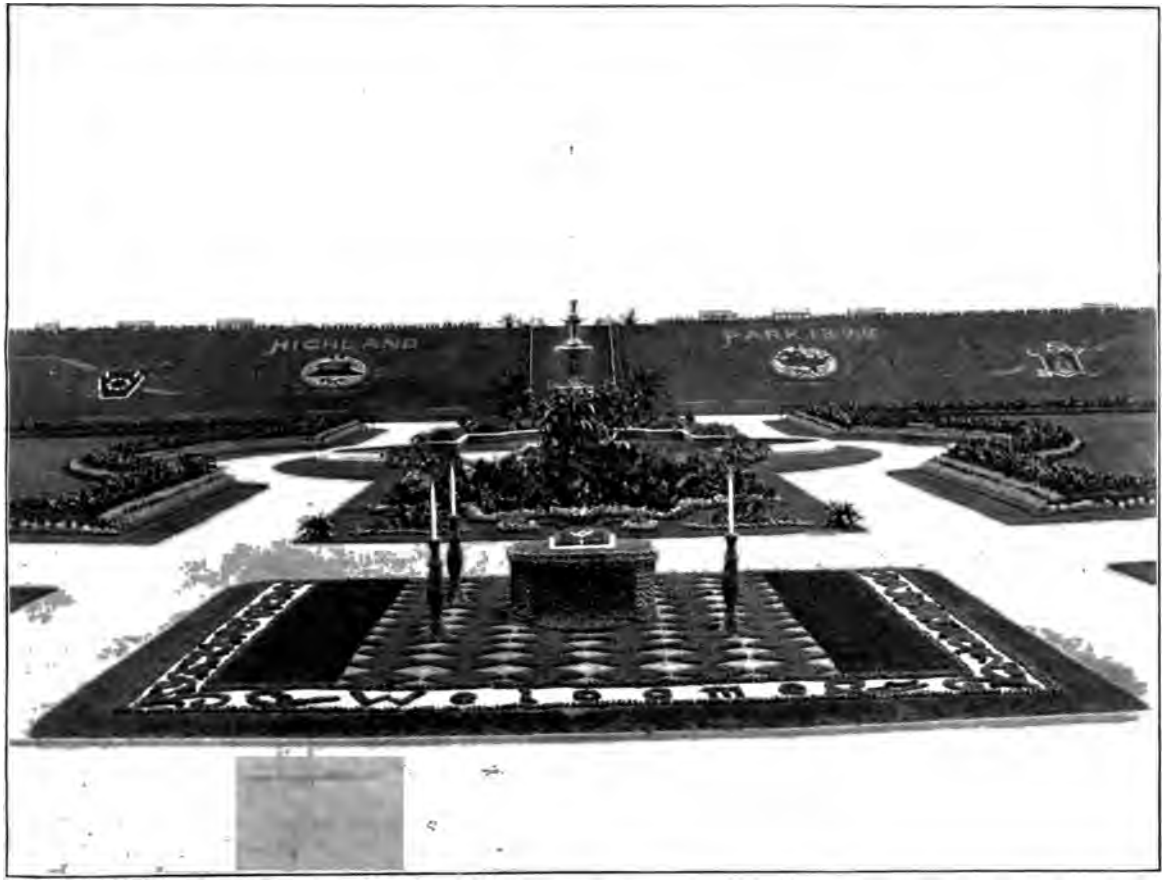

Carnegie Library and Music Hall, Allegheny

passed within a stone's throw of this handsome structure, the latter standing in the "Diamond" in the heart of the city. Surrounding this part of Allegheny on all sides are North, East, West and South parks, places of extreme beauty where fountains play and where trees, flowers and shrubs and velvety lawns become more beautiful every year. In "lower" Allegheny, which lies to the west of the central section, stands one of the most impressive buildings in western Pennsylvania, the Riverside penitentiary, which fronts the Ohio at Wood's Run. Opposite thereto is a historical place, McKee's Rocks, famous for its Indian mound. In 1897 this mound was thoroughly explored, yielding a rich harvest of prehistoric relics, indicating that the mound was a place of sepulcher for a race that has left little trace of its existence. The skeletons, pottery, shells, etc., found in this mound can be seen in the Carnegie Museum, Schenley Park. Throughout the adjacent region there has in past years been found ample evidence that Pittsburgh and its vicinity was the battleground of conflicting tribes of Indians.

The museum referred to contains collections of extreme interest, made up of flint arrowheads, rude pottery, stone implements, etc., gathered near the busy city which stands amid battlefields that long antedate the disastrous defeat of Braddock. The city of Allegheny has spread over and beyond the rampart of hills to the north and northwest. These are covered with pretty homes, and among these the trolley dashes and turns and climbs steep grades with ease, also crossing deep valleys on high bridges from which charming vistas greet the eye of the passenger. The city of Allegheny is certain to produce a most pleasing impression on the minds of our Conclave guests, despite the more impressive characteristics of Pittsburgh.

Returning from this excusable digression, some of the things which render Pittsburgh worthy of study may be briefly referred to. Those familiar with the topography of New York will trace an analogy between the metropolis and the Iron City. The East River is the Monongahela, and the "South Side" bears the relation to Pittsburgh which Brooklyn does to New York. Allegheny does this for Jersey City, and the Allegheny for the North River. Hence, as New York must grow upward and beyond Manhattan Island, or back of Brooklyn—now part of the "Greater" New York—so Pittsburgh expands upward (eastward) from the "Point" where the rivers unite. In the former instance this






Masonic Floral Emblems, Highland Park

growth is what has rendered the "East End" one of the finest residence districts of any city of the Republic. A dozen lines of trolley cars are ready at all hours of the day and night to carry the visitor to this region of beautiful homes, wherein wealth and taste are combined, and where so many houses are almost palatial. Here there are endless vistas of broad, handsome avenues lined with beautiful residences. Noble church edifices and queenly parks vary the scene and afford a vivid contrast to the lower-lying manufacturing sections of the city. The topography of the city of Pittsburgh is one that extends the greatest possibilities for scenic beauty. The almost perpendicular faces of the hills that line the Monongahela opposite lower Pittsburgh rise to an altitude of from four hundred to five hundred feet. Up these are built inclined planes that afford the passenger a novel sensation. From the top of these, prospects hard to equal in this country confront the eye. To enjoy such views at their best a Sunday should be taken, if possible, for then the air is least obscured by smoke. Back of this lofty rampart are outlying wards of the city, closely built, well paved and lighted, segregated cities in themselves, whose people breathe pure air and are still in close touch with the heart of the city. Out in the "East End" district the great hills are quite as lofty, but are reached by easier gradients and are yearly showing more improvements and a denser population.

**The East End**

Among the buildings in Pittsburgh worthy of special note are the following:

The court house of Allegheny County is readily distinguished by its lofty, massive yet graceful tower, whose campanile is three hundred feet above the Grant Street pavement. This building is one of the latest architectural monuments to that eminent man, the late H. H. Richardson, of Boston. It is built of granite, cost over two million dollars, and is connected by a daringly designed "bridge of sighs" with the jail building in Ross Street. Beyond this noble pile, and at the entrance to Schenley Park, stands the Carnegie Library building and Music Hall, erected at a cost to the munificent donor, Andrew Carnegie, of one million dollars. Its splendid reading rooms and library, and its lecture rooms and beautiful auditorium and noble organ, render it of priceless value to the people of Pittsburgh, to whom its privileges are

Carnegie's Gift to the City

Court House, Pittsburgh

rendered free by the princely endowment from Mr. Carnegie. The Government (post office) building is another handsome structure, in Smithfield Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. Its cost was $1,700,000, and it might be added that the Pittsburgh post office is among the very first in the United States in point of business done. The finest example of architecture among Pittsburgh's financial institutions is the Bank of Pittsburgh, midway between Wood and Market Streets on Fourth Avenue. This is the oldest of the city's banks and one of the most solid in the entire United States. Very fine public school and hospital buildings are to be seen throughout the two cities, and as for churches worthy of note architecturally, they are so numerous as to make it impossible to fittingly specify their attractions in the limits of this article.

Until quite recently Pittsburgh did not possess a public park worthy its wealth and population. But in 1889 the munificence of Mrs. Mary E. Schenley led to her giving the city a tract of over four hundred acres, admirably situated within the limits of Pittsburgh and close to two leading thoroughfares—Fifth Avenue and Forbes

Street. Subsequent additions brought the area to over five hundred acres. This tract now includes among its attractions the splendid Carnegie Library building, made possible and endowed by Andrew Carnegie; and the superb conservatory, given by Henry Phipps, Jr., and costing over $100,000. Our visitors will have ample opportunities for seeing what a decade has sufficed to evolve at Schenley Park. Next in size is Highland Park, at the outward terminus of Highland Avenue. Here a view of surpassing beauty and extent, a handsome Zoological Garden and aristocratic surroundings, form a delightful whole. Keeping pace with the public spirit of Mrs. Schenley, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Phipps, and Messrs. Magee, Flinn and Rhodes, Pittsburgh contributes liberally to the yearly

Schenley and other Parks

Carnegie Library and Music Hall, Pittsburgh

improvement and expense of these and smaller parks. A summer Sunday at Schenley Park will impress any observer with the fact that Pittsburghers of all grades of society, particularly "the people," appreciate their park privileges. Both the library and conservatory are "free to the people," and the latter is open on Sundays. Mr. Phipps also donated a fine conservatory to Allegheny, which stands in West Park.

Those interested in matters fluvial will see the great Chanoine movable dam at Davis Island, Bellevue station, seven miles down the Ohio. Its wickets are raised or lowered according to the stage of water, thus insuring navigable water all the year round along the wharves of the two cities. The locks of the Monongahela will also engage attention. This improvement dates back to 1840, and it was not until over half a century had passed that the United States Government purchased the series of locks, and tolls were forever abolished. Through the lower locks of the series the vast quantities of coal mined in this river and destined for shipment by water must pass.

Other Points of Interest

A building in itself plain and overshadowed by others, which yet must be full of associations for many visitors, is Old City Hall, on Market Street. Here, between 1861 and 1865, over four hundred thousand soldiers were entertained and fed

by the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee. Old soldiers all over the Union have pleasant recollections of this place.

Allegheny Cemetery is a lovely and restful place well worth a visit. It is easily reached, being within city limits and on the route of several car lines. In this place is the grave of a man whose life work is embodied in songs that will not die while human beings live and suffer. Stephen C. Foster, whose grave is in Allegheny Cemetery, was a native of Pittsburgh, and here he wrote some of his most famous songs, such as "Suwanee River" ("Old Folks at Home"), "Nelly Bly," "Ellen Bayne," "Old Dog Tray," etc.

**A Sweet Singer**

Along the thoroughfare leading to Allegheny Cemetery, and within a short distance of that beautiful City of the Dead, lies the area occupied by the Allegheny Arsenal. The venerable buildings have been the scene of active operations in at least three wars. Here were made and stored munitions of war during the conflict with Mexico, half a century ago; during the Civil War, and within the past few months, during the war with Spain. From the yards of this arsenal, in 1860, were hauled, by order of Secretary of War Floyd, large shells, ostensibly for storage in New Orleans. Before the shipment was completed, and while

Highland Park Entrance

the steamer was loading at the wharf, it was learned that Floyd's intention was to hand the material over to the Southern Confederacy, then scarcely born. Then ensued a scene which can never be forgotten by any who took part in the episode. A public meeting was held and a demand was made upon the authorities at Washington so emphatic as to lead to the countermanding of the order and the return of the shells to the arsenal. This was one of the earliest episodes of the great war, considerably antedating the firing upon Fort Sumter, and revealing the intense loyalty of the Pittsburgh people. The arsenal was, in September, 1862, the scene of a terrible explosion, which brought instant death to scores of employees. At present the grounds about the arsenal show pyramids of spherical shot and shell that have outlived their usefulness, and that must sooner or later find their way to the junk shop. During the War of the Rebellion, Pittsburgh was to the United States what the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Va., were to the Confederacy. Standing on the Allegheny River, at the foot of Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, were the Fort Pitt Iron Works. Here the great "Columbiads" of the time were made, besides the mortars used on the coast and in the

siege of Vicksburg, and thousands of tons of the round shells in vogue in those days.

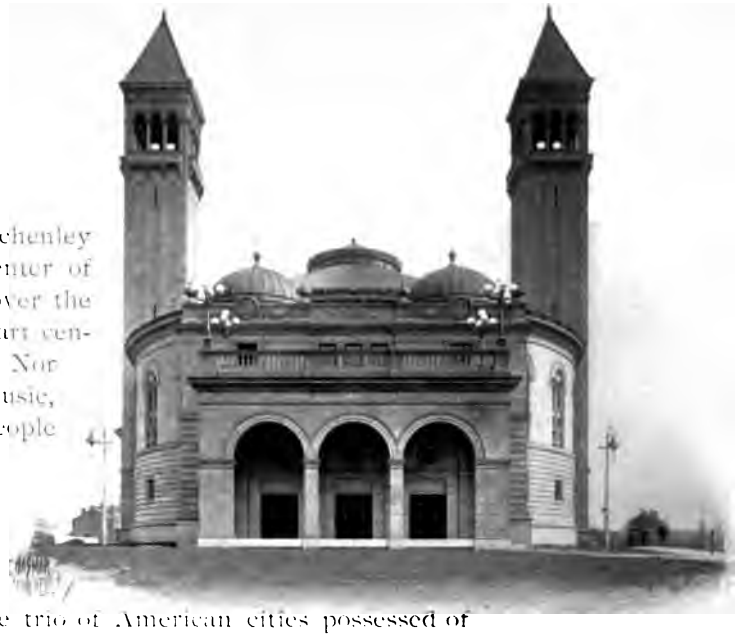
Close to the "Point" stand Pittsburgh's Exposition buildings, where in the fall of every year are held interesting exhibits. This is one of the most prosperous concerns of its kind in the country, and each year finds the displays more complete and the attendance larger.

A short distance out from Pittsburgh, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, may be visited an establishment of special interest. It is the works of the Firth-Sterling Steel Co., at Demmler Station. Here were made a large proportion of the conical steel projectiles used by the United States battleships during the war with Spain. A sight of a shell thirteen inches in diameter and four feet long conveys a realizing sense of the enormous destructive power of such a projectile. A trip to the establishment referred to would furnish object lessons of decided interest.

Art and Music

While nearly every trait of the city suggests the practical rather than the æsthetic, it should be stated that the arts and sciences find a congenial field amid the smoke and fires of Pittsburgh. Through the liberality of Mr. Carnegie, the Carnegie Art Institute has an annual income of $50,000. With this substantial basis it is possible to hold each year art exhibits of the highest importance, and to offer liberal prizes to American and other artists. This fall the third of these notable exhibitions will be held. The nucleus of a permanent gallery has been secured out of the fund mentioned, and the art gallery at

Phipps Conservatory, Schenley Park



the Carnegie building, Schenley Park, is becoming a center of art already known all over the Republic, as well as in art centers of the Old World. Nor is the "divine art," music, neglected by the busy people of Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, recently organized and maintained by subscriptions, places the Iron City among the trio of American cities possessed of a local orchestra. It is formed of fifty of the ablest musicians obtainable, and its concerts, given in Carnegie Music Hall, are listened to with the closest attention by large audiences. Free organ recitals on Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons, by Mr. Frederic Archer, are a recent addition to the higher education of the people, and the audiences assembled on these occasions, especially on Sunday afternoon, are such as to prove conclusively that the thrifty middle class of this great workshop appreciate the privileges made possible by Mr. Carnegie and his able co-workers.

Our visitors will see much to interest and impress, aside from the industrial features of Pittsburgh. They will, in particular, note the preponderance of men that throng the main downtown streets during the evening hours. These are those that toil in the mills during the day, the majority at large wages, being skilled workmen. Nowhere in the United States is skilled, intelligent labor better paid, a fact learned by the Congressional committee of investigation sent to Pittsburgh shortly after the great strike at Homestead and the unfortunate riots which the strike brought about. These men are the

backbone of the city's wealth. They and their families may be seen at the free concerts, or their sons may be seen in the Carnegie Library reading rooms, quiet, orderly, and making the most of their opportunities. Thus does Pittsburgh, with its 325,000 souls, its mighty industries, its wealth and its energy, represent a typical American city, well worthy of close study.

There are larger cities in our land than Pittsburgh; there are fairer and possibly cleaner ones. But there are none wherein the warm heart of hospitality and good will for her Knightly guests can glow more strongly and brightly than here at the head of the Ohio; as warmly and as brightly as her countless fires, and as ceaselessly.


TRIENNIAL
CONCLAVE
GRAND ENCAMPMENT
KNIGHTS
TEMPLAR
U.S.A.

# The General Committee of Arrangements

for the

27th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States

At the Forty-first Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, held in Pittsburgh, May 21, 1894, the following petition was presented, viz.:

"*To the R. E. Grand Commander and Eminent Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery, K. T. of Pennsylvania.*

"DEAR SIRS: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held this day, the following resolution was adopted and unanimously approved:

"*Whereas*, The national governing body of Knights Templar of the United States will hold its Triennial Session in the city of Boston in 1895;

"*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh respectfully solicits the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, to request the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States to select this city as the place of holding its Triennial Session in 1898."

Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Grand Commandery, viz.:

"*Be it Resolved*, By the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania, that this Grand Commandery earnestly and cordially invites the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States to accept the said invitation, and select and fix the city of Pittsburgh as the place for holding its Triennial Conclave in 1898.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Commandery assures the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of an earnest and cordial reception of them by the citizens and Knights Templar of said city, and by all persons interested in promoting the welfare of our Order."

The matter of conducting the preliminary work necessary to bring the subject properly to the attention of the officers and members of the Grand Encampment was assumed by the five subordinate Commanderies located in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and a central committee of fifteen Knights Templar—three from each of the subordinate Commanderies—was appointed.

How well this committee did their work is best told by the following extract from the report of the committee on next place of meeting of the Grand Encampment, viz.:

"That they have had the same under consideration, and from the generous offers made by the Knights Templar of the Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania and the citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, have unanimously agreed to recommend the city of Pittsburgh as the place for holding the next Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, and offer the following:

"*Resolved*, That the next Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment be called to meet in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the second Tuesday in October, A. D. 1898."

At the Forty-third Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, held in the city of Scranton, May 26, 1896, R. E. Sir Irving P. Wanger, Past Grand Commander, offered the following resolution, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That the first four officers of this Grand Commandery, and the Committee appointed by the Commanderies stationed at Pittsburgh and Allegheny, be appointed a General Committee of Arrangements for the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to be held in 1898."

This being seconded by R. E. Sir James H. Codding, Past Grand Commander, it was unanimously adopted.

The General Committee of Arrangements thus appointed by the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania consists of the following-named Sir Knights:

R. E. Sir Henry H. Kuhn, Grand Commander;
V. E. Sir James B. Youngson, Deputy Grand Commander;
E. Sir Augustus H. Schmehl, Grand Generalissimo;
E. Sir Thomas F. Penman, Grand Captain-General;

E. Sir James S. McKean,
Sir H. D. W. English,
Sir Arthur B. Wigley,
R. E. Sir Lee S. Smith,
E. Sir William R. Heckert,
E. Sir James E. Stevenson,
E. Sir Alfred S. Bishop,
E. Sir William S. Brown,
E. Sir Charles P. Walker,
E. Sir Thomas W. Irwin,
E. Sir Daniel Ashworth,
Sir Winfield W. Colville,
E. Sir Alexander M. Kleffel,
E. Sir William J. Dilhl,
E. Sir Robert B. Ward.

In accordance with the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Executive Committee, Sir Christopher L. Magee was elected Executive Manager, and by unanimous resolution Sir Edward M. Bigelow was added to the Committee as an honorary member.

The Committee named above have earnestly endeavored to fulfill the duties incumbent upon them in such a manner as to furnish to the Knights Templar attending the 27th Triennial Conclave the fullest measure of enjoyment.

It is not given to man to *command* success, but we beg our beloved *Fraters* to believe that our errors have been of the head and not of the heart, and trust that they will spread the broad mantle of charity over our shortcomings.


Officers of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Pennsylvania

E. Sir William S. Brown
Treasurer

R. E. Sir Lee S. Smith
Chairman

E. Sir James E. Stevenson
Secretary

Officers of the Executive Committee

E. Sir Daniel Ashworth, No. 59
Chairman of Committee on General Headquarters

E. Sir William J. Diehl, No. 72
Chairman of Com. on Hotels and Accommodations

Sir Edward M. Bigelow, No. 48
Honorary Member of Executive Committee

Sir Arthur B. Wigley, No. 1
Chairman of Committee on Reception

Sir H. D. W. English, No. 1

E. Sir Robert B. Ward, No. 72
Chairman of Committee on Printing

E. Sir James S. McKean, No. 1
Chairman of Committee on Finance

E. Sir Alexander M. Keppel, No. 72
Chairman of Committee on Decoration and Illumination

E. Sir Charles P. Walker, No. 48
Chairman of Com. on Press

Sir Winfield W. Colville, No. 59
Chairman of Committee on Transportation

E. Sir William R. Heckert, No. 35
Chairman of Committee on Parade and Review

Sir Christopher L. Magee, No. 48
Executive Manager

E. Sir Thomas W. Irwin, No. 59
Chairman of Medical Committee

E. Sir Alfred S. Bishop, No. 48
Chairman of Committee on Badges

E. Sir James B. Youngson, No. 1
Chairman of Committee on Entertainment

# Templary

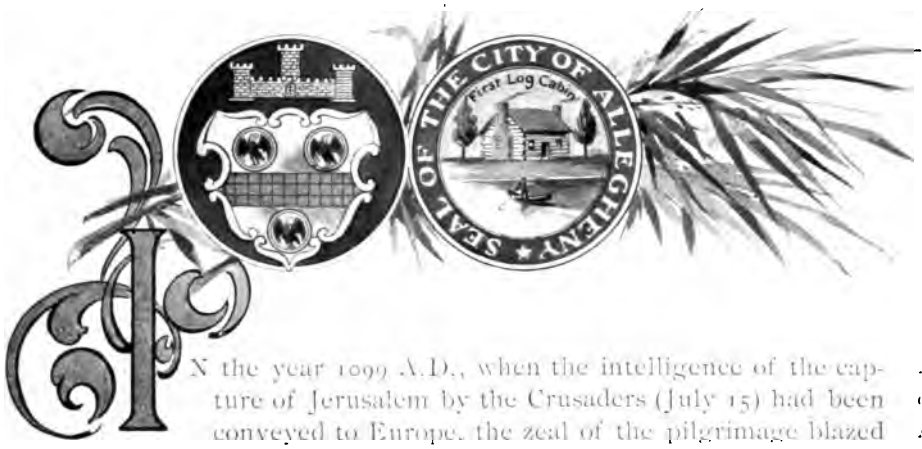
*NO originality of thought or diction is claimed for the annexed sketch of Knight Templary; the aim has been to present a connected and continuous statement of Templary from the earliest period to the present time, and as it exists in the United States.*

Authorities Quoted

*The matter contained herein is wholly a compilation from the writings of eminent Masonic students, and has been made from such works as "Addison's Knights Templars," "Gould's History of Freemasonry," "Masonry and Concordant Orders," and from the writings of Frederic Speed, Robert Macoy, Past Grand Master James H. Hopkins, and from reports which have, from time to time, been made to the Grand Encampment by other eminent and able members thereof, and from other recognized Masonic and Templar authorities.*

*The name of the writer quoted has been given wherever it has been found practicable; the aim has also been to give due credit where extracts have been made from published books.*

*The seeker after more complete information is referred to the publications herein mentioned, and to the published proceedings of the Grand Encampment.*




A Brief History of the Ancient Templars

IN the year 1099 A.D., when the intelligence of the capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders (July 15) had been conveyed to Europe, the zeal of the pilgrimage blazed forth with almost incredible fierceness. It had gathered intensity during the interval of its suppression by the Saracens five years before, and now all classes, of all nations and of both sexes, old men and children, virgins and matrons, thinking the road then open and the journey practicable, pressed forward toward the Holy City. The infidels had indeed been driven out of Jerusalem, but not out of Palestine. The passes of the mountains bordering the sea coast were infested by warlike bands of fugitive Moslems, who maintained themselves in the innumerable caverns with which the country abounds, or on the trackless deserts east and south of Judea, came forth upon the high roads, cut off the communication between Jerusalem and the seaports, and revenged themselves for the loss of their habitations and property by the indiscriminate pillage of all travelers; and the pilgrims, consequently, when they approached the Holy City, were exposed to almost daily hostility, to plunder, and to death.

Pilgrimages to the Holy Shrine

To alleviate the dangers and distress to which they were exposed by these implacable foes, to guard the honor of the saintly virgins and matrons, and to protect the gray hairs of the venerable palmer, nine noble Knights, each of whom had greatly distinguished himself in the assault upon Jerusalem, formed a holy Brotherhood in arms, and in the year 1113 A. D. entered into a solemn compact to clear the highways and protect pilgrims through the passes and defiles of the mountains leading to the Holy City. Their names are thus given by reputable authorities: 1, Hugh de Payens; 2, Godfrey de St. Aldemar; 3, Roral; 4, Gondemar; 5, Godfrey Bisol; 6, Payens de Montidier; 7, Archibald de St. Aman; 8, Andrew de Montbar; 9, the Count de Provence. Warmed with the religious and military fervor of the day, and animated by the sacredness of the cause to which they had devoted their lives, they called themselves the "Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Jesus." They elected as their first Grand Master that true Knight Sir Hugh de Payens; uniting within themselves the two most popular qualities of the age, devotion and valor, and exercising those attributes in the most popular of all enterprises of that period, they speedily acquired a famous reputation.

The Original Nine

At first, we are told, they had no church and no particular place of abode, but in the year 1118, nineteen years after the conquest of Jerusalem by the Crusaders, they had rendered such good and acceptable service to the Christians that Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem, granted them a permanent place of habitation within the sacred inclosure of the Temple on Mount Moriah, amid those holy and magnificent structures which were then exhibited as the outbuildings of the Temple of Solomon, whence the Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Jesus Christ came henceforth to be known by the name of The Knighthood of The Temple of Solomon, or, more briefly, Knights Templars.

Origin of the Name Knights Templars

Warren La Rue Thomas

Grand Master, 1895 to 1898

King Baldwin, the Patriarch, and the Prelates of Jerusalem, and the Barons of the Latin Kingdom, assigned them various gifts and revenues for their maintenance and support, and the order being now settled in a regular place of abode, the Knights soon began to entertain more extended views and to seek a larger theatre for the exercise of their holy profession. The first aim and objects of the Knights Templars had been, as before mentioned, to protect the poor pilgrims on their journey backward and forward from the coast to Jerusalem. But as the hostile tribes of the Moslem, which everywhere surrounded the Latin Kingdom, were gradually recovering from the terror into which they had been plunged by the successful and exterminating warfare of the first Crusaders, and were assuming an aggressive and threatening attitude, it was determined that the Holy Warriors of the Temple should, in addition to the protection of pilgrims, make the defence of the Christian Kingdom, and of Jerusalem, of the Eastern Church, and of all the Holy Places, a part of their particular profession. The two most distinguished members of the fraternity were Hugh de Payens and Godfrey de St. Aldemar, or St. Omer, two valiant soldiers of the Cross, who had fought with great credit and renown at the siege of Jerusalem in 1099. Hugh de Payens was chosen in 1113 by the Knights to be the Superior of the new religio-military society, with the title of Master of the Temple, afterward Grand Master, and he has consequently generally been called the founder of the Order.

Aim and Objects of the Templars

De Payens Elected Grand Master

It was not long before the fame of these new allies of the Cross and Church of Christ had spread over Europe. The junior scions of noble houses in all parts of Christendom soon sought incorporation into so distinguished an order, which from its start received none but those whose social standing entitled them to consideration.

That which in its origin was somewhat of the nature of a

rural police at length became, through fortuitous circumstances and from the nature and needs of the society of the age, one of the most powerful organizations the world has ever known. Manors, castles and treasure were lavished upon them; in rank and influence they became second to none; they were the almoners of monarchs, and their possessions yielded revenues that exceeded the income of kings.

Beginning of their Downfall

Their prosperity begat arrogance, and brought corruption among themselves, while their great possessions incited the cupidity of the rulers of the countries over which they had dispersed themselves. The Kings of England and France and Pope Clement V unitedly conspired and individually seized the vast treasures of the Order; crimes of an unparalleled character were invented and imputed to the Order, and finally, on the

Death of De Molay

18th of March, 1313, Jacques de Molay, the Grand Master, was burned at the stake; and thus was overthrown that once powerful Order, which has been spoken of as "the bulwarks of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem during the short period of its existence, and the last band of Europe's host to contend for the possession of Palestine."—*Addison's Knights Templars.*

To the vows of the monks, and the austere life of the convent, they added the discipline of the camp and the stern duties of military life, thus blending the fine vocation of the sword and lance with the holy zeal and body-bending toil of a poor brotherhood. Their story excites in us emotions of admiration for their constancy and courage, and sincere pity for their unmerited and cruel fate.

Modern Templary

In the earlier years it was universally held by the members of the "American" Order of the Temple that their system had been handed down in unbroken succession from the Order of Christian Knights, whose history is briefly outlined above.

Connection with Masonic Templary

Masonic writers and historians, whose utterances are entitled to respect, have, however, long ago repudiated the

theory that the Templary of our day is a legitimate offshoot from that of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. Templary, as well as Masonry, religion and history, has its myths, and the connection of modern with ancient Templarism is one of them.

Opinions of Eminent Masonic Historians

D. Murray Lyon, of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; William James Hughan, of the Grand Lodge of England; Robert Freke Gould, author of "Gould's History of Freemasonry," and eminent students and Masonic writers in our own country have decided, after the most patient research among all known records, that no authority exists for such a claim; and, in addition to all that can be known on the subject, there is sufficient internal evidence in the system itself to render the theory of such an origin very doubtful.

"The Masonic Knights Templar of the eighteenth century, and since, have no connection with the earlier body, and never had. Bodies of Knights Templar, in connection with the craft, came on the scene in the first half of the last century. The origin of Masonic Templary is unknown."—*Hughan.*

"The theory that the chivalric Templar Order, on their persecution and dispersion, took refuge in the Masonic body is but one of the fabulous traditions of the past. There is not the slightest historical foundation for the statement that members of the dispersed Templars, after their suppression in 1314, became Freemasons. It is but one of the fabrications of modern Masonic tradition to account for the amalgamation of Templary with Masonry, and is totally opposed to historic facts. It is not even probable that the proud and haughty nobles of that age, from which class the Templars' Order was selected, would engraft themselves upon a society of mere mechanics when all the great military orders in Europe were open to them, and who would be only too glad to receive into their ranks so renowned a military body as the chivalry of the Templars."—*W. J. B. McLeod Moore* (*Canada*).

Sir James H. Hopkins made a report to the Grand Encampment, giving an account of his investigations into this subject while in Europe, and among other things he said: "I made an anxious effort to learn the origin of the connection between Freemasonry and the Orders of the Christian Knighthood. The most eminent scholars whose writings I could procure, and the most learned with whom I had the opportunity to converse, have failed to clear away the mists of uncertainty which envelop this interesting subject."

Sir Knight T. S. Parvin, formerly Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, says: "The theory that the Templary of our day is a legitimate offshoot from that of the Christian Knights, although a beautiful and popular idea, will have to be abandoned as quite untenable on historic grounds. The conclusion we arrive at, after due consideration of the slight evidence in its favor, is that the Masonic Templary of to-day has no connection whatever with the Templars of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries."

Masonry in America

The American Masonic system is a growth the germ of which is to be found in the older Masonry of the Motherland. The American scion differs in many particulars from the parent stock from which it was propagated, and it can hardly be said to be a reproduction of the original plant; at most, it is but a species of the same genus. The several degrees came to this country in a greatly modified form from that in which they are now to be found. The work of elaboration and embellishment began at a very early date, and it is difficult to trace its development, which may be said to have culminated when Thomas Smith Webb's career as a Masonic luminary was at its meridian height.

Difficulty of Tracing the True History

The task of discovering and bringing to light the true history of the Fraternity, which has so long lain buried in darkness among the rubbish of the Temple, which has accumulated

Deputy Grand Master 1895 to 1898

with the years of its growth, is rendered exceedingly difficult, owing to the extreme reluctance with which Masons formerly committed to writing even the most trivial matters relating to the Craft. Even in this age, when new discoveries are being constantly brought to light, it is far too frequently held to be treason to the cause to expose to the eyes of the "profane" the truth of history, so far as it relates to the Masonic Institution; but, regardless of the ignorant pretensions of those who still teach that the Master Mason's degree originated and was formerly conferred in the Sanctum Sanctorum of King Solomon's Temple, and that the Templars of this year of grace are the lineal descendants of those who fought for the recovery of the Holy Sepulcher, one myth after another has vanished, until we no longer hesitate to commit to writing the averment that, with scarcely an exception, the ritual of every Masonic degree now produced in the United States originated, or was elaborated, since the American Revolution. The admission of this fact does not in the least degree detract from the dignity, high character or claim to an ancient origin of the institution itself.—*Masonry and Concordant Orders.*

Templary in the United States

It would be a waste of effort to trace up the introduction of Knight Templary into the United States. It is no question of legitimate Masonic history. That the system came within the term "unorganized Masonry" until the present century is too evident for argument. A few Sir Knights, having received the orders in Scotland, Ireland or elsewhere, met together by appointment in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, etc., in a retired place, and first testing each other by diploma and unwritten evidence, would make no scruple of organizing themselves for the time being into an Encampment or Conclave, and assume control of territorial jurisdiction, confer the orders, elect officers, issue certificates, etc. If this is not the history of the introduction of Knight Templary upon this

No Authentic Records

continent, there is no better, we regret to be compelled to say, at our command.

Nor is it derogatory to the legitimacy of the succession, or the merits of the system of Templary, to admit this conclusion, for in this manner only could Free Masonry itself have been extended from the date of its origin to the organization of the Grand Lodge of England A. D. 1717. Prior to that period there was no Grand Lodge, or central organization, that possessed the authority to issue warrants. There was no such thing in existence as a Lodge Warrant, hailing from such central organization. A proper number of Masons had an inherent right to assemble in a secure place, apply the essential tests to each other, open a Lodge and initiate, pass and raise worthy applicants. This is all that can be said of Knight Templary up to a very recent period. It is all that can be said of the spread of any branch of Masonry, however important or consequential it may now be esteemed. Much labor has been expended by one writer to establish the fact that an Encampment of Knights Templar was worked in Philadelphia before 1790. Another eminent writer has endeavored to prove that an Encampment was worked in South Carolina as early as 1780. Both of these things are probable, but the facts are of no importance in point of history. There was no Templar organization in the world at that time authorized to grant warrants for Encampments. Sir Knights anywhere in the United States could meet, and probably did meet, as we have said, and increase their numbers by inherent right, keeping no records, although possibly granting certificates.—*Robert Macoy.*

No Central Masonic Authority Prior to 1717

Early Organizations Self-constituted

Previous to the independence of the United States there existed no separate Templar bodies. The Templar ceremony was practiced to some extent, "under the sanction of the warrant" of "Blue" lodges, by which statement this writer understands, as a result of his investigations upon the subject,

Templar Ceremony under Lodge Warrants

that it was formerly the practice of those persons who were in possession of the degree to assemble in some lodge-room, whether the one of which they were members or not does not appear, and then and there proceed with the ceremony of Knighting a Templar; the organization in every instance seems to have been self-created and temporary in its character.—*Speed.*

First Written Record of the Templar Degree

St. Andrew's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, of Boston, Massachusetts, then St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held its first recorded meeting August 28, 1769, in Masons' Hall, Boston, and the record of that meeting contains the first account of the conferring of the degree of Knight Templar that has been discovered, either in this country or Great Britain. It is in these words:

Record

> "Brother William Davis came before the lodge, begging to have and receive the parts belonging to the Royal Arch Masons, . . . and he was accordingly made by receiving the four steps, that of Excellent, Super Excellent, Royal Arch and Knight Templar."

Of course the grade of Knight Templar must have been known, and must have been conferred in lodges, prior to that date, as it must be manifest that St. Andrew's Lodge did not fabricate the degree and add it to their system in 1769. By the foregoing minute it would seem that the degree or grade of Knight Templar was considered as being a part of the Royal Arch grade, or as belonging to that system.—*Anonymous.*

Source of the Ceremony Unknown

Whence the ceremony was obtained, or of what it consisted, is a mere matter of conjecture. It will be observed that the Red Cross Order is not named in the list of degrees conferred. The records of Kilwinning Lodge, Ireland, warranted October 8, 1779, show that its charter was used as the authority for conferring the Royal Arch, Knight Templar and Rose Croix degrees, as early as 1782; but the Red Cross and the Rose Croix are two different degrees, and should not be confounded.

Possibly from Lodges Working in the British Army

It is possible that the degree of Knight Templar was conferred, in numerous instances, in military and possibly other lodges, prior to the end of the Revolutionary period; but if so there is, so far as we are aware, no existing credible evidence of that fact, and even if it were true that such was the case, the mode and manner in which it was done was so irregular, in the light of modern Masonic teachings, that the bare record would be of but little value to the Masonic student.

American Masonic System

The degrees embraced in the American schedule are those of Companion of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta. That of the Red Cross is not embraced in that of the English, European, or Canadian Preceptories, except that it is permitted in Canada to communicate it in order to qualify our Canadian *Fraters* to visit American bodies. This degree has a curious and unsatisfactory way of appearing and disappearing in the earlier records of Templar bodies. It is mentioned in the diploma which is relied upon to establish the conferring of the Templar Degrees by St. Andrew's Lodge, at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1783.—*Frederic Speed.*

First Appearance of the Red Cross

The diploma is in these words (fac-simile on opposite page):

South Carolina Diploma

"We, the High Priests, Captain Commandant of the Red Cross, and Captain General of the Most Holy and Invincible Order of Knights Templars of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Masons, held in Charleston, South Carolina, under charter from the Grand Lodge of the Southern District of North America, do hereby certify that our trusty and well-beloved brother, Sir Henry Beaumont, hath passed the Chair, been raised to the sublime degrees of an Excellent, Super Excellent, Royal Arch Mason, Knight of the Red Cross, and a Knight of that most Holy, Invincible, and Magnanimous Order of Knights Templars, Knights Hospitallers, Knights of Rhodes, and of Malta, which several Orders are above delineated; and he, having conducted himself like a true and faithful brother, we affectionately recommend him to all the Fraternity of Ancient Masons around the globe wherever assembled.

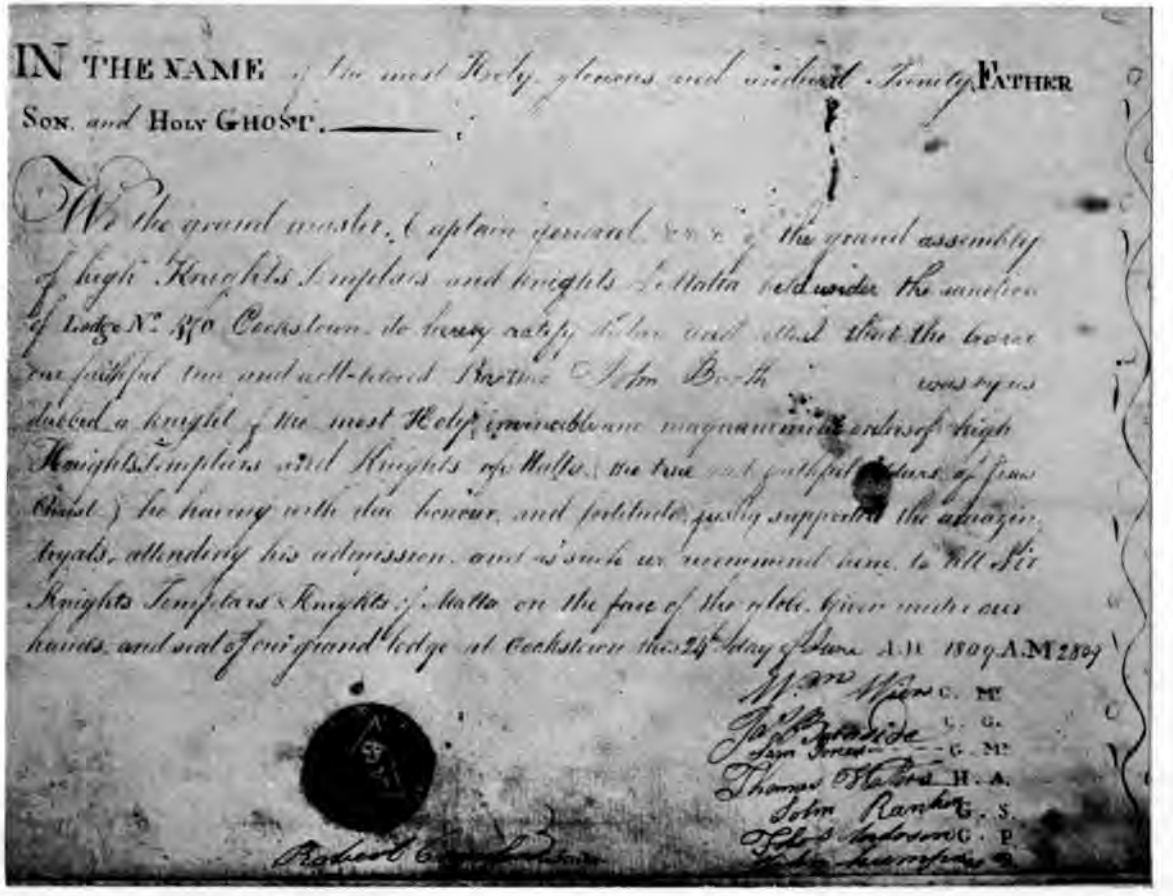
"Given under our hands, and the seal of our Lodge, this first day of August, 5783, and of Malta, 3517.

"GEORGE CARTER, Capt. Gen'l. "WM. NISBET, 2nd King.
"THOS. PASHLEY, 1st King. "RD. MASON, Recorder."

We the High Priest, Cav.m Commandant of the Red Cross and Cav.m General of that Most Holy and ever made mistery Knights Templars of St. Andrews Lodge N.o 1. Ancient Masons held in Charlestown South Carolina Under Charter from the Grand Lodge of the Southern District of North America Do hereby Certify that the Brave our Trusty and Well Beloved Br.r Sir Henry Beaumont hath passed the Chair been raised to the Sublime Degree of Worshipfull and super Excellent Royal Arch Mason, Knight of the Red Cross and a Knight of that Most Holy Invincible and Magnanimous order of Knights Templars, Knights Hospitlar, Knight of Rhodes and of Malta, which Several Orders are above enumerated, and he having Conducted himself like a true and faithfull Brother we affectionately recommend him to all the Fraternity of Ancient Masons round the Globe wherever dispersed.

Given under our hands and Seals of our Lodge this 1 day of August Anno Domini Two thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Seven and of Malta 3517

Fra. Cayhew Capt.n Gen.l
Mr. Pasteur 1st King
H. Mabbett 2nd King
R. Hutty Recorder



IN THE NAME of the most Holy, glorious and undivided Trinity, FATHER SON, and HOLY GHOST. ——

We the grand master, Captain general &c &c of the grand assembly of high Knights Templars and knights of Malta held under the sanction of Lodge N° 370 Cookstown do hereby ratify & confirm and attest that the brave true faithful and well-beloved Brother John Booth was by us dubbed a knight of the most Holy, invincible and magnanimous order of high Knights Templars and Knights of Malta, the true and faithful soldiers of Jesus Christ; he having with due honour and fortitude justly supported the arduous trials attendant on his admission, and as such we recommend him to all Sir Knights Templars & Knights of Malta on the face of the globe. Given under our hands and seal of our grand lodge at Cookstown this 24th day of June A.D. 1809 A.M. 2809

Wm Wilson G. M.
Jos. Ashmore G. G.
Sam Forest G. M.
Thomas Hatrick H. A.
John Rankin G. S.
Jas Anderson G. P.
Robert [illegible]

Prior to the discovery of this diploma, the Red Cross degree was regarded as having been manufactured by Webb and his associates from the degree of Knights of the East or Sword of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. The degree is not enumerated among those conferred upon Brother Wm. Davis, in St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, now Chapter, at Boston, in 1769. In 1797, however, that body "voted that the Knights of the Red Cross, by Brother Benj. Hurd, Jr., be and they are hereby permitted to make their records in the Book of the Chapter," a privilege which was not availed of. Boston Council was established in the year 1802, and King Darius Council, of Portland, in 1805, and thereafter the degree seems to have been regularly worked.

Degree Commonly Imputed to Webb

If the ceremony called "Red Cross," mentioned in the South Carolina diploma, and a vote of St. Andrew's Chapter before referred to, was identical with that practiced in Boston and King Darius Councils, and enumerated in the minutes of the meeting at which St. John's Commandery, of Providence, Rhode Island, was organized, then it is clear that the degree is not the work of Webb, who was not a Knight Templar at the time the permission to record their proceedings in the minute book of St. Andrew's Chapter was given. Webb is said to have had the Templar Orders conferred upon him in Philadelphia about 1802. It is possible that changes were introduced by Webb, but the tradition that he was the originator must yield, as other myths of Masonry have done, before the researches of the historians of Masonry; but before Webb's claims to paternity are set aside it must be considered that an entirely dissimilar degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, that of the Rose Croix, has, through ignorance, frequently been spoken of as the Red Cross, and it is barely possible that the Red Cross referred to in the Charleston diploma, and Massachusetts record, was not identical with the ceremony founded upon the Persian

Webb not the Originator

He Preserved and Propagated It

legend. This much, at least, is to be said: before the era of Webb the degree was little known and rarely practiced, and it is to him that we are indebted for its preservation and propagation as a part of the American Templar system.

The Templar Ceremony

It has been before noted that the Templar ceremony was practiced in an irregular, sporadic manner "under the sanction of the warrant" of "Blue" lodges. It is probably impossible to fix the date or place of its introduction into the United States, but it is certain that it did not come under the sanction of a warrant or dispensation from any Masonic power, for none such existed anywhere, at that time, having control of the degree. Doubtless it came as the so-called side degrees of the present day came. One being in possession of a degree called to his assistance the requisite number of others having the degree, who, meeting in a lodge room, and having present its warrant, proceeded to make a Templar or Templars, as the case might be, and, the ceremony being ended, they dissolved, never to meet again. In the course of time, when Templars became more numerous, an occasional attempt was made to make a record of these irregular proceedings; and occasionally diplomas were issued, some of which, having come down to the present time, are exhibited as testimony of the assumed fact that there were "regularly" existing Templar bodies in those days. The ritual of the Templar degree does not appear to have undergone the rehabilitating process to which other degrees of Masonry were subjected, and while changes were undoubtedly made, either by accident or design, it is said to be substantially in accord with that of our English *Fratres*.

Date of Introduction Unknown

From the close of the Revolutionary War until about the year 1816, when the Grand Encampment was formed, Masonry, like the country, was in a transitionary state. The so-called "higher degrees," which had previously been conferred under

the sanction of lodge warrants, now began to be worked by regularly constituted bodies. Chapters and Encampments began to be organized upon a permanent basis, and, as they attracted more attention, a ritualistic development was inaugurated. As in the ante-Revolutionary period, for most of the time there was no governing power over the Templar degree, and each body, as it came into existence, was self-created and independent of all others. Few of these organizations have continued until the present time, and still fewer have left any records of the earlier years of their existence. As time passed on, and these occasional gatherings became more frequent, when the number of Templars had increased sufficiently, and more permanent organizations began to be made, out of these emergency bodies grew permanent ones. —*Frederic Speed.*

**Better Organizations now Appear**

The history of the organization of the Grand (formerly General Grand) Encampment, as found in the reprint of the proceedings, 1816-1856, is quite brief and unsatisfactory. The following is an exact transcript from the manuscript on file in the office of the Grand Recorder:

**General Grand Encampment**

"At a convention holden at Masons' Hall, in the city of New York, on the 26th and 21st June, 1816, consisting of Delegates or Knights Companions from eight Councils and Encampments of Knights Templars and Appendant Orders, viz

**Copy of First Record**

Boston Encampment ..... Boston,
St. John's Encampment ..... Providence,
Ancient Encampment ..... New York,
Temple Encampment ..... Albany,
Montgomery Encampment ..... Stillwater,
St. Paul's Encampment ..... Newburyport,
Newport Encampment ..... Newport,
Darius Council ..... Portland,

the following Constitution was adopted, formed and ratified. [Here follows the Constitution, of which the following is Art. 1.]

"There shall be a General Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders for the United States of America, which shall

consist of [here are enumerated the General Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers] and the Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Generalissimos and Grand Captain Generals of all such State Grand Encampments as may be instituted or holden by virtue of this Constitution; and the said enumerated officers, or their proxies, shall be the only members and voters in the said General Grand Encampment.

"The General Grand Encampment then proceed to the choice of officers, and the following Officers were elected, to continue until the third Thursday in September, A. D. 1819.

First General Grand Officers

| | |
|---|---|
| DeWitt Clinton | General Grand Master. |
| Thomas Smith Webb | Deputy General Grand Master. |
| Henry Fowle | General Grand Generalissimo. |
| Ezra Ames | General Grand Captain General. |
| Rev. Paul Dean | General Grand Prelate. |
| Martin Hoffman | General Grand Senior Warden. |
| John Carlisle | General Grand Junior Warden. |
| Peter Grinnell | General Grand Treasurer. |
| John J. Loring | General Grand Recorder. |
| Thomas Lowndes | General Grand Warder. |
| John Snow | General Grand Standard Bearer. |
| Jona Schieffelin | General Grand Sword Bearer. |

"The General Grand Encampment then adjourned to meet at New York on the third Thursday in September, A. D. 1819.

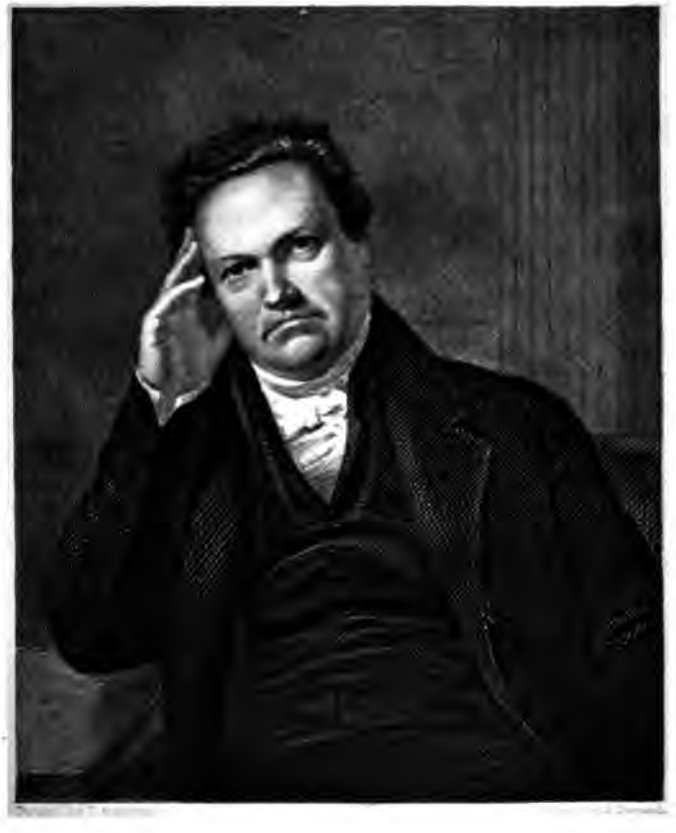
"Attest,

(Signed) "JOHN J. LORING, *G. G. Recorder.*"

—*Reprint of Gr. Enc. 1816 to 1856.*

Encampments not Included

This remarkable record was first printed in 1859, and was the occasion of much controversy, which only came to an end when it was discovered to be wholly inaccurate. In addition to the Encampments named, there were at that time five others existing under the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, viz.: No. 1, of Philadelphia; No. 2, of Pittsburgh; Rising Sun, of New York; Washington, No. 1, of Wilmington; Maryland, No. 1, of Baltimore; and South Carolina Encampment, of Charleston, which ones did not participate.—*Speed.*



Patrick Henry

The official minutes declare that the delegates from eight different Councils and Encampments, therein specified, met in New York on June 20th and 21st, 1816, and formed the General Grand Encampment.

Record not Accurate

Diligent search has been made by eminent Masonic students for the records of the different subordinates mentioned. Some of them cannot be found of a date early enough to throw any light on the subject; and of those still preserved there is no mention of the appointment of any delegates for the purpose named, nor any action indicating that the Council or Encampment had any part in the work. The absence of any positive affirmative minute in a matter of such importance is strong evidence that no such participation was had. But there exists not only negative proof that the subordinate bodies sent no delegates to the Convention, but direct evidence that they did not.—*Pro. Gr. Enc. 1889.*

Formed by Four Knights

The record is inaccurate in that it sets forth that the General Grand Encampment was organized by a convention "consisting of delegates from eight Councils and Encampments," when, in point of fact, it was organized by four Knights representing two Grand Encampments.

"That Grand Body (General Grand Encampment) was established by a convention of delegates from the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and of New York, which convention was composed of only four Knights, viz., Sir Thomas Smith Webb, Sir Henry Fowle, Sir John Snow, Sir Thomas Lounds."—*William S. Gardiner.*

Credentials of Webb, Fowle and Snow

Sir Knights Webb, Fowle and Snow had been appointed, by resolution of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as delegates to "meet and confer with any or all other Grand Encampments upon the subject of a general union under one supreme head and general form of government; and invested with full power and authority to enter into such

agreements as they may deem expedient to promote the interests of Knighthood."

Credentials of Lounds

Sir Knight Lounds, by a resolution of the Grand Encampment of New York, passed at an emergent meeting, June 9, 1816, was appointed a delegate "to represent this body at a convention of Knights Templars, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday the 11th instant, with full powers to unite in such measures as may tend to promote the interests of the Order of Knights Templars."

Met in Philadelphia but Adjourned

"Convention met at Philadelphia on the 11th of June, 1816, and chose T. S. Webb, Chairman, and A. Hamilton, Secretary. Appointed a committee to prepare a constitution, which was reported and debated until the 13th, when the convention, not being able to agree upon an important point, agreed to dissolve without day, which was done accordingly, and the delegates from New York and the Eastern States agreed to meet in the city of New York."—*Pro. Gr. Enc. 1868.*

Fowle's Account of the Meeting

Past Grand Master Fowle, in his autobiography, gives an account of the visit of Webb, Snow, and himself to Philadelphia, on June 11, 1816, stating that they had met the Knights Templars of Philadelphia, in convention, to effect a coalition of all Grand Encampments of the United States under one General Grand Encampment; but they found the Knights of Philadelphia averse to a coalition because they were under the control of the Grand Lodge. "Finding them incorrigible the committee gave them up, and prepared for their return."

Webb, in his report, on June 25, 1817, says:

Webb's Report of the Meeting

"They met in convention with delegates from the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, and New York, at the Masonic Hall; that after several days spent in deliberation they found the mode of array and system of work differed

in many points so essentially from what is customary in the Encampments hitherto in connection with this Grand Encampment, that they could not feel justified in making concessions, such as were required by the delegates from Pennsylvania particularly.

Reasons for the Disagreement

"The delegates think it unnecessary to state more than two obstacles which they deem of sufficient weight to defeat the object in view, (*a*), the first of which is, that the Encampments in Pennsylvania avow themselves as being in subordination to and under the Grand Lodge of Master Masons; (*b*), the second is their unwillingness to the arrangement, or order of succession, in conferring the degrees as practiced by us, and especially they object to the degree of Mark Master and Most Excellent Master as unnecessary and not belonging to the system of Masonry. Finding it impossible to come to an agreement upon these points, a part of the delegates agreed to adjourn to the city of New York, and the convention was dissolved."—*Webb.*

Webb, Fowle and Snow accordingly returned to New York, where, joined by Lounds, on June 20, 1816, they four formed a General Grand Encampment and ordained a constitution, which, being ratified by the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and by the Grand Encampment of New York, became the supreme law of American Templarism.—*Speed.*

General Grand Body Formed by only two Grand Encampments

It may therefore be considered as definitely settled that the Grand Encampment was formed by delegates from the Grand Bodies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and of New York. It will not add anything to the dignity of its organization, nor evoke any special reverence for its founders, to look further into the early history of the bodies they represented. But the quest for truth has disclosed some things which may prove interesting, if not agreeable.

In 1802 Boston Encampment was formed by ten Knights of the Red Cross without any warrant.

Grand Master, 1865 to 1868

In the same year St. John's Encampment, of Providence, was formed, without any authority, by six Sir Knights. **Early History of the Eight Bodies**

Darius Council, of Portland, by three Knights of the Red Cross, in 1805, when, after admitting two more members, they applied for recognition to Massachusetts.

The Encampment at Newburyport was organized without authority, in 1795.

Certain Royal Arch Masons residing in Newport deputed Companion Shaw to visit New York, where he received the Orders of Knighthood and many other degrees and returned with a warrant from the Consistory presided over by Joseph Cerneau, authorizing him to confer the Orders. And thus an Encampment was formed at Newport.

The formation of the Grand Encampment of that jurisdiction was quite as irregular. On May 6, 1805, a convention of Knights Templar, representing no subordinate Encampments, resolved to form a Grand Encampment, and with the power thus vested they proceeded to grant charters of recognition to bodies already formed and warrants for the organization of new Encampments. This Grand Body was formed without any constituents; but the several bodies within the jurisdiction recognized its supremacy over them and accepted authority from it. **Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island**

The formation of the Grand Encampment of New York was still more remarkable. The official proceedings of its organization show that on January 22, 1814, the Sovereign Grand Consistory "decreed the establishment of a Grand Encampment of Sir Knights Templars and Appendant Orders for the State of New York, and immediately proceeded to its formation by choosing the Grand Officers thereof" from among the members of the Consistory. Not a single Encampment had requested such action, nor had a single Knight Templar as such. It was the voluntary action of an alien body, which in **Grand Encampment of New York**

itself had no such authority as it assumed to exercise. A warrant of recognition was issued in 1816 to Columbia Encampment of New York, and a warrant for a new Encampment at New Orleans was issued the same day. These two subordinates were the only ones that recognized the Grand Encampment of New York, and that recognition was of the mildest kind. Neither of them sent any representatives to the Grand Conclaves for six years. All the other Encampments of the State refused to acknowledge the Grand Body, and maintained their independent organization for many years.—*Hopkins.*

Formed by the Consistory of the Scottish Rite

Whether or not the members of the Consistory who formed the Grand Encampment of New York had received the Orders of Knighthood does not appear. They were not required to have done so to be eligible to admission to the Scottish Rite. The precise relationship between these two organizations is difficult of determination. The first Constitution of the Grand Encampment of New York made its membership to consist of "officers and members of the Grand Encampment, and delegates from such subordinates under its jurisdiction as might recognize its authority." It also provided that the Grand Master should be admitted as a member of the Supreme Council without fee, and the Masters of subordinates should be entitled to the degree of Prince of the Royal Secret and be members of the Consistory free of charge.

Cerneau had no Authority to Confer the Orders of Knighthood

Thus the reciprocity in these two branches of Masonry was made complete, which was quite natural, since they were composed of the same individuals. What authority Joseph Cerneau had for conferring the Orders of Knighthood and constituting Encampments, or whence he derived this authority, the writer has not been able to ascertain; nor does it seriously affect this question under consideration. No authority to confer the Orders of Knighthood is contained in his patent—at least there is no such authority in the patent of July 15, 1806, granted to

Mathien Dupotte. If he had any other patent, or if he himself had ever received the Orders of Knighthood, we have been unable to find any evidence of the fact. Looking at all the facts and circumstances in the most favorable light, it must be admitted that the Grand Encampments of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and of New York were self-created and without any constituents; and that the Grand Encampment of the United States was formed by four men representing these two irregularly created State Grand Bodies.

Genealogical Record will not bear Strict Scrutiny

It would be a matter of pride and gratification if we could trace the genealogy of our Templar organization, by clear and unquestionable steps, back to a legitimate and respected parentage. But as that cannot be done —as the very baptismal record of our Grand Encampment has been found to be erroneous, and so many subordinate bodies were formed without formality and without legality, we can only admit the established facts, and trust that the power and purity and the renown of our maturer years may soften the disappointment occasioned by the knowledge of an unfortunate origin.—*Proc. Gr. Enc. 1880.*

Original Record Incorrect

The proceedings of the General Grand Encampment of the United States at its formation in 1816, and the proceedings of the second Conclave in 1819, were not printed until 1859; at the session of the Grand Body held in that year the Grand Recorder was authorized to have reprinted the proceedings of the Grand Encampment from its organization to and including 1856. This volume is known as the "Reprint 1816-1856." Until within recent years there seems to have been no question of the correctness of the original record. The statements published were accepted as the authentic history of the formation of the Grand Body. But lately doubts arose of the accuracy of the statement made as to the constituent members of the Convention of 1816. These doubts led to discussion and investigation; investigation developed some remarkable facts.

At the Triennial Conclave held in 1889, Past Grand Master James H. Hopkins read a paper—the substance of which is given above—setting forth the result of his examination into the origin of the Grand Encampment. It was then ordered that this paper be printed in the current proceedings, and that, in a re-issue of the reprint of the earlier proceedings of the Grand Encampment, the history of its formation should be corrected "in accordance with the paper presented by Past Grand Master Hopkins."—*Proc. 1889.*

It may be of interest to follow, so far as it is of record, the subsequent connection which the founders had with the organization which they had created.

Thomas S. Webb

Thomas Smith Webb died before the General Grand Encampment held its second meeting in 1819; in the proceedings of that year we find a resolution warmly commendatory of his valuable services in the interests of Templary.

Henry Fowle

Henry Fowle does not again appear in the proceedings until 1835, when a resolution was passed directing the General Grand Recorder to "send him a receipt in full of all claims against him."

John Snow

John Snow was, at the second meeting in 1819, elected General Grand Generalissimo, and he presided at the opening of the third meeting in 1826. He dropped out of the line of elected officers at this meeting, and is reported to have died in 1852, but the proceedings for 1853 make no mention of the fact.

Thomas Lowndes

Thomas Lowndes (otherwise spelled Lounds and Loundes) was elected General Grand Warder at the organization, and re-elected to the same position in 1819. His death appears to have occurred prior to the third meeting in 1826, as a resolution adopted at that meeting refers to him as the "late Most Eminent Sir Thomas Lowndes," of the city of New York, but it is silent as to the date of his death.

James A. Hopkins

Grand Master, 1874 to 1877

Meetings of the General Grand Encampment were held in 1819 (at which the officers were elected for seven years), in 1826, and triennially from that time to the present. The proceedings during the first thirty years were singularly uninteresting; few subjects were presented that are of interest even to Templars, and none at all to interest the general reader. The Register of Subordinate Encampments shows that a beginning had been made in fourteen States, that twelve of these could boast of one Encampment each, Maine had two, and Kentucky five, a total of nineteen as the result of thirty-one years of Knightly effort. But at the meeting held in 1847, Wm. B. Hubbard, of Ohio, was elected Grand Master, and from this time forward the growth was rapid.—*Mackey.*

William B. Hubbard Elected

The General Grand Encampment had, for the first time in its history, elected a veritable Grand Master. Sir Knight Hubbard was an eminent jurist, a man of marked character and great ability, and, pugnacious to aggressiveness, he at once stamped his character and the influence of his energy and example upon the general body, over which for twelve years he was to preside with an intelligence and ability unequaled before. To his energetic spirit the Grand Encampment of to-day owes, if not its existence, at least the high character it has attained.—*Parvin.*

The Thirteenth Session of the General Grand Encampment was opened at Hartford, Conn., September 9, 1856. General Grand Master Hubbard's address was almost a volume in itself. A man of wealth and elegant leisure, a scholar by sympathy and taste, aged, and bearing the burden of large experience, he had given the greater part of his time during the intervening term to the duties of his office, made onerous by his originality and self-devotedness. The Committee to draft Amendments to the Constitution reported that they had been greatly aided by Sir Knight Rob. Morris, and at their

Triennial Conclave of 1856

request his name was added to their number. As a matter of history it is proper to state that the present Constitution of the Knightly Order was drafted by Sir Knight Morris during the week preceding the meeting of 1856, he working under the immediate instructions of General Grand Master Hubbard. This document, which was adopted with unanimity, established numerous and radical changes in the government of this branch of Masonry.—*Macoy.*

New Constitution Adopted

The following statement of the principal changes which were made in the Constitution is taken from a somewhat rare pamphlet, published in 1857, by Sir Knight Rob. Morris, for private distribution only. Sir Knight Morris assures us that no landmark or established principle of the Knightly Orders is affected by these amendments, but the aims of the Committee were, first, to approximate the work and discipline as nearly as possible to that of foreign and older countries; and second, to throw the whole into a system of Chapters and Sections, which would render the subject easy and intelligible to all.

The former Constitution was divided into three Articles: the first had no title; the second is headed "Of State Grand Encampments;" the third "Of Subordinate Councils and Encampments;" to which were appended eight "Regulations for the use of the General Grand Encampment of Knight Templars of the United States of America." The first Article had twelve sections; the second, ten; the third, seven. The sections had no captions. There was a great want of order and method in the old Constitution.

Change of Name of the Grand Body

The change from "General Grand" to Grand Encampment of the United States was made upon the principle of euphony and convenience, and a desire to avoid superfluity of words. The term "General Grand" has no force in Masonry; a "Grand" body signifies a "Supreme" body, or a body possessing the highest power. This change necessitated a change in

the titles of subordinate bodies. Between the words "Priories" and "Commanderies" the latter was selected as being most in accordance with ancient usage: a Grand Commandery denotes a body governing a State or Territory, and a Commandery a subordinate body working under a warrant.

Titles of Grand Officers

The new Constitution provided for a Grand Captain of the Guards, such officer not being named in the former Constitution. No titles were designated in the former Constitution, but the general usage ranked the General Grand Master, the Grand Master, and the Commander of a Subordinate Commandery, alike as *Most Eminent;* this was remedied in the new Constitution. An entirely new feature, if not principle, setting forth in effect that the Grand Encampment is a legislative body and admits of an appeal being taken from the decision of the chair, was introduced and carried by a vote of 40 to 25, against the views of the Committee, and contrary to the usage of the Supreme Body from the time of its establishment.

"Knights of Malta" Stricken Out

The new Constitution gives the rule of succession, in conferring the Orders, thus: 1, Knight of the Red Cross; 2, Knight Templar. The former Constitution had the words "and Knights of Malta." This was stricken out because, as was stated, the Knights of Malta had never been a regular Order in the American Commanderies and Encampments. In striking out the words "Knights of Malta," the Grand Encampment acknowledged the right of the Commanderies to communicate what they know of that order, as an honorary Order, but forbid the further deception of styling it regular when it is not so.—*Rob. Morris.*

Much discussion has been had in the Grand Encampment over the very material change from the old Constitution which was made in the omission of the words "Knights of Malta." That document, as it stood up to 1856, included this provision: "The rule of succession in conferring the Orders of Knighthood

shall be as follows, viz., Knight of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, Knight of Malta." The Constitution as amended in 1856 changed this as above stated.—*Proc. Gr. Enc. 1856.*

Reasons for Striking Out the "Malta"

In an address delivered before the Grand Commandery of the State of Ohio in 1857, by Grand Master Hubbard, referring to this change he said: "And here I take occasion to notice that by the system of the Ancient Templars, no other Order, or Masonic Rite, than the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry was required of the novitiate. The Order of Knights of the Red Cross is a prerequisite of later days, and even now among Templars is only required by the Templar government in the United States. The Order of Knights of Malta has never been, even here, a prerequisite Order to that of the Temple. That Order, it is believed upon sufficient authority, was not, like the Templars, based upon Ancient Craft Masonry. They not only never sympathized with each other, but Templars had no Knightly confidence in that Order, and held themselves far above a Knight of Malta in courage, devotion to Christian duty, and unsullied honor. Hence the Order of Malta is not honored with a name in our revised Constitution; but it was explained and understood at Hartford in 1856, that each candidate for our Order, on being created a Knight of the valiant and magnanimous Order of Knights Templar, should be instructed in the secrets of a Knight of Malta; that each Templar was entitled thereto, and that they would be communicated to him."—*Proc. Gr. Enc. 1859.*

"Malta" to be Communicated

Regulation of 1862 Concerning "Malta"

Grand Master French, in his address at the Triennial Session in 1862, referred to this subject, and at his suggestion a Committee was appointed, and they subsequently reported recommending "That it be enjoined upon all State Grand Bodies to use the Ritual, a copy of which is in possession of the M. E. Grand Master, and that in conferring the Order of Malta it should be made as much a separate ceremonial as

Robert Enoch Withers

Grand Master, 1883 to 1886

is observed in conferring the other Orders of Knighthood." And this report was adopted and the order made accordingly. —*Proc. Gr. Enc. 1862.*

This order being made simply by virtue of a resolution, was subsequently held to be in contravention of the Constitution, and the subject was again brought to the attention of the Grand Encampment, in 1865, by Grand Master French. He said: "I was then (1850) Grand Recorder, and I state what I know to be the fact, although the record does not show it, that Sir Knight Mackey moved to strike out '3, Knight of Malta.' He coupled with his motion a suggestion that, as it had always been the custom to create a candidate a Knight of Malta at the time he was created a Knight Templar, the candidate should be told that we had in our possession the manner in which the Order of Malta was given, which would now be explained." A special Committee was appointed, and they reported as follows: "Your Committee desire, if possible, to restore the Order of Malta to its original position as appendant to the Order of the Temple which it had always held prior to 1856. Prior to that time the Order was recognized in the Constitution and was conferred in some form on Knights at the time they received the Order of the Temple. We recommend, therefore, that the Constitution be amended by adding the words 'and Knight of Malta' after the words 'Knight Templar.'" This report was adopted, and the Constitution was amended so as to read: "The rule of succession in conferring the orders of Knighthood shall be as follows: 1, Knight of the Red Cross; 2, Knight Templar and Knight of Malta." Instead, therefore, of making it a separate Order from that of the Temple, as it was prior to 1856, it was made a part of it. Had the design in 1865 been to continue the edict of 1862 in force, the amendment would have read, "3, Knight of Malta." —*Proc. Gr. Enc. 1862.*

Report of Committee on the Subject, 1865

Constitution Amended; "Malta" Restored

It will be observed that Sir Knight Morris, in his account

"Knights Templars" vs. "Knights Templar"

of the changes made in the Constitution, omits mention of the fact that the words "Knights Templar," in the title of the Grand Body, were inserted in lieu of "Knights Templars," as it had been from the beginning. The amended title has not, however, been universally received with favor, as we may judge from the following extract from the preface to the Proceedings of 1871, viz.:

"We have been repeatedly urged by those high in position in the Grand Encampment and Grand Commanderies to use the final 's' in the title (thus) 'Knights Templars.' In order to ascertain whether we would be justified in so doing we carefully examined the original records, and with the following result: The title prior to the Hartford session, in 1856, was Knights Templars. At that session, and in that year, a new Constitution was adopted, and in the original draft of the instrument, the original record thereof, and the printed proceedings, the terminal 's' is omitted, and the title 'Knights Templar' used from that date to the present. Wherefore we concluded that Knights Templar without the 's' is as much a part of the Constitution, at present, and since 1856, as that of the 'Grand Encampment' without the General, or Grand Commanderies, instead of 'Grand Encampments,' as the title of the State Grand Bodies."—*Parvin.*

Grand Master Fellows on the Subject

The question was not, however, settled to the satisfaction of all, even by the opinion of the Grand Recorder, nor by the refusal of the Grand Encampment in 1871 to further consider the subject. Grand Master Fellows, in his address in 1874 at New Orleans, in speaking of the inquiries that had reached him in regard to this subject, says that, the Grand Encampment having settled the question in 1856 in the new Constitution, he could make but one answer. He adds: "But beyond this, usage, which, after all, is the sole authority in all matters of language, confirms the correctness of the term fixed upon in the Constitution. In addition, the best lexicographers say

that the usage, judged in their way of determining matters of this sort, is the correct one, and that 'Knights Templar' is the proper form for designating our order."—*Proc. Gr. Enc. 1874.*

In the address of General Grand Master Hubbard, submitted to the General Grand Encampment in 1850, occurs the following language:

Subject of Uniform Introduced 1856

"It was the custom of our predecessors, when assembled in chapters or conclaves, for each to be dressed in the appropriate costume of the Order, and wearing the badge and jewel of his office. With the exception of the jewels for the principal officers of your General Grand Encampment, I am not aware of any statute or rule having been adopted establishing a uniform dress for the members at large. It is believed that at the present time there is a necessity for correct and permanent rules on this subject. I have been of late frequently called upon to designate the appropriate dress of a Knight Templar; but, knowing that within our jurisdiction there had been a decided departure from the more ancient statutes, I concluded to defer the matter to your better judgment, after you shall have inspected the present —not uniform— dress, and the ancient statutes regulating the same."

This is the first reference to dress, or uniform, to be found in the printed proceedings of the Grand Encampment, and this portion of the General Grand Master's report was referred to a special Committee, of which Sir Knight A. G. Mackey was Chairman. Sir Knight Mackey subsequently made a report, consideration of which was postponed to the next Triennial Meeting, and ordered to be printed in the proceedings. The only portion of that report in which we are now interested is as follows, viz.:

"The costume of a Knight Templar shall consist of a full suit of black, dress coat and pantaloons, white cravat, black gloves, boots, and gilt spurs, and over all a white surcoat, on the left breast of which shall be embroidered a red cross; a

The Uniform as Recommended

cross-hilted sword, the scabbard of black leather suspended from a black velvet or leather baldric, a short dagger on the left side, a black velvet apron of a triangular form, having in the center a patriarchal cross, and on the flap a skull and cross bones, all in silver. The edgings of aprons and collars shall be of gold for Grand Bodies, and of silver for Subordinate Commanderies." The new Constitution, however, which was adopted at this meeting, made it the duty of the Grand Master to see that "the dress, work and discipline of Templar Masonry everywhere are uniform," thus making the dress of Knights Templar as much a part of the system as work and discipline.—*Proc. 1856.*

Subject of Uniform Continued 1859

In his address to the Grand Encampment at the Triennial Conclave in 1859, Grand Master Hubbard again called attention to the question of dress; he said: "I beg leave to again call your earnest attention to the importance and indeed imperious necessity of your adopting and establishing the dress and costume of a Knight Templar which shall be uniform and the same according to rank throughout your whole jurisdiction. The Constitution requires it by express provision, and even if it did not, the necessity for it would be alike apparent." The subject of the proper costume of a Knight Templar, as recommended in the Grand Master's report, and the report of the Committee made at the last Triennial Session and then postponed to this, were referred to a Committee of seven, of which Grand Master Hubbard was named as the Chairman. The report of this Committee was, after some alterations, approved, and there was definitely adopted and promulgated what was known as the *white* uniform.

White Uniform

It consisted of a white surcoat or tunic, made without sleeves, worn over a black coat and reaching down to the knees; made full and fastened around the waist with a red leather belt two inches wide, buckled at the right side. The red passion cross four inches high on the left breast. A cloak

J. P. S. Gobin

Grand Master, 1889 to 1892

of white merino worn on the left shoulder so as to leave the sword arm free, and reaching down to the lower edge of the tunic behind; bordered with black velvet one inch in width and having on the left breast a Templar cross of scarlet velvet six inches wide. The scarf or baldric, gauntlets, sword and chapeau were substantially the same as they are to-day. A resolution was adopted ordering that this costume be worn "by all Commanderies chartered at this Communication, or that shall be hereafter established in this jurisdiction, and by all Commanderies heretofore existing whenever they shall procure a new costume;" Grand Commanderies were directed to enforce this costume upon all subordinates "that may be hereafter chartered in their respective jurisdictions." The peculiar wording of that resolution was the cause of much trouble in after years.—*Proc. 1859.*

Made Obligatory

At the Triennial Session of 1862 the subject of uniform was referred to a select Committee of five, who subsequently made report as follows: "The objections advanced to the costume adopted at the last Triennial Conclave of this Grand Body are, want of adaptation to the requirements of our modern Templars, its liability to injury, and its expensiveness. In the uniform now proposed, your Committee have sought to attain the important objects of neatness, economy, and distinctiveness of character, and, if sanctioned here, they feel confident of its general adoption throughout the country." They thereupon offered for adoption what is known to every Knight Templar as "the uniform of 1862," and, so far as the printed proceedings show, their report was adopted unanimously and without debate.—*Proc. 1862.*

Uniform of 1862 Adopted

The "Edict of 1862" did not, however, finally and definitely settle the vexed question of costume; M. E. Grand Master Gardiner, at the Triennial Conclave held in Baltimore in 1871, reported having been called upon to officially decide disputed questions relating to the proper interpretation of the

Vexed Question not yet Settled

language of that Edict: and at the same meeting, Sir Knight Sayre, of Alabama, offered a resolution "that each Grand Commandery may hereafter prescribe the uniform of its own subordinates;" Sir Knight Dickey, of Maine, presented a memorial asking "permission for all Commanderies in the State (Maine) to adopt the uniform in use by four of our oldest Commanderies." Sir Knight Dickey's memorial was based upon the somewhat indefinite language of the resolution of 1859, which made the use of the uniform then adopted obligatory upon Commanderies chartered at that Conclave, and subsequently, but by implication, exempted from its use those previously established, except in cases where "they shall procure a new costume." Sir Knight Lefferts, of New York, moved the appointment of a "special Committee of five to take the matter in charge and report their views to this Grand Body during its present session." Two reports were submitted by this Committee, but the Grand Encampment considered only the minority report, which disapproved of any material change in the uniform as prescribed by the Edict of 1862. This report was ordered to be printed in the proceedings, and further consideration of it to lie over until the next Triennial Session.—*Proc. 1871.*

Two Reports on Uniform, 1871

On the 31st of December, 1871, M. E. Grand Master Fellows issued his celebrated "Order No. 3" relating to Templar Uniform, and in his report to the Grand Encampment at the Triennial Conclave of 1874 he said: "The order speaks for itself. After quoting in the preamble from the Constitution, and alluding to what struck the eye and caused remark from every observant Knight at Baltimore, the order simply stated what was meant by the Edict of the Grand Encampment of 1862 on the subject of 'Templar Uniform,' promulgated that Edict, and directed a compliance with its terms. The first and most widespread objection to the order was because it stripped from the uniform the lace trimming, the peculiar buttons and

Grand Master Fellows "Order No. 3"

other additions which costume and regalia manufacturers had made. Trimmings of every sort, except such as were actually designated in the Edict, were absolutely prohibited. There was no other way by which the 'dress' could 'everywhere' be 'uniform.'" Numerous resolutions relating to costume were offered at this Conclave, referred to appropriate committees, and subsequently reported upon, and much debate was had upon the subject; the Grand Encampment finally disposed of the question by adopting the following, and ordering the same to be a part of the Code of Statutes and Digest of Templar Law:

"The Uniform of a Knight Templar is that prescribed by the Grand Encampment in 1862. No other uniform is allowed, and no authority other than the Grand Encampment can modify or alter it. Provided, however, that all members of Commanderies which now have what is known as the 'black uniform' be permitted to wear it while members of said Commandery; but no other Commandery, nor the members thereof, shall be authorized or permitted to wear any other than the Regulation prescribed in 1862. Provided further, that any Commandery in a State where the black uniform is worn, may, by permission of its Grand Commandery, adopt and wear such black uniform." The Grand Encampment having by this action abrogated the uniform "dress" which it was the duty of the Grand Master to enforce, a change in the Constitution became necessary, and the phraseology was altered so as to make it the duty of the Grand Master to see "that the dress is uniform, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Encampment."—*Proc.* 1874.

Edict of 1862 Modified

The question of uniform continued to be a troublesome one to solve, and we find Grand Master Hurlbut saying in 1883: "The Edict of 1862, on Uniform of a Knight Templar, is still in force, and the first direction is for full dress, in these words, 'Black frock coat, black pantaloons . . . with appropriate

Further Discussion on the Subject

trimmings.' The 'black frock coat' has all the glorious uncertainty of law, but 'appropriate trimmings' is a masterpiece of legislation. This language of the Edict leaves every subordinate body at liberty to decide what constitutes 'appropriate trimmings' for the coat of the full dress Templar uniform. One thinks it should be trimmed with a black cloth button, and another believes a metal button is more appropriate, etc. I urge attention to this subject, and trust you will wholly disavow any right or intention to prescribe a Templar uniform, and repeal the Edict of 1862, or assert your full prerogative and so amend that Edict that in the future misunderstanding and disagreement may be avoided." The Grand Encampment, however, declined to act upon the amendments which were proposed to be made to the Code in relation to changes in the uniform, and referred the whole matter to a special Committee with instructions to report at the next Conclave.—*Proc. 1880.*

Question again Brought up in 1886

That Committee did not report in 1883, and nothing further was done until the Grand Encampment met in St. Louis in 1886, when the subject of uniform came before them in the form of numerous propositions of amendment; to regulate and readjust the uniform; to divide authority with the Grand Encampment, and to transfer the entire jurisdiction over the matter to the different Grand Commanderies. In respect to these several propositions, the Committee on Jurisprudence, in their report, say: "Again we are forced to consider the triennial question of what shall we wear? The zeal and minuteness of detail with which the subject is discussed is well worthy of a convention of Parisian modistes. Annoying as this comparatively trivial question is, and is likely to be, to the Grand Encampment, we still think that is the proper tribunal to control it; one which will cause less friction and prevent a total abandonment of all efforts to secure uniformity. But in order that the issue may be fairly presented for a decision by the Grand Encampment, we present a form for the amendment

Hugh McCurdy, 33°

Grand Master, 1892 to 1895

indicated, so that if the change is made there may be the least possible opportunity for doubt and disaster." Their recommendations were adopted, as follows:

"1. The uniform of Knights Templar, Knights of Malta, and Knights of the Red Cross, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, is that prescribed by the Grand Encampment. No other uniform is allowed, except in the case of Washington Commandery No. 1, of the District of Columbia, whose members are permitted to wear the uniform prescribed and worn by that Commandery before the adoption of the regulation of 1862.

And Finally Disposed of

"2. Each Grand Commandery shall have full power and authority to prescribe the uniform to be worn by those belonging to its own jurisdiction, except that the insignia of rank shall be under the exclusive control and regulation of the Grand Encampment, and no other authority shall alter, modify, or in any way interfere therewith."—*Proc. 1886.*

Except as to Shoulder Straps etc.

This action of the Grand Encampment removed the question of costume from the realm of debate in that Grand Body so far as the "costume of a Knight Templar" is concerned, but did not avoid disputes on the question of "insignia of rank," and such question has actually arisen and been the subject of debate; it is not, however, a question in which the "private in the ranks" is interested, and we need not waste space by recording what has been said and done in that matter.

A complete history of the doings of the Grand Encampment, say from 1850 to the present, would greatly overrun the space in this book which has been allotted to the compiler of the foregoing, and would deserve a much abler pen than his.

Au Revoir

In this sketch only such topics were considered as were thought to be of interest to the greatest number of readers, and in the hope that our effort to interest you may not be wholly without fruit this little book is courteously submitted to the charitable judgment of our beloved *Fraters.*

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