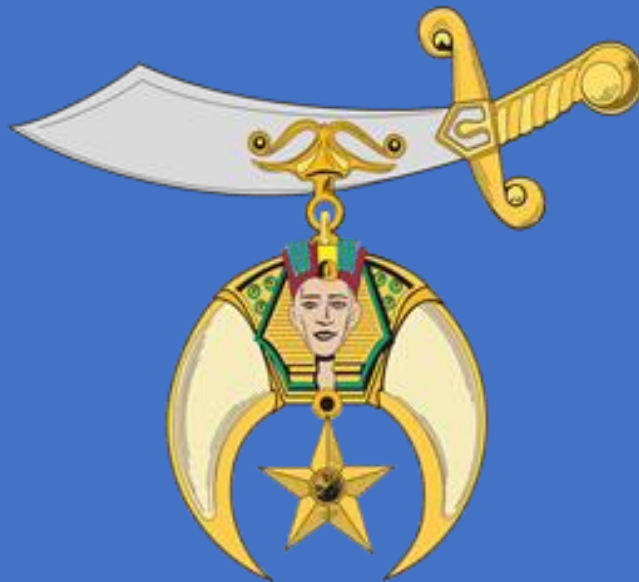


Guide for the New Noble

Bagdad Shrine Center

www.bagdadshriners.org



Bagdad Shrine Center

2022

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This guide is an invaluable tool for you as you progress through your journey as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. It does not have all the answers but should give you a better understanding of the Bagdad Shrine Center. Whether you are interested in the history of Bagdad Shrine Center., the different units or clubs of Bagdad Shrine Center, or what you should wear, this guide should help. **You can find additional information in the Bagdad Shrine Center. Directory, or on the websites listed below in this document.**

Bagdad History

The following was taken from the 1936 Silver Jubilee Program commemorating the 25th Anniversary of Bagdad Temple:

By the Potentate,

Algeria Temple of Helena, known as "The Mother Temple of Bagdad", was founded March 28, 1888. This was 15 months before Montana was admitted to statehood. Algeria, at that time, was one of two temples located west of the Twin Cities. The other Temple was El Riad of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Affi Temple of Tacoma, Wash., was next to be founded, having been granted its charter August 1, 1888.

Therefore, during a period of 22 years Algeria held jurisdiction over the vast but thinly populated empire of Montana. Algeria Temple holds the unique distinction of being one of a half dozen temples where Shrine organizations held forth in territories; that is, where the Temple was organized and on hand to greet the new state in its swaddling clothes. Montana was admitted to the Union on November 8, 1889.

The first definite step for the organization of a second Shrine Temple in Montana were

taken Sept. 30, 1910 by nine Nobles of Algeria, meeting through the courtesy of Noble O.L. Dillenbeck in the office of the Parrot Mining company in the Hennessy building. O.L. Dillenbeck, G.A. Meyers, Chas. S. Henderson, J. Benton Leggat, Ben E. Calkins, Elliot F. Farnham, Chas. E. Beebe, Jno. T. Backus and Wm. Chas. Austin were present. G. A. Meyers and Wm. Chas. Austin acted as chairman and secretary respectively. The decision of these Nobles at this time resulted in the calling of a second meeting of a large delegation of Shriners of Butte, Anaconda, Dillon and other southern Montana points in the Red room of the Masonic Temple on the evening of Oct. 27, 1910. G.A. Meyers was chairman and Chas. S. Bond, secretary.

The chairman appointed G. A. Chevigny, Norman W. Hick and Stephen P. Wright a committee to prepare the necessary petition to be presented to Algeria Temple at the regular November meeting, seeking its consent to the organization of the new Temple.

A third meeting, however, was found to be necessary. This took place Nov. 10, 1910, when the name Bagdad was unanimously

chosen for the proposed new Temple.
Alexander R. Currie was chosen first
Potentate.

Algeria's consent for the organization of
BAGDAD having been given, an official
petition for the Dispensation, signed by 212
Nobles residing in Butte and Southern
Montana, was forwarded to the Imperial
Potentate Fred Al Hines, Dec. 10, 1910. The
petition for Dispensation having been
granted, BAGDAD TEMPLE No. 125,
A.A.O.N.M.S., U.D., was formerly instituted
Jan. 24, 1911. The ceremonies of institution
were carried out by Deputy Imperial
Potentate Fred C. Schram, assisted by
acting Imperial Marshal, Jas. H. Brown,
Potentate of El Kalah Temple. BAGDAD
TEMPLE was empowered to transact all
business which might regularly come before
it, and confer the Ancient Order Nobles of
the Mystic Shrine on all Novices who might
be found worthy. BAGDAD TEMPLE was
declared duly constituted and installed the
following officers:

Alexander R. Currie, Potentate,
Emory H. Payne, Chief Rabban,
Gustave A. Meyers, Assistant Rabban,
Jos. E. Monroe, High Priest and Prophet,
Stephen P. Wright, Oriental Guide,

Chas. E. Beebe, Treasurer,
Norman W. Hick, Recorder.

Appointive officers were installed by Harry J.
Rainsford, Potentate of Algeria Temple, as
follows:

Wm. M. Montgomery, First Ceremonial
Master,
Andrew D. Rose, Second Ceremonial
Master,
John T. Backus, Director,
Jacob Albright, Marshal,
John L. Carroll, Captain of the Guard,
Homer E. Emerson, Outer Guard,
A.S. Christie, Alchemist,
John Widdicomb, Alchemist,
Chas. S. Bond, Captain of the Arab
Patrol.

At the 37th Annual Session of the Imperial
Council, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the
Mystic Shrine for North America, held at
Buffalo, N.Y., July 11-12, 1911, the
committee on Dispensations and Charters
reported as follows:

"Your committee on Dispensations and
Charters, having given the matter careful
consideration, respectfully recommend that
a charter be granted to BAGDAD TEMPLE
of Butte, Montana."

The report of the committee was adopted as read. The above action of the Imperial Council was the culmination of the efforts of Shriners residing in Southern Montana to establish a Shrine Temple at Butte, nearly all of whom had been previously created Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Algeria Temple at Helena.

September 13, 1911, Imperial Potentate John Frank Treat, assisted by Harry J. Rainsford, Potentate of Algeria Temple, acting as Imperial Marsha and J. Benton Leggat, Past Potentate of Algeria, as Imperial Captain of the Guard, Norman W. Hick, Recorder, Pro Term., constituted BAGDAD TEMPLE in the Masonic Temple, 314 West Park Street, Butte, according to the rules and regulations of that order.

The following officers having been duly elected and appointed were installed as the Divan of the "Baby Temple" and Potentate Alexander R. Currie was presented with the charter:

Alexander R. Currie, Potentate,
Emory H. Payne, Chief Rabban,
Gustave A. Meyers, Assistant Rabban,
Jos. E. Monroe, High Priest and

Prophet,
Stephen P. Wright, Oriental Guide,
Chas. E. Beebe, Treasurer,
Norman W. Hick, Recorder
Alexander R. Currie, Potentate,
Emory H. Payne, Chief Rabban,
Gustave A. Meyers, Assistant Rabban,
Jos. E. Monroe, High Priest and Prophet,
Stephen P. Wright, Oriental Guide,
Chas. E. Beebe, Treasurer,
Norman W. Hick, Recorder.

BAGDAD TEMPLE prospered from its inception, with meetings well attended and enthusiastic. Ceremonial sessions were regularly held each spring and fall with a goodly number of Novices seeking the protecting dome of the Temple. The banner year for novices was in 1920, when the two largest classes were admitted to membership, spring class was 122 members on June 14, the other class was 126 members on Dec. 3.

The records of the new temple were neat and well-kept by the first Recorder until his removal from the city in 1912, and equally well by his successors, J. Emery Rheim 1912-14, Geo. W. Hamlyn, 1914-15, Claude Doran 1916, and Fred P. Young 1917-26.

Our present affable and efficient Recorder took over the duties of the office in January, 1927.

BAGDAD TEMPLE enjoyed rapid growth, and from the relatively small number of charter members reached a membership of more than 1400 in 1925. Due to the stress of the times for the past several years, which has seriously affected membership rolls of all similar organizations, the number dropped below 900 at the end of 1935.

BAGDAD has an enthusiastic membership with an efficient Divan, and there are definite indications that our number will show satisfactory and healthy growth in the future.

Note:--We are indebted to our Past Potentate Noble G.A. Meyers for many of the interesting facts in regard to the forming of Bagdad Temple.

Note:--The Potentate that is credited for this article is H.W. Burton, 1936 Potentate of Bagdad Temple and from Butte.

Shrine History

In 1870 a group of Masons gathered frequently for lunch at the Knickerbocker Cottage on Sixth Avenue in New York City. At a special table on the second floor a particularly fun-loving group of Masons met regularly. Among the regulars were Walter M. Fleming, M.D. and William J. "Billy" Florence, an actor. The group frequently talked about starting a new fraternity for Masons – one centered on fun and fellowship, more than ritual. Fleming and Florence took this idea seriously enough to do something about it.

Billy Florence had been on tour in France, and had been invited to a party given by an Arabian diplomat. The exotic style, flavors and music of the Arabian-themed party inspired him to suggest this as a theme for the new fraternity. Walter Fleming, a devoted Masonic fraternity brother, built on Fleming's ideas and used his knowledge of fraternal ritual to transform the Arabian theme into the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (A.A.O.N.M.S.).

With the help of the Knickerbocker Cottage regulars, Fleming drafted the ritual, designed the emblem and costumes, formulated a salutation and declared that members would wear the red fez.

The first meeting of Mecca Shriners, the first temple (chapter) established in the United States, was held September 26, 1872. As word got out about the fledgling organization, membership grew rapidly, spreading across the U.S. In the early 1900s, membership spread into Canada, Mexico and Panama. Today, Shriners International is a fraternity with nearly 200 temples in several countries, thousands of clubs around the world and hundreds of thousands of members dedicated to the principles of brotherly love, relief and truth.

What is a Shriner

Shriners Believe in Brotherhood

All Shriners are Masons, but not all Masons are Shriners. The Shriners are a brotherhood of men committed to family, engaged in ongoing personal growth, and dedicated to providing care for children and families in need. Our backgrounds and interests are diverse, but we are bound together by our shared values and a desire to have fun, do good and build relationships that can last a lifetime.

Shriners Believe in Family

Although Shriners International is a brotherhood, it is also an organization focused on bringing families together. Many of our fraternity's activities are designed to involve family members, promote our shared values and help develop the next generation of community and business leaders. A variety of affiliated groups for both women and children, emphasizing personal growth, fun and friendship, participate with Shriners.

Shriners Believe in Fun

Shriners International is recognized around the world by an ancient symbol – the fez. The modern man who wears the iconic red fez is a man who values philanthropy, brotherhood, family and of course – fun. There are many different ways to have fun as a Shriner – you

can join the drum and bugle corps, like Noble Croissant, or participate in any of the many other unique clubs or units available. Shriners can even develop a new club or unit to participate and share in their own brand of fun and brotherhood.

Shriners Believe in Philanthropy

Shriners Hospitals for Children was founded in 1922 with the goal of providing expert medical care for children with no financial burden to the patients or their families.

Today that philanthropic effort supports the health care system's 21 facilities across the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, treating children up to 18 years of age who have orthopedic conditions, burns, spinal cord injuries, cleft lip, and palate, and more. Our advanced care is provided in a family-centered environment that is focused on maximizing a child's quality of life, regardless of the families' ability to pay.

The Shriners Creed

Shriners believe in God and that He created man to serve His purposes, among which is service to others in His name.

We believe that care for the less fortunate, especially children who suffer from burns and crippling disease, is our institutional calling.

We are patriots, each willing to serve his country with fidelity and courage. We cherish independence under the law and freedom with responsibility.

We honor family. We respect our parents, wives and children. We should instill our children the tenets of this creed, and the heritage from which it aminates.

As individuals we pledge ourselves to integrity, virtue and nobility of character. Our intentions will be honorable, our relationships will be trustworthy and our spirits forgiving of each other.

As brothers we offer each other fraternal affection and respect. Together we will support each other in adherence to this creed, so that we and our communities will be the better

because of our fraternity and its principles. As Shriners we look beyond ourselves to serve the needs of others, and especially children who cannot help themselves. We believe Shriners Hospitals to be the world's greatest philanthropy, and we covenant with each other to support its "temples of mercy" with spirit, time, talents and means.

Bagdad Shrine Center Leadership

Shrine Leadership positions have, for the newcomer, odd sounding titles. In addition, some positions are elected and some are appointed. Appointments are made by the sitting Potentate.

Divan - Elected. These positions are voted on annually, by the Nobility at the December's Election of Officers Meeting.

- Potentate: This is, essentially, the President of the Shrine, and is responsible for the operations of the Temple during the year.
- Chief Rabban: 1st Vice President. It is expected that the Chief Rabban will, the following year, be elected to the position of Potentate.
- Assistant Rabban: 2nd Vice President. It is expected that the Assistant Rabban will, the following year, be elected to the position of Chief Rabban.
- High Priest & Prophet: 3rd Vice President. It is expected that the High Priest and Prophet will, the following year, be elected to the position of Assistant Rabban.
- Oriental Guide: 4th Vice President. In some Temples this is an appointment of the incoming Potentate, but then he has to be elected by the Nobility to become Oriental Guide. It is expected that the Oriental Guide will, the following year, be elected to the position of High Priest and Prophet.
- Treasurer: Responsible for financial accounts of the Temple.
- Recorder: Responsible for recording all proceedings of the Temple and maintaining Membership Roster.
- Potentates Aides: A service unit for the Shrine center, used by the Potentate and the Shrine center, to perform many various tasks, to help where and when they are needed.

Divan - Appointed. These positions are appointed by the sitting Potentate and are assigned various duties, though the idea is that this is a progressive line, excluding the Director and Chaplain.

- 1st Ceremonial Master
- 2nd Ceremonial Master
- Marshal
- Captain of the Guard
- Outer Guard
- Director
- Assistant Director
- Chaplain

Unit / Club Presidents, Committee Chairs, PNSA

Club Presidents and Officers: They are elected by the Club, and are in charge of leading their club according to their position.

Committees: These committees are assigned to perform a task or run a specific event. Most members volunteer and are then appointed by the Potentate.

PNSA - Pacific Northwest Shrine Association: was created by pulling together Shriners from our region. PNSA covers a territory which includes Shrines from Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. It also includes Shrines from Alberta and British Columbia, Canada.

Shriners Hospital for Children Board

Bagdad Shrine Center supports the 21 hospitals (including U.S., Canada and Mexico) of Shriners Hospital for Children. Bagdad Shrine Center direct support is to Shriners Hospital for Children in Spokane. The focus of the hospitals is care of

children, but also includes research and teaching. Each hospital has a board of directors elected by Shrine Temples in their respective geographic locations. Board members are elected by the Board of Directors of their Temple subject to the approval of the local hospital board and the Imperial Board of Directors. Board meetings are held monthly at the Hospital. Each board member is required to attend a minimum of nine board meetings during the year. Board members serve three-year terms and can serve a maximum of 3 terms. Board members are the direct link to the hospital of their temple. Bagdad Shrine Center is currently represented by one member on the Spokane Board.

With the first Hospital started in New Orleans in 1922, Shriners Hospitals for Children is known as the World's Greatest Philanthropy. Today, Shriners throughout the world continue to support the Hospitals by raising funds, assisting patient's families with transportation, volunteering on hospital boards and much more.

Children from birth to age 18 receive expert specialty medical care at these hospitals, with no financial obligation to them or their families, thanks to the efforts of Shriners and other generous supporters. In addition, many Shriners Hospitals for Children facilities are engaged in medical research and are affiliated with the top academic medical institutions in North America.

The Fraternity and Hospitals are legally and financially separate. Each are audited independently. In addition, Temples are incorporated as chapters of the Fraternity and are audited individually.

Shriners Hospitals for Children is an international healthcare system dedicated to improving the lives of children by providing pediatric specialty care, innovative research and outstanding teaching programs. The Hospitals focus on four specialized areas of care:

Orthopedic Care – medical and rehabilitative services for children with congenital deformities and conditions, problems resulting from orthopedic injuries, and diseases of the neuromusculoskeletal system.

Burn Care – treatment for acute and non-acute burn injuries and related scarring, along with physical and emotional rehabilitation.

Spinal Cord Injury – spinal cord injury rehabilitation specifically for children, offering some of the most advanced treatment in the country, with full range of services.

Cleft Lip and Palate Care – coordinated, comprehensive multidisciplinary care for children with this condition.

Research

Shriners Hospitals for Children are dedicated to conducting innovative research for complex medical difficulties affecting children. Shriners Hospitals for Children's contributions to the medical community not only benefit our patients, but contribute to the overall body of medical knowledge for the care and treatment for a wide range of pediatric and adult conditions.

Education

Shriners Hospitals for Children is proud of its role in medical education. In the past 20 years, more than 8,000 physicians have received residency education or postgraduate fellowship within the healthcare system. By maintaining relationships with more than 60 medical teaching facilities worldwide, Shriners Hospitals for Children fosters an academic environment committed to providing high-quality medical care to all patients.

For a more in-depth history and additional information on the Hospitals, please visit the following website: www.shrinershospitalsforchildren.org



SHRINERS HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN

Excellence in Pediatric Specialty Care

Since the first Shriners Hospital opened in 1922, the health care system has improved the lives of more than 1.4 million children by providing world-class pediatric specialty care. Today, Shriners Hospitals for Children® is a unique health care system with a reputation for finding answers and giving families hope. At our locations in the U.S., Canada and Mexico children receive quality care for orthopaedic conditions, burns, spinal cord injuries, and cleft lip and palate, regardless of the families' ability to pay for services.

LEADING THE WAY IN ORTHOPAEDICS

The first Shriners Hospital was opened primarily to help children who had contracted polio. Now, the majority of our Shriners Hospitals for Children locations are staffed and equipped to handle virtually all pediatric orthopaedic problems, including sub-acute trauma.

We provide treatment for clubfoot; Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease and other hip disorders; hand disorders; limb deficiencies and discrepancies; scoliosis (curvature of the spine); osteogenesis imperfecta (brittle bone disease); juvenile idiopathic arthritis; and orthopaedic difficulties related to cerebral palsy, spina bifida, and other neuromuscular conditions.

Shriners Hospitals for Children also offers a range of multidisciplinary services, including physical, occupational and recreation therapies, orthotics and prosthetics. We also provide a wide variety of programs that focus on the overall needs and well-being of each patient.

PIONEERING BURN CARE AND RESEARCH

Shriners Hospitals for Children has been a leader in burn care, research and education since entering the burn care field in the mid-1960s. Thanks to the innovative medical care offered at our four locations that provide burn care, every year countless children have a greater chance of surviving all types of burn injuries. Some of the advances made through our research efforts include improved survival rates, creation of pressure garments to minimize scarring, and development of engineered skin and better wound-healing techniques.

Shriners Hospitals provide critical, surgical and rehabilitative care for all degrees of burn injuries. Each state-of-the-art hospital offering burn care provides

treatments for: acute and sub-acute burns; healed burns; scarring that has caused contractures or limited mobility; smoke inhalation; facial scarring or deformities; and other skin conditions.

DELIVERING EXCELLENCE IN SPINAL CORD INJURY REHABILITATION

Shriners Hospitals for Children was the first health care system in the country to develop spinal cord injury rehabilitation programs specifically for children. We offer innovative therapies, emotional support, and training in independent living skills. In addition, we emphasize exercise and activity-based rehabilitation. These activities increase strength and stamina and enhance social interaction, confidence and independence.

PROVIDING EXPERTISE IN CLEFT LIP AND PALATE CARE

Cleft lip and palate occurs when the tissue that forms the upper lip and roof of the mouth fail to join together before birth.

At Shriners Hospitals for Children, patients with a cleft lip and/or palate are treated by a multidisciplinary team that works to improve the child's appearance and ability to eat, breathe and communicate. Each patient's unique treatment plan may include surgery, orthodontics, and hearing, speech and psychological therapies. Our goal is to help each child achieve optimal function, improve facial appearance to the fullest extent possible and restore self-esteem.

To learn how to refer a child, please visit shrinershospitalsforchildren.org or call the patient referral line at 800-237-5055 in the U.S., or 800-361-7256 in Canada.



**Shriners Hospitals
for Children®**

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Screening Clinics

Bagdad Shrine Center sponsors a New Patient Screening Clinic for western jurisdiction.

New Patient Referral Process Approved at Imperial Session



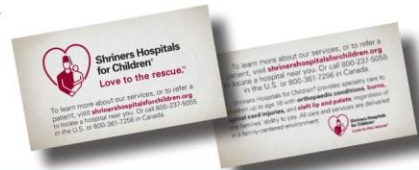
Shriners Hospitals
for Children®

Great news! It is now easier than ever to refer a patient to Shriners Hospitals for Children®! At the 138th Annual Session in July 2012, the attending delegates approved amendments to the Colorado Bylaws 509.2 and 509.3 which simplified the way for patients to access Shriners Hospitals. Patients/families no longer need to fill out a two-page application form that must be processed before being considered for treatment. While this is a big change for our system and YOU, we want to assure you that our Shriners are more important than ever in finding children that need our help; as well as informing the public about the noble mission of Shriners Hospitals for Children. We need your participation now, more than ever, to reach more patients. This new process makes it easier for our patients and will still allow for engagement with the nobility. Travel and transportation support should not change. Contact your Shrine temple or hospital if you have questions.

This new intake process continues to support your valuable referrals, without the added step of completing a patient application. Instead, simply provide patients/families with the Shriners Hospitals for Children patient referral card, which may be obtained from your hospital or Shrine temple. In addition, a new Patient Referral Form will be forthcoming in the near future. However, the referral card is preferred, with the patient/family calling the hospital's referral intake line directly. Why? This is the quickest and most convenient way for a patient to get the care they need.

When did this start? In October 2012, Shriners Hospitals simplified the process for our new patients; allowing patients' immediate scheduling for an appointment if their clinical needs meet the hospital's scope of service. To avoid any confusion to our patients or the community, temple staff are asked to no longer use the application form and remove any reference to a patient application process in temple materials or website. Thank you for your continued hard work in helping the children. Please contact your local Shriners Hospitals facility if you have any questions.

www.shrinershospitalsforchildren.org



Shrine Membership Requirements

- You must stay in Good Standing in your Masonic Lodge
- In order to participate in activities at Bagdad Shrine Center, you must be current on your Shrine Dues
- Dues Cards are required for all Business Meetings and Ceremonials - “bring your dues card to all meetings”
- All events with meals usually require a reservation (the Stated Meetings are an exception), reservations can be made through the office
- Please make reservations in a timely manner before the due date
- Meals and activities are not included with your dues, they must be paid for prior to the event.

Nobility Award Requirements

This list of activities is presented to you to complete in your first *twelve* months as a new Noble. The purpose of this assignment is to get you off and running in the beginning as an involved Shriner in your area. Your challenge list consists of the following:

- Attend four stated meetings. (Bagdad Shrine Center clubs attend one meeting with visiting Divan and three club meetings.)
- Participate in two Shrine parades with Shrine units or clubs.
- Attend Bagdad Shrine Center Function with a guest.
- Volunteer to work at one Bagdad Shrine Center sponsored Fund Raiser (Parade, Sportsman’s Classic, etc.)
- Participate in at least one unit/club fundraiser.
- Visit a Shrine Hospital.
- Visit any unit/club that you may be interested in joining.
- Attend at least one ceremonial.
- Masonic Blue Lodge Attendance.

At the end of the twelve months the Noble is awarded with a Certificate of Completion.

Nobility Social Hour and Mentoring

Purpose: A Meeting for the New Nobility once a month to:

- Check in with Nobility Class Mentors that are supporting the New Nobles, in combination with their first line signer
- Discuss Protocol and Etiquette
- Check status and plans for meeting Nobility Achievement Award requirements
- Encourage attendance at Nobility Achievement Events that will fulfill Nobility Achievement Award Requirements
- Build relationships between the New Nobles that join the Shrine
- Answers questions about Clubs, Events, etc.
- Refreshments and Games
- Relationships are the key, once the New Noble has been actively mentored, and has provided mentoring to the “Next Class” of New Nobles, and made friendships, they are much more likely to be an Active Shriner for the future.

Masonic Organizations

Freemasonry or Masons: Freemasonry consists of fraternal organizations that trace their origins to the fraternities of the Stonemasons that existed in the fourteenth century and controlled the stonemasons and their interaction with authorities and clients. The degrees of Freemasonry came from the grades of the craft of stonemasons: Apprentice (Entered Apprentice), Journeyman (Fellowcraft) and Master (Master Mason). The candidate of the three degrees is taught the meanings of the symbols of Freemasonry and entrusted with the grips, signs, and words to signify to other members that he is in the fraternity. The degrees are part allegorical play and lecture. Three degrees are offered by Craft Freemasonry (Blue Lodge) and members of those degrees are known as Freemasons or Masons.

Scottish Rite: The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry is one of several rites of Freemasonry. A Rite is a progressive series of degrees conferred by various

Masonic organizations or bodies, each of which operates under the control of its own central authority. In the Scottish Rite the central authority is called the Supreme Council. The Scottish Rite is one of the appendant bodies of Freemasonry that a Master mason may join for further exposure to the principles of Freemasonry. Some of its degrees relate to the degrees of Symbolic Craft Freemasonry. In the United States the Scottish Rite is officially recognized by Grand Lodges as an extension of the degrees of Freemasonry, the Scottish Rite builds upon the ethical teachings and philosophy offered in the Craft Lodge (Blue Lodge) through dramatic representation of the individual degrees.

York Rite: The York Rite (sometimes referred to as the American Rite, since it is unknown in York England), is one of several rites of Freemasonry. A Rite is a progressive series of degrees conferred by various Masonic organizations or bodies, each of which operates under the control of its own central authority. The York Rite is a collection of separate Masonic Bodies and associated Degrees that would otherwise operate independently. The three principal bodies of the York Rite are the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Council of Royal and Select Masters (or Council of Cryptic Masons) and the Commandery of Knights Templar, each of which are governed independently but all are considered to be a part of the York Rite. The York Rite's name is derived from the city of York, where according to one masonic legend, the first meeting of Masons in England took place. The York Rite is one of the appendant bodies of Freemasonry that a Master Mason may join to further his knowledge of Freemasonry. The York Rite is not found as a single system worldwide and outside of the United States there are significant differences in ritual as well as organization. In most cases the Grand body in question regards the parent "Craft" jurisdiction as regular, each district Order has recognized fraternal interrelations with the respective Grand Body within the York system.

DeMolay: The DeMolay International was founded in Kansas City, Missouri in 1919 and it is an international fraternal organization for young men ages 12 to 21. The DeMolay is open for membership to young men ages 12 – 21 of good character who acknowledge a higher spiritual power. It has about 15,000 active members spread throughout every continent except Antarctica. DeMolay is part of the "family" of masons and associated organizations; DeMolay is the young masons of America.

Job's Daughters or JDI: The Job's Daughters International is a Masonic affiliated youth organization for girls and young women ages 10 to 20. This organization welcomes many religions and cultures, the only religious prerequisite is a belief in a Supreme being. Family relation to a Free of Accepted Mason is no longer a prerequisite. JDI promotes itself as a sorority "where girls rule", however there is a large and multilayered assortment of adult guidance and interaction.

Rainbow Girls: The International Order of the Rainbow for Girls (ORG) is a Masonic Youth Service Organization which teaches leadership training through community service. Young women ages 10/11 – 20/21, learn about charity and service through their work and involvement with their annual local service projects.

Women's Organizations

Shrine is a family-oriented organization and encourages family participation.

Daughters of the Nile: The Daughters of the Nile is an international organization for women who are related by birth or marriage to a Shriner, Master Mason or Daughter of the Nile. Founded in 1913, by 22 progressive women with strength of purpose and vision, it boasts 149 Temples throughout the United States and Canada. The top official of the Supreme Temple holds the title of Supreme Queen. The Daughters of the Nile contribute over \$1 million annually to the Shriners Hospitals for Children. Members also contribute their time and creative efforts to Shriners Hospitals through volunteer work and the sewing of garments, quilts, and other necessary items for the children.

Order of the Eastern Star: The Eastern Star is the largest fraternal organization to which both men and women may belong. Worldwide, there are approximately 1 million members

under the causes including: Shriners Hospitals for Children, Cancer Research Project, Arthritis Fund, orphanages and many other charities.

Amaranth: The order of the Amaranth is a Masonic-affiliated organization for Master Masons and their Ladies, it was founded in 1873. Members must be at least 18 years of age, men must be Master Masons, and women must be related to Masons; or have been active members of the International Order of the Rainbow for Girls, or Job's Daughters International for more than 3 years and be recommended by a Master Mason. Amaranth was based on the Amaranten order created by Queen Christina of Sweden in 1653 for the ladies and knights. In 1860 James B. Taylor of New Jersey drew upon Queen Christina's order to create a new fraternal society. In 1873 Robert Macoy organized Taylor's society into the Order of the Amaranth, part of a proposed Adoptive Rite of Masonry. Eastern Star was to be the first degree, and until 1921, Amaranth members were required to join the Eastern Star first. In the orders teachings, the members were reminded of their duties to God, to their country and to their fellow beings, and urged to portray by example, their belief in the "Golden Rule" and by conforming to the virtues inherent in Truth, Faith, Wisdom, and Charity they can prove to others the goodness promoted by the order. Amaranth is organized into Courts, under Grand Courts at the State level. The primary body is called the Supreme Council, which has subordinate courts directly under it. Women members of the Order are addressed as "Honored Lady", while men are referred to as "Sir Knight".

Publications, Communication, Websites

- Dadgab – quarterly News Letter
(E-mailed monthly, or make a request to receive a Monthly Hard Copy)
- Constant Contact – Email distribution of relevant communications
- www.Shrinersvillage.com – As a Noble you can register to login. This site offers almost everything from Shrine information, to resources, to shopping.

- Webfez.shrinenet.org – As a Noble you can register to login. This site allows you to see your membership information (address, dues, units, etc.) and allows you to update changes in your contact information.
- Bagdadshriners.org – Bagdad’s website is full of information regarding Bagdad Shrine Center.
- www.beshrinernow.com - How to become a Shriner.

Appropriate Attire

The Fez

(See Bagdad Shrine Center Directory for full details)

- Required for: Stated Sessions, Ceremonials, Parades, Nobility Nights
- No Adornments (pins), with the exception of two jeweled holders for the Fez tassel
- Always Worn when the Illustrious Sir is wearing his.
- Held over heart along “with” Masonic prayer form during prayer
- When wearing the Fez during Flag presentation, National Anthem, the Pledge of Allegiance; all Nobles are to provide a Military Salute (including Nobles not having a Military Background).
- When “not” wearing a Fez during Flag presentations, National Anthem (US and other countries), the Pledge of Allegiance; hats or other head coverings must be removed, individuals having a Military Background have the option to provide a Military Salute or to put their hand over their heart, individuals not having a Military Background shall hold their hand over their heart.

The fez is one of the most recognizable symbols of Shriners International and was adopted as the Shriners’ official headgear in 1872. Named after the city of Fez, Morocco, the hat represented the Arabian theme the fraternity was founded on. It also serves as an outward symbol of one’s membership in the fraternity. Much like the white apron worn by Masons as a symbol of their brotherhood, the fez is worn only by Shriners as a symbol of their membership in this unique fraternity. Today the fez is worn at Shriners' functions, in parades and at outings as a way of gaining exposure for the fraternity. Members

customize their fez to show their allegiance to their temple. Look closely at a fez and you will also learn other important information about its wearer, such as membership in Shrine clubs, special roles within the organization and much more. A fez with multiple rows of jewels denotes the wearers title or office. Each fez is custom made and a Shriner may own more than one fez depending on his activities and memberships.

The Emblem

The emblem on the front of the fez, the crescent and scimitar, is an important part of the fraternity's theme, and is representative of the characteristics embodied by the Shriners.

The scimitar stands for the backbone of the fraternity, its members.

The two claws are for the Shriners fraternity and its philanthropy.

The sphinx stands for the governing body of the Shriners.

The five-pointed star represents the thousands of children helped by the philanthropy each year. The emblem also bears the phrase "Robur et Furor," which means "Strength and Fury."

Dress

Class A's Uniforms – Designated Unit / Club Sport Coat with Dress Shirt and Tie, Specified Pants Color

Class B's Uniforms – Designated Unit / Club Polo Shirt with Specified Pants Color

Class C's – Casual Uniform

Ceremonials – Various (depending on the ceremonial section) Formal Dinner – (if possible) Suit and Tie or Tux

Stated Sessions – Business / Business Casual with FEZ

Nobility Nights – Business Casual or Class B uniforms

Unit Club Meetings – Class B Uniforms unless stated otherwise

Parades – Class B Uniforms (Unless Class A's are required) with FEZ

Dress Guidelines:

	Nobles	Ladies
Formal	Black Tux/Dark Suit	Long Dress
Cocktail	Suit/Dress Shirt/Tie	Cocktail Dress or Evening Pants with Dressy Top
Dinner Attire	Suit, Sport Coat, Tie, or in some places a Dinner Jacket	Nice Dress or Pant Suit
Business Casual	Sport Slacks, Casual Shirt, Maybe a Jacket	Slacks or Skirt, Blouse, Jacket or Sweater
Casual	Slacks, Shorts, Casual Shirt	Slacks, Capris or Shorts and Casual Shirt
Parade Attire	Shorts, Pants, Casual Shirt	Shorts, Capris, Jeans with Casual Shirt

Bagdad Shrine Center Dress Code (also listed below in Protocol and Etiquette)

When attending meetings and events it is very important to know what to wear so you don't feel out of place. Different events call for different attire and we want you to know what to wear, including your Fez! Please join us, feel comfortable and have fun!

It is traditionally the practice at Bagdad Shrine Center that the dress code is listed when the event is advertised. This is not always the case so here you will find a guideline and description of what each designation means.

The most formal event of the year takes place in January during the evening when we hold our Installation of Officers. During this particular event, the Divan wears Tuxedo's and everyone else is semi-formal. Several units, however, will be in their Unit Uniform as they take part in the ceremony. Most other regular events are listed below.

Protocol and Etiquette

(See Bagdad Shrine Center Directory for full details)

- Dues card is required to enter stated sessions
- Everyone wearing a Fez salutes the flag: when it is being presented, during the Pledge of Allegiance, and during the National Anthem
- If uncovered when flag is presented (not wearing a FEZ), you will remove any headwear, cover you heart if you are non-military. Military and Retired military, will have the option to perform a military salute or to hold their hand over their heart.
- Interacting with the Illustrious Sir (Potentate or acting Potentate) in session, stand and wait to be recognized – Present the Salam, and say “Illustrious Sir”
- Past Potentates are addressed as “Illustrious Sir”
- Speaking at a microphone during session – Present the Salam and say the following, “Illustrious Sir” to the Potentate or acting Potentate, turn and say “Illustrious Sirs” to the past Potentates usually in the back of the room, “Members of the Divan”, “Nobles All”, then begin speaking about topic.
- Interacting with other Nobles in Session – give the upside-down Crescent sign over your left breast to the individual you are speaking to
- E-Mail and written communications to Officers and other Nobles:
 - Imperial Officer: Salutation – “Dear Imperial Sir”, Close – “Fraternally yours” OR “Yours in faith”
 - Potentate: Salutation – “Dear Illustrious Sir”, Close – “Fraternally yours” OR “Yours in faith”
 - Past Potentate: Salutation - “Dear Illustrious Sir”, Close – “Fraternally yours” OR “Yours in faith”
 - Divan Members: Salutation – “Dear Noble”, Close, “Fraternally yours” OR “Yours in faith”
 - Shrine Unit, Club, or Temple Officers; Salutation – “Dear Noble”, Close, “Fraternally yours” OR “Yours in faith”
 - Any Noble- Salutation – “Dear Noble”, Close, “Fraternally yours” OR “Yours in faith”

Notes:

It is unlawful for this temple, or any unit or club under its control, or any group of its members, or any member acting for or on behalf of the temple, to promote or take part in any engagement or enterprise prohibited by the law of the land.

Nobles may not violate Shrine Law.

The consumption of alcoholic beverages prior to or during parades is forbidden by those nobles participating therein.

The laws of the State of Montana for the consumption and the production, distribution and use of Alcohol apply to all members and guests at all meetings and functions of Bagdad Shriners.

Members exhibiting violence, abusive language, intoxication or unbecoming/unruly conduct during any meetings, ceremonies, or events will be asked to leave the function and their conduct, if warranted, may be brought up for review by the Potentate.

The Provost Guard are responsible for security and safety at all Bagdad Shrine Center functions. All members are required to respect these Nobles and follow any of their instructions which are for the safety of you, other Nobles, Guests, and Bagdad Shrine Center Temple and its property.

Remember that we are all volunteers so please treat all fellow Nobles with respect.

Use Designated Drivers, "Brothers don't let Brothers drive drunk"!

A general rule for wearing your Fez, if the Potentate is wearing his Fez, then all Nobles should be wearing their Fez.

Fez - To Wear or Not to Wear?

Shriners International has adopted the fez as the exclusive type of head covering to be worn by all nobles when appearing as such. This means all nobles must wear their fezzes at stated meetings, ceremonials, Shrine parades, caravans, special Shrine events, and any other Shrine related activities. The fez is never worn at a Masonic lodge communication or meeting. At non Shrine functions where an Imperial officer is representing Shriners International, or a temple officer is representing a Shrine temple, he may wear his fez. However, other Shriners in attendance are not to wear their fezzes. As a

noble, you are particularly admonished never to wear your fez in any company or place in which you would decline to introduce your mother, wife, sister or daughter. Never forget this. No other person is ever allowed to wear a noble's fez.

The Salute to the Flag

The Fez being considered part of the uniform of a Shriner, a Noble who is wearing his Fez will execute a right-hand salute when the Colors are within six paces of him. He will not remove his Fez. After the Colors have passed, he should drop his right hand. In case the same Colors pass the same point again, as frequently happens in a Ceremonial Session or in display drills, the Colors need not be saluted a second time. Nobles who are or have served in the military for their respective countries and who are not wearing a Fez will observe the rules of their country concerning the salute to the flag.

During Prayer

During the offering of a prayer, the Fez should be removed and held in the right hand over the heart. At the end of prayer, when "Amen" is said, the appropriate response is "So Mote It Be" just like in Masonic Lodge, we are all Masons. The Fez is then placed back on the head.

Bagdad Shrine Center.

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The Shrine Pledge of Allegiance

“I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Country for which it stands; One Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

Common Terms to the Shrine

Assistant Rabban – the second vice-president of the Temple Divan

Chaplain – responsible for giving the prayers at the Temple. Offers prayers, blessings & benedictions as called upon.

Chief Rabban – the first vice-president of the Temple Divan

Crescent & Scimitar – the Shrine emblem

Divan – the group of governing elected and/or appointed officials of each Shrine Temple. The top five officers typically progress towards the Potentate position.

Dress – if the noble forgets to introduce his lady, it is said he must purchase a dress for his Lady

Fez – the red head gear worn by the Shriners

High Priest and Prophet – the third vice-president of the Temple Divan

Hospitals – the Shrine has 22 hospitals to help children with orthopedic, spinal column, cleft lip and palate, and burn needs

Illustrious Sir – the title that the present and past Potentates are addressed as

Imperial – the governing body of Shriners International

Imperial Sir – title given to an officer of the Imperial Divan

Lady – a spouse or female friend of a Shriner

Masonic – every Shriner must be a member of this Fraternity

Noble – the title each Shriner is addressed by

Oriental Guide – the newest elected Divan member and fourth vice-president of the Temple

Potentate – the President or CEO of the Shrine Temple, elected for a one-year term

Recorder – responsible for the records of the Temple

Shriners – the authorized term for referring to the local nobles

Shriners Hospitals for Children – a Colorado Corporation

Shriners International – an Iowa Corporation

Stated Meeting – the regular business meeting of the Temple

Temple – authorized term for referring to the local Shrine building. Can also be referred to as the local Shriners and their organization.

Treasurer – responsible for the monies of the Temple

Unit/Club – a group of Shriners who has a common interest and enjoys getting together. A Noble can belong to both a unit and a club.

Units and Clubs

See the Directory for a list of officers, meeting dates, and meeting locations for the various Units and Clubs.

The Nobility is highly encouraged to join at least one Unit &/or Club. Units and Clubs are essential to Bagdad Shrine Center, providing members with a meeting place and defined social activities. There is a large variety in the Units and Clubs of Bagdad Shrine Center, each dedicated to the Fraternity and under the jurisdiction of Bagdad Shrine Center Potentate. These organizations are composed of men who share a passion, enthusiasm or hobby. Many have Ladies meetings or offer activities for Ladies when they meet. With such a wide array of Units and Clubs offered at Bagdad Shrine Center, a list has been composed with a brief description of each unit and club.

Units and Clubs have their own bylaws and, therefore, their own officers. Each Unit or Club defines the officers and terms of office. **Some units have initiation fees, annual dues, or charge for required clothing, so you will want to ask about these costs.**

Marching in “Shrine” parades is something that only the Nobles participate. Imperial has strict bylaws which apply to when our Ladies can and cannot participate in our Public Events. Ladies are always encouraged to attend parades, whenever possible. It’s fun and shows your support of the Nobles and the Shrine.

Shrine Unit/ Patrol - All units meet at the Shrine unless designated otherwise

The Bagdad Shrine Temple has a number of clubs and units to cover a wide range of interests. Clubs and units are designed to enhance your Shrine experience by providing opportunities to gather with fellow Shriners and make the task of supporting our Shrine Hospitals for Children a Fun time for all. The Patrols and Units are some of our best public relations tools. It lets the public know what Shriners do, and who we are. Get active and have some fun!

Contact a Club and Unit President and Join! You can be a member of more than one club or unit. **THEY NEED YOUR SUPPORT.**

Fellowship and family fun are an integral part of Bagdad's clubs and units. The clubs and units associated with Bagdad are updated on our website, www.bagdadshriners.org/club_units.html

Notes:
