



Knight Templar

VOLUME XXXVII

DECEMBER 1991

NUMBER 12



'Tis the Season...

Grand Master's Christmas Message

written by The Reverend and Sir Knight Thomas E. Weir
Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar

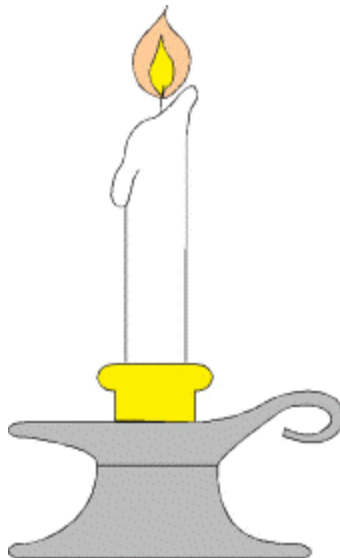
It has been said that Christmas belongs to the children. Children so easily get carried away by the joy of Christmas: the gifts, the family fellowship, the festive dinner.

We all have treasured memories of Christmas. Some of them must seem old-fashioned to our grandchildren. Indeed, do children get electric trains at Christmas like we used to? To be honest, some of the things children today most want seem strange to us. In truth, Christmas belongs to all of us, and its spirit never changes, but perhaps, we enjoy it most when we approach this blessed holiday with the

hearts of children. Because children put their trust in us, it is easy for their eyes to shine, their faces to glow and their hearts to soar at the very thought of Christmas.

Our joy is no less. Although "visions of sugar plums" no longer dance in our heads, Christmas now means so much more than the transient delights of treats and toys. God planted the banner of Christian goodness and service at Bethlehem and now Christ is calling all to share the delight of salvation, not just with good feelings, but with good deeds. As Knights Templar, let us put our faith into action. Remember 1 John 3:18: "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth."

May the spirit of Christmas fill our hearts and the world.



Knight Templar

"The Magazine for York Rite Masons - and Others, too"

DECEMBER: Sir Knights, once again the time has come to celebrate the birth of the Great Captain of Our Salvation. A Christmas Observance in your asylum with your families and friends is one fitting way to do so. This month's issue lists the recipients of the Knights Templar Cross of Honor, our highest award. Also, each article you read here reflects the thoughtful work of the many fine Sir Knights who take their time and talents to contribute to your edification and enjoyment. Thanks - and the Happiest of Holidays to All!

Contents

Grand Master's Message
Grand Prelate Thomas E. Weir - 2

Our Cross of Honor - 5

Christmas 1991
Grand Prelate Thomas E. Weir - 7

Jonathan Heart (Part II)
Sir Knight Dean N. Goranson - 9

Something for Nothing
Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell - 13

Buffalo Bill Cody
Sir Knight Robert C. Barnard - 21

A Roman Catholic's Defense of Masonry
Sir Knight E. K. Edwards, Jr. - 27

Grand Commander's, Grand Master's Clubs – 15
24th KTEF Voluntary Campaign Tally - 15

December Issue – 3
Editors Journal – 4
In Memoriam – 15
History of the Grand Encampment – 16
Highlights from the Masonic Family - 18
Knight Voices - 30

December 1991

Volume XXXVII Number 12

Published monthly as an official publication of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America.

William Henry Thornley, Jr.
Grand Master and Publisher

3080 South Race Street
Denver, Colorado 80210-6331

Charles R. Neumann
Grand Recorder
and Editor

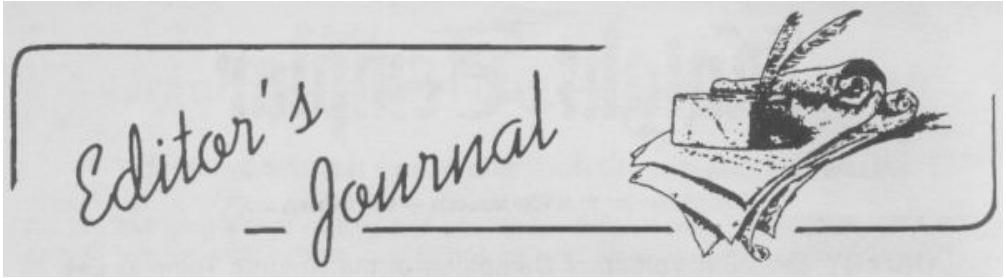
Randall W. Becker
Joan B. Morton
Assistant Editors

Grand Recorder
5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101
Chicago, Illinois 60630-2460
(773) 777-3300
Fax: (773) 777-8836

Mail magazine materials and correspondence to Editor, 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101, Chico, IL-60630-2460.

Material for the Grand Commanderies' two-page supplement is to be directed to the respective Supplement editors.

Address corrections from members are to be sent to the local Recorders



• **ATTENTION: GRAND RECORDERS AND ALL SIR KNIGHTS!!!** The Grand Encampment has **MOVED**. Our address and phone number are: 5097 N. Elston Ave., Suite 101, Chicago, IL 60630-2460, phone (312) 777-3300. Our new quarters are spacious, modern and comfortable, but moving the office has been a monumental task. Please **ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT AT OUR NEW ADDRESS ON ELSTON AVENUE**. Your cooperation is appreciated.

• **ALL SHIPMENTS** from the Grand Encampment after December 1, 1991, will be **POSTAGE ADDED**. The Manual of Tactics will be available soon at \$2.00 each, plus postage; the Manual of Public Ceremonies will be available soon at \$1.50 each, plus postage.

• **To Elected Grand Encampment Officers and all Department Commanders:** If you have not already done so, it is necessary that a 5-inch by 7-inch glossy photo or negative of yourself in uniform with the insignia of your office be sent to the Recorder's office for distribution. Please handle this as soon as possible.

• **Subscriptions:** to Knight Templar Magazine, the official publication of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, are available for the price of \$5.00 a year; Canada and Mexico subscriptions are available for the price of \$10.00 a year; and subscriptions for anywhere else are set at the price of \$15.00

a year. How about a subscription for your Masonic friend who is not a member of the Knights Templar or even of the York Rite? Knight Templar Magazine is the best way to publicize your Commandery and the Knights Templar. Subscriptions are available by sending a check or money order (for the appropriate amount made payable to the Grand Encampment) to the Grand Recorder, 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101, Chicago, Illinois 60630-2460. Our magazine is full of information and Masonic news that all Masons will enjoy.

• **All Supplement editors:** Knight Templar Magazines are mailed out by our printer in the order your copy is received in our office each month. (In this case, the first shall be first, and the last shall be last.)

• **Duplicate Mailings:** Dual members receive a copy of Knight Templar Magazine and other mailings from the Grand Encampment for each Commandery in which they hold membership. The first two digits of the label code indicate the state and the remainder the Commandery number; for example, 01002 refers to Mobile Commandery No. 2 (002) in Alabama (01).

Dual members are entitled to receive these mailings. However, a Sir Knight may arrange to stop the mailing of duplicate magazines. Contact the office of the Grand Recorder, 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101, Chicago, IL 60630-2460, with your request. Or you may present your duplicate copy to your local library, or to someone you feel would enjoy reading it.

Our Cross of Honor

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America presents the 1991 recipients of the Knights Templar Cross of Honor. These distinguished Sir Knights have demonstrated meritorious service and have been rewarded for it. The Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Encampment state that the Knights Templar Cross of Honor "shall be awarded only for exceptional and meritorious service rendered to the order far beyond the call of duty and beyond the service usually expected of an officer or member."

This year the Grand Commanderies have selected forty-nine Sir Knights to receive the coveted Cross of Honor.

Alabama

James F. (Ricky) Vaughan,
Etawah No. 15

Arizona

Robert Rufus McKinney,
Columbine No. 9

Arkansas

William S. Butler
Hugh do Paynes No. 1

California

John Thomas Burns
San Diego No. 25

Colorado

Kent R. Gould
Georgetown No. 4

Connecticut

Shailer Ralph Christensen
Cyrene No. 8

Florida

Theodore G. Cooper
Tampa-Ivanhoe No. 8

Georgia

Walter Andrew Walker
St. Omer No. 2

Idaho

Carman G. Moore
Coeur d'Alene No. 5

Illinois

Wayne Franklin Brizendine,
Belvidere No. 2

Indiana

Robert Leslie Thompson,
Richmond No. 8

Iowa

Alonzo W. Hausner
St. Omer No. 15

Kansas

John Wesley Mitchell,
Eldorado No. 19

Kentucky

Frederick Bryant, Jr.
Newport No. 13

Louisiana

Maurice Norman Angelo,
Jacques do Molay No. 2

Maine

Ellery Carl Kidder, Jr.
Dunlap No. 5

Maryland

Charles R. Livingston,
Beauseant No. 8

Massachusetts-Rhode Island

John Henry Morrill
Newburyport No. 3

Michigan

Harry Bowering
Detroit No. 1

Minnesota

Richard E. St. Martin
Faribault No.8

Mississippi

Jeffie C. Dukes
DeMolay No. 8

Missouri

Walter B. Ray, Sr.
Rolla No. 59

Montana

Robert G. Dumke
St. Elmo No. 7

Nebraska

Garvis Elmo Burrell
Mt. Tabor No. 9

Nevada

Alan I. Taylor
Winnemucca No. 4

New Hampshire

Melvin Lee Covey
Pilgrim No. 10

New Jersey

Ludwig Droban
Delta-Damascus No. 5

New Mexico

William L. Verhines
Rio Hondo No. 6

New York

Horace Dannemann
St. Augustine No.38

North Carolina

Paul Calvin Holbrook
Wilkes No. 40

North Dakota

Norman Rodman Byers
Auvergne No. 2

Ohio

Gorman E. Cornwell,
New Lexington No. 57
Carl E. Waltermire
Coeur de Lion No. 64

Oklahoma

Robert E. Goode
Calvary No. 26

Oregon

Herman C. Gaertner
LaGrande No. 6

Pennsylvania

Robert John Jennings
Mt. Calvary No.67

South Carolina

J. Frank Gilliland
S. Maner Martin No. 17

South Dakota

Elmer C. Garness
Cyrene No. 2

Tennessee

Leon Richard Dietz
Lookout No. 14

Texas

Charles E. Wollner
Worth No. 19
John David Hackward,
Park Place No. 106

Utah

Guy M. D. Overman
Ivanhoe No. 5

Vermont

Joseph Aurele Gagne
Lafayette No. 3

Virginia

B. Frederick Lehman,
Old Dominion No. 11

Washington

Harold Franklin Lambert
DeMolai No. 6

West Virginia

Lewis Way Resseger
Dowell No. 28

Wisconsin

Sarkis Sam Cherkinian
Racine No. 7

Wyoming

George R. Emery
Clelland No. 12

Philippines

Conrado V. Sanga
T. M. Kalaw No. 3

Christmas 1991

by The Reverend and Sir Knight
Thomas E. Weir, Ph.D.

Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar



After World War II, the Royal Air Force Station at Edzell, Scotland (near Fettercairn, if you need help locating it), was closed down and the land rented to graze sheep. One of the buildings was used as a shelter for feeding the sheep, a manger. In the 1960s, "the Base," as it was known locally, was reopened by the American Navy. A building just inside the main gate was refitted as the chapel. Every Christmas, Brother Willie Christison (Lodge St. Ninian No. 66), chapel custodian, and Eastern Star Sister Effie Smith, chapel administrative officer, led a host of volunteers to bedeck the sanctuary with locally produced festoons of greenery and imported poinsettias. The effect was magnificent, yet the fact that the building had recently been a manger kept our focus on the real message of Christmas: that God had left

his majesty and the unending praise of choirs of angels to become as we are, to take His chances with and at the hands of us humans.

Matthew does not mention that Jesus was born in a manger. Luke does not make it an issue. Luke explains, simply, that Jesus was born in a barn because "there was no room in the inn." To Luke, birth in a barn was one of the hazards of day-to-day life in Judea. However, the fact that Jesus had nothing when he was born, that the very space for his birth had to be borrowed from and quickly returned to animals, reminds us that during our sojourn of earth we are simply stewards of God's riches.

Our Crusading Fratres understood their transitory role in the history of Christianity. Although the Order of the Temple acquired economic power that provoked the jealousy of kings, individual Knights served under a vow of poverty. The constant sacrifice of Templar lives "for God and the land of our fathers" forcefully demonstrates the maxim that "We brought nothing into the world, and we can take nothing Out of it." (I Timothy 6:7) For Knights Templar, the giving of their lives and property was the least they could do for our Savior and his Church.

For Jesus, the poverty that characterized his birth was what every Christian should expect. When, in Luke 9:58, a young man wanted to become a disciple, Jesus told him, "Foxes have holes and birds of the air have nests, but the son of man has no place to lay his head." The cost of being a Christian is high. Knights Templar have, from the beginning, given their lives and property as gifts to the newborn Christ.

Christmas calls us, as it did the shepherds and kings of Bethlehem, to give thanks that, in Jesus Christ, God has visited and redeemed us. Christmas celebrates the humanity of Jesus, as Easter celebrates his divinity. At Christmas, the spiritual was no longer distant, but met us face to face. At communion this Christmas, pay special attention to the words, "The body and blood of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ preserve your soul and body unto everlasting life," or something similar. Christ calls both body and soul. With body and soul, the Knights Templar of the Crusades served Christ and His Church. Let us flock to our churches. As Templars, can we stand idly by as they struggle against a profane world? Heaven knows our churches need us. Heaven knows we need them! All through the year, may Christmas remind us of the humanity we share with Christ and of God's call to use our lives and material possessions for His greater glory.



Jonathan Heart Extraordinary Early American

Part II

by Sir Knight Dean N. Goranson, KTCH

Meanwhile, the new nation, the United States of America, was in the midst of shaping its new institutions to govern and to protect its people. One of those institutions, the United States Army, was formed in 1785. Unwittingly, an opportunity was thereby made available to Heart - a warrior with impeccable qualifications. Accordingly, Heart returned to the army where he was commissioned a captain in the "First American Regiment." He recruited a company of soldiers and led them, in August 1785, from Connecticut to Fort McIntosh, Pennsylvania. After being joined here with other forces, the group marched on to the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingdom Rivers, where they built Fort Harmar. The fort erection by this group, under command of Major John Doughty, commenced in late 1785, and it was completed in the spring of 1786. The fort was named in honor of Col. Josiah Harmar, to whose regiment Maj. Doughty was attached. After serving as

commander of this fort for three months, Heart was ordered to the Muskingdom Valley to protect the surveyors there at work. Next he was ordered to Venango County, Pennsylvania, to build Fort Franklin. Because of the vigilance, skill, and care with which he performed the task, he was commended by Col. Harmar, Gen. Knox, and Congress.

In the movement for America's westward development, the migrations were many times a retrace of some previous military or commercial expedition - either English or French. Orderly, safe movement occurred by establishing a community or outpost that was secure against the ferocity of the elements and/or the Indian raids. First a fort was erected, manned, and stocked by the military; and almost simultaneously a big tavern was built and operated by a large closely knit family with entrepreneurship in the art of profitable hospitality on the edge of a most forbidding wilderness. Finally,

under cover of the fort, the settlers came and built the communities and established the farms and dairies, many of which survive to this day.

One such community or settlement, Marietta on the Ohio River, is a supreme example. First came the military to erect and stock Fort Harmar or, the Muskingdom at its juncture with the Ohio; next came the Ohio Company of Associates with extensive entrepreneurship to put up the commodious appurtenances attendant to a governmental center to administer the Northwest Territory; and finally, the settlers arrived under cover of the fort to build the individual properties incident to and essential for civilized society.

"Imagine the delight of these Masons when they discovered that the famous Mason of the war, Jonathan Heart, was present, being just across the river, stationed there at the fort."

Heart returned to Fort Harmar in the spring of 1789, where he was placed on special assignment. For a short time in the summer of 1789, he helped to erect Fort Washington, near what is now Cincinnati. Much of his time, however, was spent in raids and expeditions against hostile Indians in the new Northwest Territory created by the 1787 act of Congress. Marietta was a town created by the Ohio Company of Associates and was a part of the colony established by high ranking Revolutionary War army officers accepting land grants for payment for wartime duty and service; such land grants came out of that part of the Northwest Territory now known as the state of Ohio.

Since a town and settlements with women and children commenced to spring up under the protection of Fort Harmar, civility began to manifest itself. Masonic discussion naturally took place. Many of the leading men present had previous

Masonic exposure, especially to the old American Union (Military) Lodge. Imagine the delight of these Masons when they discovered that the most famous Mason of the war, Jonathan Heart, was present, being just across the river, stationed there at the fort.

General Rufus Putnam, Washington's wartime engineering general officer, was in 1790 the leading or head official of the Ohio Company of Associates (Israel's father and Rufus's grandfather were half brothers). Rufus, later in 1802, presided over the constitutional convention to form the state of Ohio. Rufus had been made a Mason in the old Army Lodge on the Hudson Highlands in New York State in 1779, and he petitioned Brother Heart to form the Masons of the community into a Lodge. After thoroughly pondering the legality of such an act, as only Heart was prone to do, he promptly invoked the old "commission" or warrant and formed them into a stationary Lodge, retaining the old name "American Union Lodge" with Gen. Benjamin Tupper and Gen. Rufus Putnam as Junior and Senior Wardens respectively and himself as Worshipful Master. Reconstitution took place on June 28, 1790. This was eighteen years before the erection of the Grand Lodge of Ohio when General Rufus Putnam was selected to be the First Grand Master. Meanwhile in March 1791, Heart was commissioned a major in the regular U. S. Army and placed in the Second U.S. Regiment.

General St. Clair, one of President Washington's older generals and a close friend, was named to be the first governor of the Northwest Territory. Gen. St. Clair, a good administrator, was obviously inexperienced in Indian warfare. He proceeded to organize the U.S. Army to put an end to Indian hostility in the entire Northwest Territory. Due to his unfamiliarity with wilderness logistics and techniques, Gen. St. Clair inadvertently placed his army, consisting of the (1st

and 2nd) First and Second U.S. regiments, plus a body of militia of 300, in a compromising position. After their float down the Ohio River from Fort Harmar to Fort Washington, they disembarked and commenced their long trek north towards the great Miami Indian village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers. This is now called Fort Wayne, Indiana. Along the trek, they built two forts: one at a point upon the Great Miami called Fort Hamilton; the other after they moved 44 miles on farther which they called Fort Jefferson. The army left on October 24 and began the toilsome march through the wilderness. During this time, the 300-man body of militia deserted. The general made a decision to essentially cut his army in half by sending the First Regiment back for the double purpose of bringing up the provisions and, if possible, of overtaking and arresting the deserters. The army now at less than half strength, resumed its march toward the village, and on November 3 arrived at a creek running in a southwesterly direction, which they supposed to be the St. Mary's, one of the principal branches of the Maumee, but later ascertained to be the branch or headwaters of the Wabash River. Since it was late in the afternoon and the army was much fatigued, they made camp on a commanding piece of ground overlooking the creek (the Wabash) in front. The motley group was now in an ideal setting for an Indian ambush.

The opposing Indian forces were led by Little Turtle, the great Miami war chief. He was born in what now is called northeastern Indiana, west of the town of Hudson on Little Turkey Lake, in the year 1752. He did most of his fighting and peacemaking in the state of Ohio. The principal village of his tribe was Pickawillany, near what is now called Piqua. However, Three Rivers, Fort Wayne, was considered the stronghold of the Miami Indian Nation that stretched from present day Wisconsin southeastward through



Miami War Chief Little Turtle.

northern Illinois and Indiana into central Ohio. In Ohio, the Miami were neighbors to the smaller and weaker Shawnee, Ottawa, Wyandot, Delaware, and Seneca tribes. At a powwow, a council among tribal chiefs, in 1790, Little Turtle was selected to be the war chief to command the Indian warriors from all of these tribes to expel the white man including the military from the territory. His braves frustrated those hard and tough campaigns of generals Harmar and St. Clair, and it was Heart, under Col. Harmer - later promoted to general - who led some of those campaigns. Little Turtle somewhat successfully concluded his assignment by annihilating General St. Clair's forces on the headwaters of the Wabash River, near what is now called Fort Recovery, Ohio. The fort and town Fort Recovery are so named because all

those (about 1,000) who perished in the battle, including Heart, were recovered and interred in four mass graves there.

Little Turtle had scouted St. Clair's group all the way from Fort Washington (Cincinnati), but his plans were for an engagement with St. Clair's entire army. Hence Little Turtle's forces were four to five times larger than St. Clair's force that was about to be annihilated. On the next morning, November 4, 1791, a half an hour before sunrise, the soldiers had just been dismissed from parade when Little Turtle's attack began in full force; the camp was overrun and the army was thrown into a state of disorder from which it could not recover. A small band of experienced army infantry Indian fighters, including Heart, assembled into a platoon to effect a retreat which made it possible for Gen. St. Clair and a handful of fugitives to make their escape back to Fort Jefferson. Most of the platoon, including Heart, perished before the Indian attackers ceased pursuit - a pursuit that ended about midway between the ill-fated camp and Fort Jefferson. Heart was in the full discharge of his duty when a musket ball struck him in the head and dropped him dead on the spot. Thus the nation's noblest military and Masonic career was at an end on November 4, 1791.

Little Turtle did not take part in the battle of Fallen Timbers. He was, however, among the council of chiefs at the Treaty of Greene Ville, where he stated, "I am the last to sign it, and I will be the last to break it." Little Turtle remained true to his word. He was also a man of mildness and decorum, and he returned to Indiana, where he became popular among Americans - being presented to President Washington in Philadelphia. Little Turtle died in 1812 at 60 years of age.

Historians in general have Heart, the extraordinary early American, to thank for providing intelligent and factual journals

in which to keynote their accounts of the Revolutionary War and the first westward movements to explore and settle the Northwest Territory. Many of these journal entries may be seen at the libraries of the Ohio Historical Society of Columbus, Case University at Cleveland, and Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut.

American Freemasonry in particular has Heart to recognize and to thank for its solid proof of regularity and for the documentation thereof which has been preserved for posterity in the Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania Grand Lodges. Heart, always impeccable and consummate in all his endeavors, has left an immeasurable heritage. Should an election ever be held to determine the name of America's Greatest Mason, Jonathan Heart would almost certainly be one of the nominees.

Sir Knight Dean N. Goranson, F.G.P. and KTCH, is a member of Angola Commandery No. 45, Angola, Indiana, and resides at R.R. 6, Box 273, Angola, Indiana 46703



Peace talks at Fort Harmar.

Something For Nothing

The Knights Templar Mastercard Story

by Past Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell

Executive Director, The Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.

How many times have we rushed to receive something that we believed was free, only to find strings attached. We are always searching for that free gift, or coupons that will entitle us to discounted prices on some favored item. Rarely, though, do we find the proverbial free lunch. Almost without fail, there are hidden strings, or some catch. Occasionally, good things are available to us that have value beyond what it may cost us. At times we find deals that are good for us, and also benefit others we care about. The Knights Templar Eye Foundation Mastercard is just such an item.

In the past few weeks, you have received information pertaining to the new Knights Templar Eye Foundation Mastercard by mail; perhaps many have already returned the forms requesting one, some may have received their card, many may still be trying to decide. 'Do I really need another credit card?' "Don't we already have an Eye Foundation credit card?" 'Why should I send for this card?' These are all questions that you may have asked, or may still be asking yourself. Perhaps this article will answer some of your questions.

The type of credit card we are discussing is called an Affinity Card. Affinity credit cards are issued to groups that have an affinity, or common purpose among their members. Affinity groups can be college alumni organizations, teachers' societies, military service groups, baseball team fan clubs, or any other groups that distinguish themselves from society by their common interests. Masonic and other fraternal groups fit into

that category. Affinity cards have been around for some seven to eight years: you may remember seeing them in the hands of friends, or you may yourself be carrying one. The advantage to the group issuing and endorsing such a card is simple. Money!! The group or organization that has endorsed such a card receives a percentage of all purchases its members make on that card, as well as a renewal fee each time their members renew their credit card. In addition, the group in many cases can have the card customized in such a manner that is pleasing to its members. The bank issuing the card for the group can benefit by the members use of the card as they do on any card they issue in a normal manner, plus they benefit by issuing more cards because of the "affinity" of the group. In short, both the bank and the group benefit. The group and the bank both benefit by more cards being issued, and they both benefit when the member increases his use of the card. For both it's a win-win situation. The cardholder wins as well because he is using a card that benefits a group that he is associated with, and the terms of the credit card are similar to what he would receive from his bank. A good deal all the way around.

The Knights Templar Eye Foundation was one of the first Masonic organizations to realize the benefits of an Affinity Card program. Back in 1984, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation began a program with MBNA, a Maryland-based bank specializing in Affinity Cards, to make credit cards available to Knights

Templar. Since 1984, over 7,000 cards have been issued to Knights Templar by MBNA. Due to recent changes within MBNA, they have chosen to terminate their relationship with the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Those of you who still carry an MBNA credit card, regardless of what identification or logos it may carry on the face of the card, it in no way benefits the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. I strongly urge you to send in the application from the Huntington National Bank, which has been mailed to you, so that your future purchases will benefit the Eye Foundation. During the last year that MBNA paid royalties, the Knights Templar Eye Foundation received roughly \$70,000 as a result of credit card purchases.

Some three months ago the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., entered into an agreement with the Huntington National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, to custom design and issue a credit card that all Knights Templar would be proud to carry and use. The card you saw pictured in your application was the result. In addition to the favorable terms that our members will receive, the Eye Foundation will receive a percentage from each purchase made, using this card. Plus in the months of November and December each year, the Eye Foundation will receive 50% more than they do in any other month. The terms of the agreement between the Knights Templar Eye Foundation and the Huntington National Bank do not permit those percentages to be made public, but the amount of money received each month as a result of purchases made under this new program will be printed monthly in this magazine in the areas devoted to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation's Grand Master's Club and Grand Commander's Club. Each month you will be able to see how much your use of this card will promote our primary charity - the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Now you know why we call it Something

for Nothing. Something - benefits to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, for Nothing - for doing nothing more than what you're doing already, using your credit card. You can benefit by using a card designed especially for you, and the Knights Templar Eye Foundation can benefit by your use of the card. Indeed, a rare opportunity for you to support your charity at literally no cost to yourself. The annual fee has been waived for the first year, and it is only \$20 yearly thereafter. Some of you may question Why should I request this card, when I already receive a card free from my bank?" What are you receiving with your free card? Is it custom designed to reflect your Masonic affiliations? Does it benefit anyone financially besides the bank that issued it? Are you helping any charitable cause by its use? Perhaps all that you can say about it is that it's free. Isn't it worth a little on your part to help such a worthwhile endeavor? Aren't we as Christian Knights obliged to bind up the wounds of the afflicted? Think about it, and give consideration to returning your forms and requesting a card today. If you have misplaced your forms, they are available from the Grand Recorder's office, or from the Knights Templar Eye Foundation office in Springfield. For questions regarding the card, you may call 1-800-237-7400.

Colorado Commandery Goes to Church

Temple Commandery No. 23, Grand Junction, Colorado, had a "Go To Church Day" on October 20, 1991. Commander Leo Wittwer invited the members, their wives and friends to attend the First Christian Church, and they marched into the service as a group. There were 27 Sir Knights present and a total of 52 in attendance.

The group was well received at the church, and the minister, Frank Springer, spoke of the High Priest as "the Grand Architect of the Universe." It was a good day for Masonry and the Commandery!



John R. Wahiquist
Wisconsin
Grand Commander-1984
Born October 7, 1923
Died October 1, 1991

Malcolm F. Van Dien
New Jersey
Grand Commander-1958
Born September 22, 1904
Died October 4, 1991

William Lynn Dixon
Arizona
Grand Commander-1972
Born July 7, 1907
Died October 5, 1991

Jewell B. Clark
Missouri
Grand Commander-1978
Born March 2, 1911
Died October 17, 1991

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.
New Club Memberships

Grand Commander's Club

Texas No. 72-Howard C. Massey Mississippi
No. 8-James W. Butler

Grand Master's Club

No. 1,715 - Harold P. Shank (OH)
No. 1,716 - Harold R. Boynton, Jr. (MA)
No. 1,717 - Eimer E. Taylor (NY)
No. 1,718 - Richard A. Behr (MO)
No. 1,719 - Edward J. Harrold, Jr. (NY)

How to join: Any individual may send a check in the amount of \$100 or more specified for the purpose of beginning a Grand Commander's Club membership and made payable to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. This initial contribution

will begin your Grand Commander's Club membership. In addition, members of the Grand Commander's Club pledge to make annual contributions of \$100 or more. Once contributions total \$1 000, the individual is enrolled in the Grand Master's Club. Membership is open to individuals only, and there is now Commandery credit given for participation. Information is available from G. Wilbur Bell, Past Grand Master, Executive Director, Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 579, Springfield, IL 62705.

The Light of Lights
by Virginia-Anne Edwards, age 15

For once in many grieving years
Of toils, and sin, and crime,
A light hath shone above us all
To guide us throughout all time.
And so I ask my doubtful self,
"To whom this light belongs?"
Which shone upon an evil world
Corrupting from its wrongs.
The light that's brighter than the stars,
If they'd unite to one,
The light that sets a candle's flame,
A light that mocks the sun.
The purest brilliance that exists
On earth and far beyond,
The light of hope, and of faith,
To which the soul is bound.
And so I ask my faithful self,
"From whence this light begins?"
If He who sends this endless beam
Has been and has no end.

History of the Grand Encampment

Chapter XXII Uniforms (Continued)

Two resolutions in regard to this uniform were then adopted:

"Resolved, That the costume this day adopted by the Grand Encampment, be, and the same is hereby ordered to 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; and that no officer, member or Knight, after this session, be allowed to sit in this Grand Encampment unless clothed in the uniform hereby prescribed; and that the State Grand Commanderies be directed to enforce it in all subordinates that may be hereafter chartered in their respective jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That the Grand Recorder be instructed to have printed with the proceedings, full representation of the Costume as now adopted, with the Grand Standard, and Beauseant, and the four Crosses, Patriarchal, Passion, Cross of Salem, and Maltese."

Apparently there was some difficulty with the uniform adopted at the Conclave of 1859, with objections arising from its cost, and in keeping the white uniform fresh and clean. At the Conclave of 1862, a select Committee was appointed to consider the subject, and Sir Knight Bailey from this committee reported:

"That they have given deliberate attention to the subject. The question of a uniform for the Body of Knights Templar of the United States - a uniform that should be at once appreciated and adopted by every Knight Templar in the country - has occupied the attention of this Grand Body, as well as the earnest solicitude of many of the State Grand Bodies.

"Your committee believe that all that has been done within the past few years, in the matter of a uniform, are steps taken in the right direction and that we have now arrived at a point where complete success may be reasonably anticipated as the result of our labors.

"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, the liability to injury, and its expensiveness. In the uniform now prepared, your committee have sought to attain the important objects of neatness, durability, economy, and distinctiveness of character, and, if sanctioned here, they feel confident of its general adoption throughout the country.

"Your committee therefore offer for adoption the following description of

The Uniform Of A Knight Templar

"Full Dress - Black frock coat, black pantaloons, scarf, sword, belt, shoulder straps, gauntlets and chapeau, with appropriate trimmings.

"Fatigue Dress - Same as full dress, except for chapeau a black cloth cap, navy form, with appropriate cross in front, and for gauntlets white gloves.

"Scarf - Five inches wide, in the whole, of white, bordered with black one inch on either side, a strip of navy lace one-fourth of an inch wide, at the inner edge of the black. On the front center of the scarf, a metal star of nine points, in allusion to the nine founders of the Temple Order, inclosing the Passion Cross, surrounded by the Latin motto, In Hoc Signo Vinces"; the star to be three and three-quarter inches in diameter. The scarf to be worn from the right shoulder to the left hip, with the ends extending six inches below the point of intersection.

"Chapeau - The military chapeau, trimmed with black binding, one white and two black plumes, and appropriate cross on the left side.

"Gault/etc - Of buff leather, the flap to extend four inches upwards from the wrist, and to have the appropriate cross embroidered, in gold, on the proper colored velvet, two inches in length.

"Sword - Thirty-four to forty inches, inclusive of scabbard, helmet head, cross handle, and metal scabbard.

"Belt - Red enameled or patent leather, two inches wide, fastened around the body with buckle or clasp.

"Shoulder Straps - For Grand Master and Past Grand Masters of the Grand Encampment - Royal purple silk velvet, two inches wide by four inches long (outside measurements), bordered with two rows of embroidery, of gold, three-eighths of an inch wide; the Cross of Salem, embroidered, of gold, in the center, lengthwise.

"For all other Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment - The same as the Grand Master, except for the Cross of

Salem, the Patriarchal Cross, of gold, with the initials of the office, respectively, to be embroidered (Old English characters), in silver, on the lower end of the strap.

"For the Officers and Past Grand Officers of a Grand Commandery bright red silk velvet, two inches wide by four inches long, bordered with one row of embroidery, of gold, quarter of an inch wide; the Templar's Cross, of gold, with the initials of the office, respectively, to be embroidered (Old English characters), in silver, on the lower end of the strap.

"For the Commander and Past Commanders of a Subordinate Commandery - Emerald green silk velvet, one and a half inches wide by four inches long, bordered with one row of embroidery, of gold, quarter of an inch wide; the Passion Cross, with a halo, embroidered, of silver, in the center.

"For the Generalissimo - Same as the Commander, except for the Passion Cross, the Square, surmounted with the Paschal Lamb.

"For the Captain General - Same as the Commander, except for the Passion Cross, the Level, surmounted with the Cock."



Highlights

Elected Officers of the Grand Encampment and Their Ladies



Pictured above are the elected officers and their ladies at the Triennial Conclave in August. Left to right, Lady Roberta and Past Grand Master Marvin E. Fowler; the late Lady Jane and Grand Master William H. Thornley. Lady Dorella and Deputy Grand Master Blair C. Mayford; Lady Jan and Grand Generalissimo James M. Ward; Grand Treasurer Harold S. Gorman; Lady Karla and Grand Recorder Charles R. Neumann.

50-Year Pin in Illinois



A 50-year pin was presented to Sir Knight Harry Fehr (center) earlier this year by Sir Knight Robert R. Riefenber (right), ERG., KYCH, as Sir Knight George H. Wright, E.P.C. and Treasurer, looks on.

Kentucky Past Grand Commander Installed as Grand Master of Masons



Sir Knight William Gordon Hinton, KYGCH, Past Grand Commander and former Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery, prepares to be escorted through an arch of steel on his way to being installed as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, F. & A.M., at the 192nd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. The ceremonies took place at Bluegrass Convention Center in Louisville, on Tuesday, October 22, 1991.

The lines were under the direction of Sir Knight Alan Winkenhofner, Eminent Grand Generalissimo. Those in formation to receive the Grand Master were Sir Knights Donald Estes, Past Grand Commander; Carl Edwards, Past Grand Commander; William Selby, Grand Recorder; Ortis Key, Grand Captain General; Richard McClure; Harry Fullerton; Vernon Rose, Howard Asa; and Ralph Keltner.

This marks the first time the incoming Grand Master of the Grand Lodge has been so received. Sir Knight and Most Worshipful Brother William G. Hinton is a Past Commander of Moore Commandery No. 16, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and a 330 Scottish Rite Mason designate.

from the Masonic Family

Indivisible Friends Commandery Celebrates 175th Anniversary



Brother Roy McDuffie, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Louisiana Masons, joined with the members of Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 1, New Orleans, in their celebration of the Commandery's 175th year of continuous operation. Indivisible Friends is the oldest Commandery south and west of Pennsylvania. It even predates the founding of the Grand Encampment.

Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 1 was chartered in 1816. It has met through times of peace and turbulence, even during the War Between the States, as well as the great World Wars of this century.

This year's Commander, John Beaumont, served as the Master of Ceremonies during a birthday observance held at a New Orleans' restaurant earlier this year. Harold Young, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in Louisiana, was the speaker. He spoke on the purpose of the Commandery of Knights Templar, and its charities. About 80 Masons and their wives attended this gala function.

Pictured above, left to right, are M.W. Grand Master McDuffie, R.E. Grand Commander Young, E. Commander Beaumont, and M.E. Grand High Priest Ray Perkins.

Knights Templar Eye Foundation Presentation in Massachusetts



Earlier this year at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston, checks for \$20,000 were presented as grants to Dr. Evan B. Dreyer and Dr. Janey Wiggs (left) by (from right) Sir Knights Max Ludwig, then-Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts-Rhode Island; Richard S. Sleeper, P.G.C. and G.R.; Robert F. Poyton, D.G.C; with Curt Smith, Executive V.P. of the Infirmary, standing by.

Florida Certificate of Appreciation



Shown above are P.C. Albin W. DiPasca, KYCH, Ocala Commandery No. 19, Belleview, Florida, presenting a certificate of appreciation to Doctors Lawrence A. Seigel, Christine L. Burns, and Alan M. Freedman of the Suncoast Eye Center, for furthering the objectives of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

Grand Commanders Head Up Maine York Rite Bodies



It is more than a coincidence that the present heads of the York Rite Bodies in Maine are either currently or have served as Right Eminent Grand Commanders of the Grand Commandery of Maine. In the above photo, from left to right, are Sir Knight Arthur V. Kierstead, present Grand Commander; Companion Warren S. Simpson, Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Maine, who was Grand Commander in 1982; Companion Douglas B. Taylor, Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Maine, who was Grand Commander in 1977; and Brother Robert V. Damon, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maine, who was Grand Commander in 1978.

Kentucky Commandery Observes Sesquicentennial



A rare occasion took place on Sunday, October 20, in the asylum of Louisville

DeMolay Commandery No. 12. Meeting in their new building just a year old, two events were celebrated. A reception was held for the Right Eminent Grand Commander, Rodney Williams, Jr. (standing), Past Commander and present Recorder of the Commandery. At the same time, the 150th anniversary of Louisville-DeMolay Commandery No. 12 was marked with appropriate ceremonies.

There were almost 200 guests present, including families and friends, Grand Commandery officers, and dignitaries of other Masonic bodies. Mark Villier, Eminent Commander, presided, and a brief history of the two Commanderies - Louisville No. 1, chartered in 1841, and DeMolay No. 12, chartered in 1867 (merger in 1933) - was read by Eminent Grand Generalissimo Alan Winkenhofer (center).

The invocation was given by Dr. Jack Early (left), 33^o, Prelate of the Commandery, and also Chaplain of the Louisville Scottish Rite Bodies. The Potentate of Kosair Temple, Gilbert Hardwick, presented Sir Knight Williams with a jeweled fez with the title "Grand Commander" on it. This was the first time Kosair had presented such to a Grand Commander. Organ music was provided by Past Grand Commander and Most Worshipful Grand Master William G. Hinton, and refreshments were served following the ceremony.

Kentucky Lodge Celebrates 90th Anniversary

The Ashlar Club of Middletown Lodge No. 732, Louisville, Kentucky, has issued a commemorative coin. These coins are struck in a gold-tone finish, and available for \$5.00 each, plus \$1.50 postage and handling. Mail check to Ashlar Club Coin, 8807 Wooded Glen Road, Louisville, KY 40220. All proceeds from coins will benefit the Lodge endowment fund.

Buffalo Bill Cody

by Sir Knight Robert C. Barnard

Buffalo Bill (William Frederick Cody) typified the Wild West to more people in more parts of the world than any other person in the 19th or early 20th centuries. He lived as part of the frontier that he so successfully romanticized.

The Cody family (also called Codie, Gody, Coady) came to America from the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey before 1700. They settled first in Massachusetts, then moved to a farm near the present city of Cleveland, Ohio.

Bill's father, Isaac, was of the fifth generation from the first Cody in America. As a young man, he decided to accompany his older brother, Elijah, to Missouri and while traveling down the Ohio River, they stopped in Cincinnati. Isaac met Bill's mother, Mary Ann Bonsell Laycock, there and romance developed rapidly. Although Isaac went on to Missouri, he soon returned to Cincinnati for Mary Ann. In 1840, they were married.

The mother of Buffalo Bill was of English descent and her ancestors were settled in Pennsylvania by 1690. She was a school teacher at the time of her marriage.

Isaac Cody was a pioneer always looking for something bigger and better around the next river bend. He decided that the territory of Iowa looked promising and took his new wife down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Davenport. He prospered there as an Indian trader and bought a house in the town of LeClaire in Scott County. He used this house as headquarters for various ventures, but

also filed a claim and built a four room cabin on it. It was here on February 26, 1846, that William Frederick was born.

In 1847, Isaac contracted to clear a 600-acre farm for "Colonel" or "Senator" William F. Breckenridge. This wealthy man lived back East and Isaac became his farm manager in Iowa, employing 25 men with plows and ox teams. A ten-room house was built on the property.

It has become a part of the Buffalo Bill legend that he never went to school a day in his life. Actually, he did attend a few months with a dozen other pupils in a log building with board benches.

When gold was discovered in California in 1849, Isaac Cody intended to take his family on the long trek across the plains with some other local families. However, he became seriously ill during the preparations and the others had to leave without the Cody family.

When he was well enough, Isaac Cody exchanged his covered wagon for an ambulance and took a contract to carry mail and passengers between Davenport and Chicago. But, he was still not satisfied with his life's work.

In 1854, Isaac heard that Congressional action would soon open Kansas and Nebraska for settlement. He sold all his property and moved from Iowa to Kansas. Since much of the region was settled, the family stayed in hotels of sorts or in people's houses, when possible.

They settled near Fort Leavenworth,



William Cody at the age of three, 1849.

Kansas, and Isaac got a government contract to supply hay for the fort. He found that the people of Kansas were entangled in a fierce battle between Southern pro-slavery and Northern anti-slavery forces.

Isaac was not an abolitionist actively, but he wanted no spread of slavery to new territories. On September 18, 1854, his neighbors asked him to address a meeting of settlers. He stated his views that slavery should be confined to present slave states. The crowd shouted him down and then he was stabbed with a knife by a pro-slavery hired man. The point pierced his lung and he was never really healthy again.

Isaac was elected to the legislature in Topeka on the "free state" ticket. While serving there on March 10, 1857, he contacted a chill while working in the rain and almost immediately died. His family attributed his death to the stab wound months before, and felt that he gave his life in support of the free state cause in Kansas.

Isaac Cody's death left his family in poor financial condition. Mrs. Cody rented the farm for a small stipend and turned the family house into a hotel when traders or travelers came by.

Willie, as Bill was called at that early age, went with his mother to the office of the freight company of Majors and Russell. Majors hired him as express boy, carrying messages from the firm's office and telegrapher to Fort Leavenworth.

In this year of 1855, when Willie was nine, the company took in more partners and became famous as Russell, Majors and Waddell. They obtained a contract from the government giving the firm a monopoly on transporting military supplies west of the Missouri River. Their huge freight wagons drawn by oxen brought annual supplies to the frontier forts. The resources of the company were strained during this period and they made what use they could of young Willie Cody, who made three or more trips across the plains with the wagons. While at home, Willie herded the big oxen, which were grazed in meadows eight miles away.

It was on a freighting trip that Billy first became acquainted with James B. Hickok, later famous as "Wild Bill," frontier marshal and gunman. Hickok was ten years older than Willie and was a "tall, handsome young fellow who could out-run, out-jump or out-fight any man in the train."

When Billy as the youngest and smallest member of the company was being bullied by a larger, surly, overbearing teamster, Hickok intervened. The action started when the teamster slapped the little boy with the back of his hand; the youngster retaliated by throwing boiling coffee in his face. The teamster might have killed Billy, but Hickok sprang forward and knocked him down. Hickok announced that henceforth, it would be his business to protect "this boy or anyone else from being unmercifully abused. I'll whip any man who tries it on." Wild Bill and Buffalo Bill

were fast friends from that moment on until Hickok's untimely death by a shot in the back of the head many years later.

To this period belongs the story of Buffalo Bill killing his first Indian. On a cattle drive to supply beef to Fort Leavenworth, in which Cody was participating as a herder, Indians stampeded the herd and killed three men. The rest of the men checked the Indians and started home. Willie was tired after hours of walking and was lagging behind the rest when he saw an Indian head peeping out of the trees near the path and immediately fired. A war whoop split the air and six feet of dead Indian tumbled to the ground. Willie was badly scared and yet was proud when the men all came running to see what had happened. Willie's exploit made the *Wichita, Kansas*, newspaper after the party reached home safely.

On another trip with the freight wagons, Willie's party was besieged by a large band of Indians when they were away from the train. They saved themselves by shooting three of their mounts and pulling them in the shape of a triangle to make a barricade. About forty Indians charged, but were driven off. This continued for hours until the Indians gave up as the wagon train pulled in sight. Billy was thirteen at the time. (1859)

When the gold strike took place in Colorado, Billy went to prospect with some older friends. They stayed two months, had no success, and came home destitute.

The Cody family was now living in a larger house, and Mrs. Cody was glad to have Billy's friends stay with them during the winter. The register shows four names, including James B. Hickok, still not Wild Bill.

If we believe half the tales about the boyhood of Buffalo Bill, we know that he was a strong, brave youth who passed triumphantly through many fantastic adventures. Of course, we must remember that the degree of family and community protection was much less in



that generation than at present. While young Billy Cody was a valuable part of a freight wagon crew traveling through the great plains, many homeless boys in large cities were living in packing boxes and supporting themselves as bootblacks and newsboys. Certainly, the times were harder and more dangerous for youngsters in those days.

When the Civil War came along, Billy Cody was fifteen. He had promised his mother that he wouldn't enlist until he was eighteen. He kept his word about the regular Army, but did join various local Kansas militia groups fighting against Colonel Quantrill and other successors to the "Southern border ruffians" who tried to force the admission of Kansas as a slave state.

Billy was fortunate to be chosen as a Pony Express rider just before the great civil conflict began. This venture by Russell, Majors and Waddell was not designed to make money as much as to prove that the north central route to California was the shortest and best one possible and that their company was capable of cutting the time which other state companies took to cover the route. Russell, Majors and Waddell hoped to use

the Pony Express as a campaign of public relations which would lead to their procuring the main mail contract to California, worth \$600,000.00 a year. In this effort they failed, and the Pony Express itself, the fastest means of communication across the continent at that time, never made any money and lasted only from April 3, 1860, to November 18, 1861.

Billy was younger than most riders, but he easily averaged his required fifteen miles an hour, including change of horses, detours for safety, and time for meals. Company partner Alexander Majors bragged that Billy made one ride of 322 miles without stopping at a time of Indian attacks and when relief riders were not available.

The Pony Express kept Billy busy and away from Civil War action until 1861. By then, some of the excitement of the express was abated and he quit and returned home to Leavenworth.

Bill's first hitch with the militia was lamentable. He joined a group of jayhawkers led by a man named Chandler, who sold his company the idea that since many Free State people had been robbed of their property, it would be right for his Kansas militia to invade Missouri, which was largely Southern in sympathy, and help themselves to peoples' property as recompense. The twenty-five man company sneaked into Missouri in small groups, met near the town of Westport, and then visited neighboring farms and collected a large herd of the best horses and brought them back to Kansas.

Fortunately, Bill's mother learned of his engagement in this enterprise, told him it was dishonorable thievery, and forbid him to take part. Captain Chandler and his so-called militia were caught and hanged by the Missouri farmers on a subsequent raiding expedition.

Now out of a militia job, Billy met with Wild Bill Hickok, who was managing some ox-trains in the freight business. Wild Bill hired Billy as "a sort of assistant

under him." Their adventures included buying a race horse for Billy to ride in the St. Louis races. He was badly beaten and the two found themselves "busted" in the largest city they had ever seen. Wild Bill took a job as Army scout to get more cash and borrowed money to send Billy back to Leavenworth by steamboat.

By the Spring of 1862, Billy was able to get employment as a guide and scout for the Army with the Ninth Kansas Volunteers under Colonel Clark. Their work included an engagement with Kiowa and Comanche Indians. One soldier was killed in the fight and Billy was able to meet the great Kit Carson, then Colonel of the New Mexico Volunteer Infantry.

In November of 1863, when Billy was eighteen, he received word that his mother was seriously ill. She died on the 22nd, and since Billy was at home for the funeral, he stayed there long enough to attend the marriage of his sister, Julia, and then drifted to Leavenworth to lead some months of "a dissolute and reckless life." This episode ended in Bill waking up from a drunken sleep to find that he had joined the regular Army; the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

Cody served one year, seven months and ten days with this regiment. They did considerable fighting and campaigning, defeating Confederate Cavalry General Nathan Bedford Forrest at the Battle of Tupelo, near Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and turning back General Sterling Price when he advanced to try to capture St. Louis.

At one point, Billy was detailed as a scout and found himself behind enemy lines. He was astonished to meet his old friend, Wild Bill Hickok, serving as a spy and dressed as a Confederate officer. Billy took some "spy papers" back to his general from Wild Bill.

While on duty in St. Louis, Billy met Louisa Frederici. After leaving the Army, Bill received many letters from her at his home near Leavenworth, Kansas. He returned to St. Louis and married her on

March 6, 1866. They were seemingly not too well matched, and although they remained married the rest of their lives, Bill was seldom at home in the first years, and they often lived apart in later times when he ran his Wild West Show.

At the start of the marriage, Bill did try hard to settle down. He took Louisa back to Kansas by steamboat and rented the large house formerly owned by his mother, which he operated as a hotel. Manager Cody ran the hotel about six months. Socially, he was a great success, but all destitute people seemed to register at his hotel, perhaps because they felt that Bill would let them stay without paying when he learned their circumstances. Too often, they were right.

Bill was an irreproachable landlord, but a financial failure," according to his sister, Helen. He sold out the Golden Rule House, feeling that he could make more money out West on the frontier than in Kansas. This was the first of his many separations from Louisa, who stayed for a while with his sister, Helen, in Leavenworth and then returned to St. Louis.

At Junction City, Bill met Wild Bill Hickok, already employed as an Army scout. He was hired in the same capacity and his scouting continued, at least sporadically, for a quarter of a century. Though a scout's major job was to reconnoiter and guide his unit, he usually found it necessary to fight the enemy also. In Cody's case, the enemy was a number of Plains Indian tribes.

Bill's first scouting experience at this time was with General George Custer of the Seventh Cavalry, followed by service with Brevet Major George Augustus Armes of the Tenth Cavalry. While guiding Armes, he and thirty-seven soldiers were attacked by over three hundred Indians. Bill brought them home with the loss of only one man.

When his daughter, Arta, was born on December 16, 1866, Bill went home and again tried to stay with his family and



James Butler, "Wild Bill" Hickok.

away from the frontier. He became a partner with William Rose on a grading contract for the Kansas Pacific Railroad near Fort Hays. They established a town which they called Rome, hiring a railway surveyor to lay it out.

Bill brought his wife and daughter to Rome and opened a store. Within a month, the town had two hundred frame and log houses, three or four stores, several saloons, and a hotel. Then, the railroad agent, Dr. William Webb, appeared and requested to be a partner in the flourishing town. When he was refused, Dr. Webb moved on a mile or so and laid out his own town of Hays City, letting it be known that the railroad roundhouse and machine shops would be situated there. Within three days, Rome was deserted and the former inhabitants moved, houses and all, to the new site. So ended the city of Rome and the Cody family living together at home for a while.

The grading contract ran on for some time, but Bill was given a chance to take a more lucrative job suited to his temperament. The Kansas Pacific Railroad employed 1,200 track layers and the

Goddard Brothers, who had the boarding contract, offered Bill employment to keep the commissary in meat. During the next year, Bill killed 4,280 buffaloes. It was during his period that he began to be called Buffalo Bill.

Some amateur poet wrote the jingle which was published in many newspapers at the time and later in other publications:

Buffalo Bill, Buffalo Bill,
Never missed and never will;
Always aims and shots to kill,
And the company pays his buffalo bill.

Bill began to be mentioned in newspapers throughout the land as "Cody, the noted guide and hunter." It was also printed in an 1868 newspaper that "W. F. Cody, government detective, and William Hickok (Wild Bill), Deputy U.S. Marshal, brought eleven prisoners and lodged them in the calaboose. They were charged with stealing government property and desertion." Story by story, the Cody legend grew.



Buffalo Bill's childhood home, moved in 1933 from Iowa to Cody, Wyoming.

Read the rest of the legend In next month's issue of *Knight Templar*.

Michigan Outdoor Order of the Temple



On Saturday evening, September 14, 1991, Lansing Commandery No. 25, Lansing, Michigan, held the first known Outdoor Order of the Temple in their jurisdiction. The conferral was portrayed in a beautiful, secluded setting on the farm of former Sir Knight Fred Ruthig of Jackson Commandery No. 9. Pictured above are, from left to right: Sir Knights Stanley O. Simons, Commander; Robert M. Allen, candidate; and Russell P. Livermore, Right Eminent Grand Commander of Michigan. Other grand officers present were Richard N. Miller, Deputy Grand Commander; Tommy R. Amidon, Grand Captain General; Thomas D. Coss, Grand Senior Warden; and Richard E. Cooper, Grand Junior Warden.

After a very enjoyable grilled steak dinner, hosted by Jackson Commandery No. 9, the 65 Knights assembled for the evening event. A 7:15 P.M. Chamber of Reflection was followed at sunset by a dramatic and memorable Order of the Temple. Individual scenes were lit only by small torches as the evening proceeded from remote settings for the hermits to a pine grove Prelate's apartment. The asylum perimeter was formed by several beaueants bearing torches, and the many Sir Knights. The Ascension scene at water's edge was most impressive. Completed in total darkness at 9:45 P.M., the evening was declared a great success by all.

I would like to preface this article by stating that I am a Roman Catholic and a Scottish and York Rite Freemason.

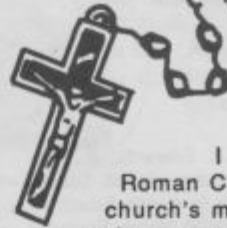
Historically, religious persecution of the Masons seems to run in cycles. The religious groups that have been notorious for their unrelenting anti-Masonic stance seem to have ceased their rhetoric; while the religious groups that were once strongholds of Freemasonry, such as the Presbyterians and Anglicans, seem to be on the offensive, as are some fundamentalist groups. On many of the so-called "Christian" television channels, there have been many programs which have been extremely anti-Masonic. Some of these programs portray us as some sort of satanic cult.

On the other hand, the centuries-old gap between the Roman Catholic church and Freemasonry is being mended; a Catholic is no longer excommunicated for becoming a Mason.

The main argument that most of the anti-Masonic Christians throw at us is that Christ is left out of all Masonic ceremonies. Evidently, these people are not familiar with the Rose Croix degree, which historically was a Christian degree. In fact, years ago in England, one had to be a Knight Templar as a prerequisite for receiving this degree. Perhaps, if the anti-Masonic fanatics would familiarize themselves with this degree, as well as with the degrees of the Order of Malta and the Order of the Temple, their views would change. As Masons, we appreciate

A Roman Catholic's Defense of Freemasonry

by Dr. and Sir Knight E. K. Edwards, Jr.,



the fact that all degrees are open to the interpretation of each individual and his own religious creed; be he Catholic, Jew, Protestant, or Muslim.

I admit that as a Roman Catholic, active in my church's music ministry, I was quite apprehensive as I went through the Blue Lodge. With the passing of each degree, I thought to myself, "Where is the barrage of anti-Catholic sentiment that other non-Masons have prepared me for?" Finally, after I was Raised to the sublime degree, I wondered with what in Freemasonry any religious institution could find fault. All of the degrees of Freemasonry are a supplement and complement to any religion that believes in God and the immortality of the soul. Years ago, I was taught by the Jesuits that the definition of religion was in a man's personal daily relationship with God. Every tenet of Freemasonry teaches man how to improve himself morally and spiritually,

which will therefore foster a closer kinship and devotion to God. Freemasonry helps man find inner peace, like a quiet river constantly flowing in the background.

Having passed through the Blue Lodge, Scottish Rite, and York Rite; I have never been confronted with a statement or principle that was in any way contrary to any of my religious ideals, teachings, or philosophy. Freemasonry has reinforced my religious beliefs tenfold and without a doubt has made me a better Catholic, husband, and father.

I did not intend this to be a major treatise on apologetics between Freemasonry and Roman Catholicism, but I felt that it has been long overdue that a practicing Catholic come to the defense of a fraternity that he has come to love. Freemasonry has enkindled within me the desire to be tolerant and learn about other religions; I have read with great interest the Kabala and the Koran. Since all Masons worship the same God, the Jesuit and Scottish Rite slogan, "Ad majoram Dei Gloriam," should be our rule and guide, and words to live by.

Dr. and Sir Knight E. K. Edwards, Jr., is a member of Melita Commandery No. 35, Dania, Florida, and his address is Ridge-Edwards Dermatology Center, 1800 North Federal Highway, Pompano Beach, FL 33062



Pennsylvania Sir Knights Celebrate Gettysburg Memorial Weekend

The annual Gettysburg Memorial weekend was held September 28 and 29 at the Ramada Inn, Gettysburg, with Most Eminent Grand Master William Henry Thornley, Jr., in attendance.

The weekend included escort 11 competition, a banquet, a communion breakfast, a parade, a memorial service, and a farewell luncheon. The group was entertained with a slide program "The Battle of Gettysburg" following the banquet.

Pictured are Grand Master William Henry Thornley, Jr., and the Right Eminent Grand Commander of Pennsylvania, Sir Knight Jacob W. Miller, placing a floral cross at the base of the Soldier's Memorial Monument in the Gettysburg National Military Park. Looking on at the right are representatives of the Masonically affiliated youth organizations and Sir Knight Alcon, V.E.D.G.C. This ceremony is the climax of the Memorial Divine Service.

This is an annual event to which all Sir Knights in the United States are invited. Inquiries concerning the 1992 event may be directed to Sir Knight John L. Winkelman, R.E.D.C., 513 North Fourth Street, Reading, PA 19601-2836.



Warm Holiday Wishes!

from the Staff of the Grand Encampment



Top down, left to right: Sir Knight Charles R. Neumann, Right Eminent Grand Recorder; Sir Knight James O. Potter, Comptroller; Karla Neumann, Accounting and Database Supervisor; Sir Knight Randall W. Becker, Assistant Editor; Joan B. Morton, Assistant Editor; Bessie Cooper, Word Processor; Pamela Hawkins, Secretary/Receptionist; Cortez Robinson, Database Operator; Kirby Cooper, Database Operator.



To place your Knight Voices tern on the waiting list for publication, type or print it and send to "Knight Voices," The Grand Recorder, 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101, Chicago, IL 60630-2460. Items submitted to Knight Templar that refer to Templar or Masonic subjects will continue to be printed free of charge. All other items should be accompanied by a \$5.00 remittance made payable to the Grand Encampment. Any submission may be subject to editing.

For sale: Commandery uniforms, 2 sizes - 44 and 48; Commandery chapeau; long, black cape; long, black morning coat and trousers - size 44. Robert Ward, P.O. Box 206, Weedsport, NY 13166, (315) 834-6535

For sale: approximately thirty-five long Commandery uniform coats in all sizes. Hanselmann Commandery No. 16 discontinued their use approx. one year ago when the drill team went to short coats. Condition is very good. Both single and double breasted available. Price in lots of ten (10) or more, \$20.00; five (5) or more, \$25.00; and a single coat, \$30.00 - plus shipping costs. Contact Fred L Slack, 266 Halidonhill Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45238-5738, (513) 922-4725

Doing genealogical research on Sir Knights back to 1600, about 3,000 surnames. Free to all Knights Templar. Send your history as far as you know it: full names (first, second, surname, Sr. or Jr.); dates, etc. If you are in my charts, will send you gen. report. Give your K.T. number, and send No. 10 self-addressed and stamped envelope for full reply. N. W. Retherford, P.C.; Commandery No. 28, K.T.; 6402 Alton Street, Riverside CA 92509

For sale: an official AINAD Shrine birthstone ring, 14K gold and sterling silver. Worn one time. One birthstone missing. Size 10^{1/2}. \$150.00. Mrs. Harold P. Connaway, Route No. 1, Box 291, Texico, IL 62889, (618) 266-7269

For sale: 10K Shrine ring: silver Shrine emblem with red star riveted and silver-soldered to gold base. On one side of ring is a camel, on the other side is a fez. Present size is 9. Excellent condition. Originally cost, \$448.00; asking \$200. Robert M. Fleming, 211 A/wood Drive, Glen Burnie, MD 21061-2522

For sale: Mountain City Lodge No. 549, F &AM., Chattanooga, Tennessee, has a number of 100th anniversary coins for sale. Coins are \$3.00, plus \$50 for mailing. Jack Robbs, Secretary Mountain City Lodge, P.O. Box 16070, Chattanooga, TN 37416. No limit on coins.

Eagle Rock Lodge No. 19, A.F.& AM., celebrated its centennial several years ago by coining a medallion, struck by the Sunshine Mining Company in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. This coin is one ounce of 0.999 fine silver, and comes in a clear plastic protector. A few of these beautiful coins remain unsold, and can be obtained at a discounted price by sending \$18.00 in check or money order to M. W. Echo, P.O. Box 50536, Idaho Falls, ID 83405

For sale: Vance Lodge No. 230, Vance, South Carolina, has a number of 100th anniversary coins for sale. Coins are \$2.50 each, plus \$50 for postage. Contact Cecil F Long, PM. - Secretary; Vance Lodge No. 230, P.O. Box 194, Eutawville, SC 29048, (803) 492-3216

For sale: 1991 souvenir paper aprons from the 175th Convocation of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio, \$2.00 each, postage paid. Make checks payable to 16th District Royal Arch Association and send C/O 6370 Manchester Road, Parma, OH 44129

For sale: Azusa Lodge No. 305, Azusa, California, has a limited number of 100-year commemorative coins for sale. Coins are \$6.00, bolos are \$15.00, belt buckles are \$15.00, centennial historical books are available for \$25.00; all prices include postage. Contact Richard B. Lane, W.M., at Azusa Masonic Lodge No. 305, 510 N. San Gabriel Avenue, Azusa, CA 91702

For sale: Waynesburg Lodge No. 153, F. & A.M., 175th anniversary commemorative coin. Production of this beautiful coin has been limited to 512. Cost for coin is \$5.00 each, including shipping and handling. Send your name, address, and check payable to Waynesburg Lodge No. 153, F. & A.M., to Frank C. Behm, Secretary; 596 Bow/by Street; Waynesburg, PA 15370

Members wanted: All Master Masons are eligible to join the Masonic Postal Chess Club. Members play chess by mail with Brother Masons in all states. Membership includes both beginners and experienced players and are matched accordingly. Members may play as often and with as many opponents as desired. Yearly dues are \$15.00. For more info write to the dub secretary Edward B. Aylward, 45 Brookwood Lane, Leitchfield, KY 42754

Wanted: Masonic Chapter pennies by avid collector. I have been building a collection for over twenty years, a labor of love. These one day will end up in a Masonic museum. I will gladly buy one or a whole collection. Contact me for my offer and last reply. I collect all varieties, so more than likely need any you have for my collection. Maurice Storck, Sr., 775 W. Roger Road, No. 214, Tucson, AZ 85705, (602) 888-7585

For sale: band ring containing all of the Masonic orders, appraised at four hundred dollars. Will sell for same! P Spurgeon Young, 612 S. 23rd Street, Apt 4, Harrisburg, PA 17104, (717) 564-6067

For sale: 2 Dudley Masonic watches with display backs, in good running condition: one model #1, white gold filled case at \$3,000.00; one model #2 yellow gold filled case at \$2,500.00. E. A. Charlton, Jr.; 6612 Huntington Avenue; Newport News; VA 23607-1940; (804) 247-1021

Reunion: ladies and gentlemen from DeMolay and Job's Daughters organization who sang in the choirs under the direction of Jack Peterson in Salt Lake City, Utah, during the years of approx. 1946 and 1953 will meet for fellowship and conviviality along with their spouses on January 3, 1992. Dick Raybould, 1367 Thornton Avenue, Salt Lake City, UT 84105, (801) 583-2298

I would like to correspond with anyone who can give information on Nathaniel Seely (Seeley). Brother Seely was one of the founders of Union Lodge No. 30, F. & A.M. of Newtown, now Elmira, New York. The Lodge was warranted by the Grand Lodge of New York on June 28, 1793. Brother Seely was one of the original petitioners. He was born in 1732 in Orange Co., New York, and passed to the Grand Lodge above on October

31, 1799, at Elmira (Newtown), New York. Any information will be appreciated. Donald E. Stemburg, P.O. Box 66, Hortense, GA 31543

For sale: one burial lot, Acacia Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington - Lot 147, Manzanita Section - \$500.00. Please contact Howard S. Beale, 127 Walker Street, Marietta, OH 45750

For sale: in Rose Hills Memorial Park, Whittier, California, four adjoining cemetery lots. \$1,000 each, or all four for \$3,500. Call Bill Rabideau at (714) 924-5369

For sale: graves No. 3 and 4, Lot 290B, Resthaven Memory Gardens, Avon, Ohio. Includes crypts. Motivated seller. Call collect (419) 238-5120 for details. Sir Knight Harold E. Fritz, 1309 E. Ervin Road, Van Wert, OH 45891

For sale: in Arlington Cemetery, Elmhurst, Illinois, four grave sites (Lot 123 - Sec. 8), perpetual care, prime location, valued at \$1,300.00 for the four spaces. I will pay transfer fee. Albert S. Christopher, 2269 Hyland Avenue, Ventura, CA 93001, (805) 643-6649

Wanted to buy: Children's pedal cars, pedal vehicles, wagons, toy cars, old gasoline pumps, antiques, coke machines, etc. Clean out the attic and call me! Danny Fisher, 1921 Castle Dr., Garland, TX 75040, (214)272-3843.

For sale: metal waste baskets, covered with U.S. stamps each is one of a kind! Delivered in U.S., \$20.00 each. Fred Freedlund, 825 Ixora Circle, Venice, FL 34292

Would like to correspond with anyone who served on USS Neosho (AO-48) in World War II from October 1943 until December 1946. Contact Bernard Spivey, P.O. Box 696, Patterson, LA 70392, (504) 395-9335

10th reunion of USS Diphda (AKA-59) to be held in Pensacola, Florida, at the Ramada Inn-Bayview in May 1992. Contact Frank Szumanski, 421 S.E. 16th Ct., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316

11th reunion of USS Smith (DD-378), April 9, 1992, at the Ramada Inn, Tyler, Texas. Contact H. P. Angel, Rt. 4, Box 126, Winnsboro, TX 75494, (903) 609-3549

Reunion of the USS Albemarle (AV-5) Association at Virginia Beach, Virginia, May 3-5, 1992. Contact Albemarle Association, Box 1165, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465

You Must Open The Door

In Bethlehem there was no room,
The night the Christ-Child came.
His lowly birth transformed a stall
Into a place of fame.

The Son of Man no room could find,
Nor place to lay His head!
Foxes have holes and birds their nests,
For Him no board or bed!

Is nature, then, so wondrous kind?
Are human hearts so cold?
Both soul and nature come from God;
If we may be so bold.

Across the world the Lord still comes
And stands outside the door,
Hoping to give His love and life
To us; both rich and poor.

This Christmas eve again the light
Streams through the stable door,
Impartially on all to shine,
Who gather to adore.

May God's pure light on you descend!
May His love make you heed!
And send you forth with heart of love,
To serve the world's great need.

The Rev. Basil L. Johnson
former Grand Prelate
of the Grand Encampment