

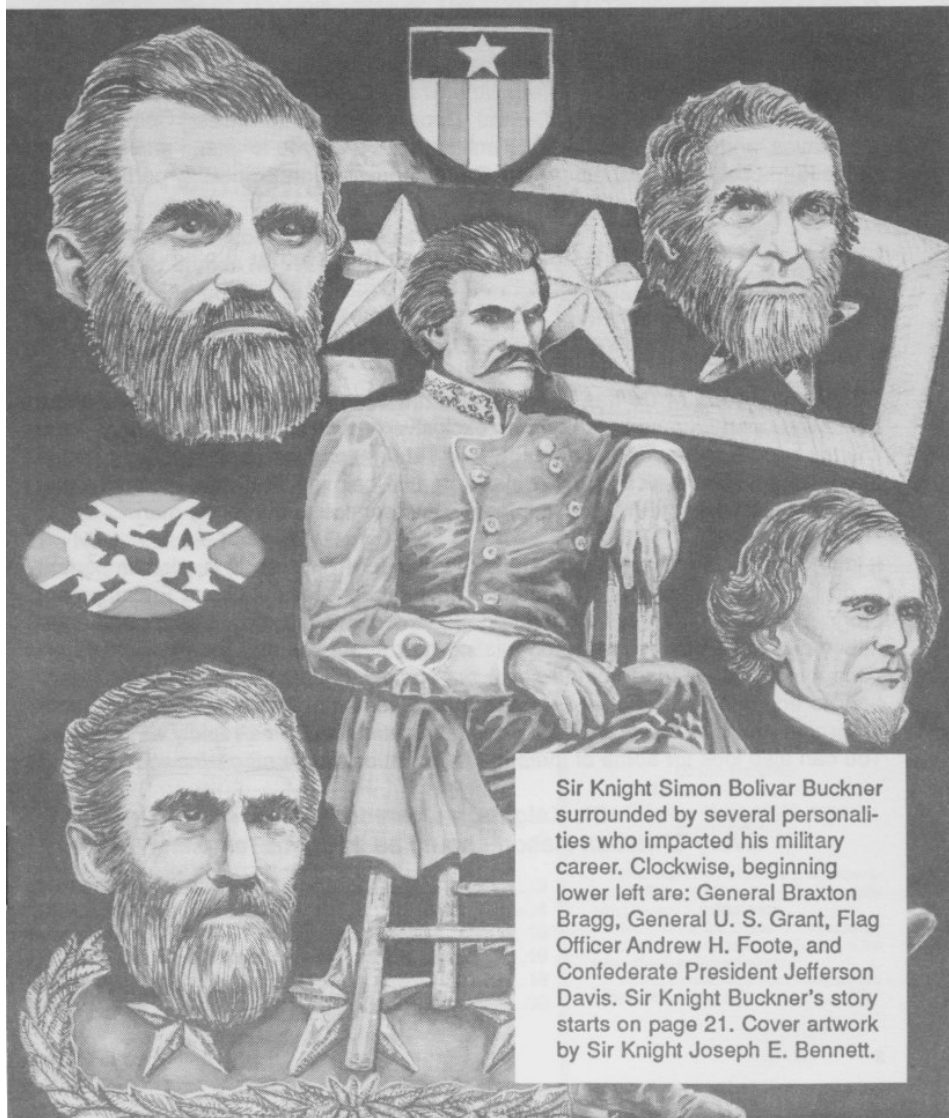


Knight Templar

VOLUME XLIII

OCTOBER 1997

NUMBER 10



Sir Knight Simon Bolivar Buckner surrounded by several personalities who impacted his military career. Clockwise, beginning lower left are: General Braxton Bragg, General U. S. Grant, Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote, and Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Sir Knight Buckner's story starts on page 21. Cover artwork by Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett.

A Time to Plan and Look to the Future!

Autumn.. .October - a beautiful month! Cooler weather, back to school, back to a different habit, anticipating and planning for the wonderful fall and winter holidays and sports, raking leaves and preparing our homes for winter - It's all part of the season! Truly, it's a magnificent time to observe the glory and majesty of God's creation.



October - a busy month! Most Masonic organizations have resumed a full schedule of meetings, and members are enthusiastic and interested and participating in their activities. Its a busy month for Templary. Grand Commandery Annual

Conclaves, the Northwestern and North Central Department Conferences, Commandery Conclaves, and special activities are scheduled. I urge you to attend and be a part of these happenings. I especially ask Grand Commandery officers to participate in the Department Conferences.

There is a Chinese proverb that states:

Tell meI forget.

Show meI remember.

Involve meI understand.

Sir Knights, each of us has been recognized as a special individual by having bestowed upon us membership in an exclusive organization - Freemasonry - and it is my hope and prayer that each of us will understand the need to be involved in the business of promoting the welfare of our beloved Masonic Fraternity and answering the call to duty, honor, integrity, and service to our fellow man.

It is, of course, important to look ahead, to plan for the future. it is, also, important to do those things that need to be done now. The successful Grand Encampment programs of past years have been updated and continued. Your officers and committeemen have been at work formulating new strategies and programs to determine ways and means to better serve our society, to improve membership retention, to educate and train leaders and to address other areas of concern. These programs and strategies are being communicated to you as rapidly as possible. You can also look for some of them in future issues of this magazine.

Sir Knights, we can do It!
Every Christian Mason should be a Knight Templar!

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James Morris Ward". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing "J" and "W".

James Morris Ward
Grand Master

Knight Templar

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

OCTOBER: In his message on page 2, our new Grand Master, Sir Knight James M. Ward, has words on improving Templary In this new triennium. There is still time to join the Christian Pilgrimage In Israel next month, but read the Information on page 5-6, and don't delay. Call and make plans - NOW! It is also time to start gearing up for the 30th Voluntary Campaign of the KTEF. See page 8 for the Inspiration the Commanderies need for that endeavor. This month our biographies cover one of the fathers of early American Freemasonry, Henry Price, page 11, and Civil War General, Simon Buckner, who was a Sir Knight, page 21. We have news about elected officers for DeMolay and the Social Order of the Beauceant, and we have much more. Enjoy!

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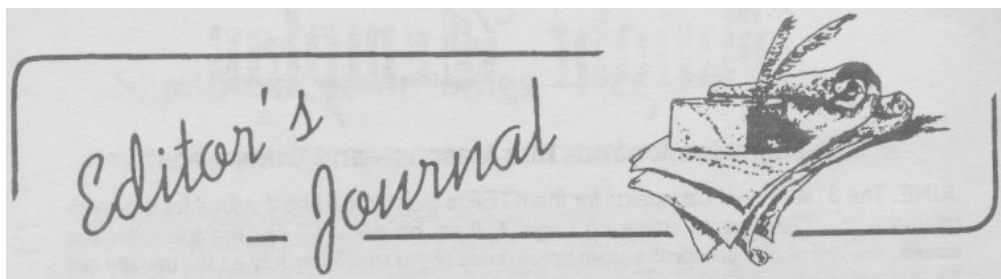
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Address corrections from members
are to be sent to the local Recorders



Announcement: Knight Commander of the Temple Award: All nominations for the Knight Commander of the Temple award should be made to a HOLDER of the award in the state of the nominee. These nominations will be reviewed by the holders and then forwarded to the Grand Encampment. NO nominations will be accepted if sent directly to the Grand Encampment office. Any further questions should be directed to the Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment.

Announcing: The Widow's Pin - to commemorate those who were active Templars: The Grand Encampment continues a program to honor widows of Knights Templar. A green pin is for widows of those below the rank of Commander, and a red Templar Cross pin is for widows of Sir Knights who held office below the rank of Past Grand Commander (this includes Commanders, Past Commanders and grand officers). Honor your widows at regular or special programs of your Commandery. Order in lots of 10 at \$5.00 apiece, payable to the Grand Encampment, and send to the Grand Recorder; Grand Encampment, Knights Templar; 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101; Chicago; IL 60630-2460.

A Pilgrim's Path: Freemasonry and the Religious Right: This is John J. Robinson's last book, and it is available as a hardbound copy. Every Mason should want this intriguing and educational book in his library. The book is available for \$15.00 each, plus \$2.50 shipping and handling.

Born In Blood: The exciting book by John J. Robinson is available at the price of \$16.00, including shipping and handling.

Dungeon, Fire, and Sword: The Knights Templar in the Crusades: This history of the Knights Templar by the late John J. Robinson is available for \$20.00 each, plus \$3.00 shipping and handling. Please make checks payable to the Grand Encampment, and send them to the Grand Recorder; Grand Encampment, Knights Templar; 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101; Chicago; IL 60630-2460.

Sir Knights, Attention!: An important and invaluable booklet entitled *The York Rite of Freemasonry - A History and Handbook* is available. It is authored by Sir Knight Frederick G. Speidel. This comprehensive, illustrated, 78-page booklet explains the degrees, history, symbolism, and benevolent programs of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, the Council, and the Commandery. There are illustrations of the jewels of the officers of each body and the Red Cross, Malta, and Templar banners. There is no limit on orders: \$1.50 each under 100 copies, plus shipping and handling; \$1.00 each over 100 copies, plus shipping and handling. Write your checks to and mail to the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar; 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101; Chicago; IL 60630-2460.

Complimentary for Widows: Widows of Knights Templar are eligible to continue receiving our magazine as long as they desire. To retain or reinstate the mailing, simply instruct your local Recorder or the Grand Encampment of your wishes.

Don't Miss the Knights Templar Christian Pilgrimage in Israel!

In the July issue of Knight Templar on page 22, we featured the itinerary for this Christian pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Following is a description of the package included and other information concerning the Knights Templar trip to the Holy Land, plus a reservation form (page 6) for your convenience. The cost and payment schedule is as follows: package price per person, double occupancy: from Newark, \$1,640; from Chicago, \$1,720; from Los Angeles, \$1,852. International departure taxes, add \$35.95; single room supplement, add \$325.00. The basic price is based on minimum of 120 participants. A slight increase of up to \$130 per person may be added if final number of participants is lower. Senior discounts (age 60+, spouses, age 55+): From Newark deduct \$60, from Chicago deduct \$53, from Los Angeles deduct \$46. Please note: Limited space is open to join the November 17-26, 1997 Pilgrimage. Call AMI Travel for availability: **1-800-821-8947**. See page 6 for reservation form and more information.

Package Price Includes:

- Round-trip airfare on ELAL Israel Airlines, from Newark, Chicago and Los Angeles
- All transfers In Israel
- Accommodations in first class/deluxe hotels
- Luggage handling and hotel service charges
- Three daily meals
- St. Peter's fish luncheon in Tiberias
- Sightseeing In a private, air conditioned transportation with licensed English-speaking guides
- Boat ride on the Sea of Galilee
- Farewell dinner on last evening
- Roman-Toga evening meal and entertainment at the Cardo, Jerusalem
- Bedouin feast celebration Including authentic meal, a camel ride, and belly dancing show
- Barbecue meal and entertainment on the shore of the Sea of Galilee

Not included:

- Departure taxes
- Gratuities to guide, driver, or hotel staff

RESERVATION FORM

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CHRISTIAN PILGRIMAGE IN ISRAEL

November 17-26, 1997

***** Package tour base prices: *****

From Newark—\$1,640 From Chicago—\$1,720 From Los Angeles—\$1,852

Plus departure taxes: \$35.95 per person

NAME (as appears on passport) _____ Date of birth _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Home telephone # () _____ Work telephone # () _____

Name of roommate, if known _____

Name to be used on identification badge _____

() Please confirm a single room supplement for an additional \$325.

Enclosed is my deposit of \$250 per person. **Limited space is open to join the November 17-26, 1997 Pilgrimage. Call AMI Travel for availability: 1-800-821-8947. Please make checks payable to AMI Travel, Inc., and mail to: AMI Travel, Inc., C/O Knights Templar, 3525 W. Peterson Ave., Suite 120, Chicago, IL 60659.**

Please note: Basic package price is based on minimum of 120 participants. A slight increase of up to \$130 per person may be added if final number of participants is lower.

***** Senior discounts (age 60+, spouses age 55+)*****

From Newark, deduct \$60. From Chicago, deduct \$53. From Los Angeles, deduct \$46.

DeMolay International Elects National Officers

In June 1997 DeMolay international convened its 77th Annual Session in Kansas City, Missouri, at the Westin Crown Center Hotel. The following were elected and installed to serve as the elected officers of DeMolay international for 1997-1998: Grand Master, Tony R. Krall, Eagan, Minnesota; Grand Senior Councilor, Samuel L. Cole, Jr., Farmington Hills, Michigan; and Grand Junior Councilor, James C. McGee, Florence, Alabama. Elected and installed to serve as Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer were: Grand Secretary, William J. Mollere,

P.G.M., Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Grand Treasurer, Samuel C. Williamson, Pitcairn, Pennsylvania

The International DeMolay Congress also convened its 30th Annual Congress in June 1997 in Kansas City, Missouri. Elected and installed to serve as the two national youth leaders for 1997-1998 were: International Master Councilor, Michael S. Cueva, Vineland, New Jersey; and International Congress Secretary, Christopher J. Sylvia, Saugus, Massachusetts.

DeMolay International Elects Tony R. Krall 66th Grand Master

Tony R. Krall of Minnesota was installed as Grand Master of DeMolay International at the 77th Annual Session in Kansas City, Missouri, on June 14, 1997.

Tony Krall joined the Order of DeMolay in 1972 when he joined the Joseph Miller Chapter located in LaCrosse, Wisconsin. He progressed through the ranks and was Master Councilor of his Chapter in 1976. In addition, he has served in numerous state offices, appointed and elected, including State Junior Councilor of Wisconsin DeMolay. While an active DeMolay, he was honored with the Degree of Chevalier.

Tony Krall continued his service to DeMolay once he moved to Minnesota by becoming associated with the Minnesota State DeMolay Association. He worked in various capacities, including State Dad for ten years and Director of Conclave for ten years. During that time he also served as Chapter Dad for the Hiawatha Chapter located in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

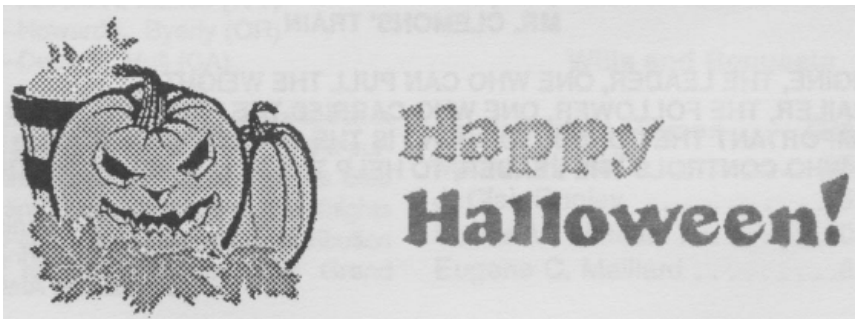
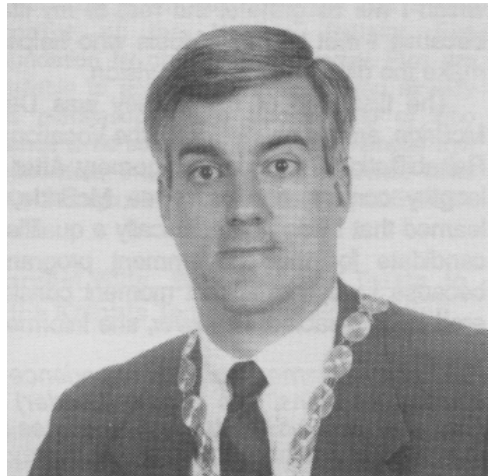
During his years as an adult worker for DeMolay, he was awarded the Guild of the Leather Apron and the Active Legion of Honor. He became a member of the International Supreme Council of the Order of DeMolay as a Deputy member and later as an Active member. He has served on DeMolay International's Board of Directors and as Chairman of the Insurance Risk Management Committee.

Tony Krall is a member of Minnehaha Lodge No. 165 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Valley of the Scottish Rite, and Zuhrah

Shrine Temple, both in Minneapolis. He is also a member of the Royal Order of Jesters.

Tony graduated with honors from the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse in 1981 with a bachelor of science and received a Juris Doctorate from Hamline University in 1984.

Tony Krall has been in the practice of insurance defense and subrogation law since 1984. He is a partner in the firm of Hanson, Lulic and Krall. His primary areas of practice are product liability, property and casualty litigation, and resolution of complex insurance coverage disputes. Tony has substantial trial experience, having tried cases in both state and federal courts, and in courts of states throughout the Midwest. He also has substantial experience in all methods of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).



More Thanks to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation!

On June 19, 1997, I was diagnosed with a retinal detachment in both eyes with more severity in the left. If either eye were left untreated, I would eventually become blind. With no other alternatives and subsequently no one to turn to, I had a decision to make, and it had to be made quickly. In a world where everyone and every situation is different, one is unsure of who to trust and who not to trust, but at that point in time, I had no choice but to become a believer once again.

I literally became obsessed with fear about the outcome of my surgery until a wise friend told me that if I did not make it I would not know it. Once reality set in and I realized it was a true statement, I was faced with the dilemma of not having any insurance. Because of this, I was informed by a medical individual that I would not be admitted into the hospital. She, however, with her sarcastic remarks, led me on a journey for which I will be grateful the rest of my life, because I met two individuals who helped make the difference with my vision.

The first step of my journey was Dee McBride, an eye counselor for the Vocational Rehabilitation Center in Montgomery. After a lengthy conversation with Dee McBride, I learned that I was not technically a qualified candidate for their government program, because I was not at that moment considered to be disabled. However, she informed

me that if I did not receive the surgery soon, I would definitely become legally blind, so she referred me to Mr. Clemons with the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.

Mr. Robert Clemons, the next and final step in my journey, taught me a lot about kindness from the heart. When I arrived at his office, I soon discovered the man whose voice was intimidating to me would turn out to be an eye saver. From the time I walked through his door he had every opportunity to turn me away. He didn't turn me away, he didn't give me any excuses to make me leave, and he didn't tell me to call him back at a later date; he just pulled out his pen and proceeded to do what any concerned individual would do. He didn't ask me any of the way questions, only the questions that were asked on the application. He did, however, ask me if I had ever heard of the Knights Templar, and my reply was "no." He chuckled and said, "You've heard of us now!" In a matter of minutes, he had me approved for funding. All that was left was gathering the necessary paper work to complete the process. Mr. Clemons was truly an answer to my prayers.

In closing, Mr. Clemons will always have my gratitude. I must say your organization, as well as the people involved in my surgery, are truly a blessing. I can never say "thank you" enough.

P.S.: I have learned from my experience that life itself is a parallel to Mr. Clemons' fascination for trains. The Engine (Leader) has the power to pull the weight of the Trailer (Follower) around the track. Sometimes the Engine may want to travel alone, but there is always a Trailer that it can pull. Always remember: There is a Conductor (God) who controls the Engine (Leader) who can pull the Trailer (Follower).

Mr. Clemons' Train

THE ENGINE, THE LEADER, ONE WHO CAN PULL THE WEIGHT.
THE TRAILER, THE FOLLOWER, ONE WHO CARRIES THE FREIGHT.
MOST IMPORTANT THE CONDUCTOR, WHO IS THE OVERSEER OF IT ALL
IS GOD WHO CONTROLS THE LEADER, TO HELP THE FOLLOWER FROM
THE CRAWL

Denise M. Jones
2601 Whispering Pine Drive
Montgomery, Alabama 36116

In Memoriam



Richard Charles Gunnarson
Minnesota
Grand Commander-1996
Born February 22, 1927
Died June 30, 1997

Arthur Gus Coots
Texas
Grand Commander-1967
Department Commander
South Central-1970-1973
Born January 16, 1910
Died July 24, 1997

Grand Commander's Club

No. 100,684-James E. Stratton (NC)
No. 100,685-Norman and Joette Williams
(AL)
No. 100,686-John R. DeAngelis (PA)
No. 100,687-T. J. Pitman, Jr. (LA))
No. 100,688-Ronald R. Piercy (UT)

Grand Master's Club

No. 2,830-James E. Stratton (NC)
No. 2,831-George Henry Allred (NC)
No. 2,832-in honor of Samuel M. Smith
by Jean and Reed Smith (TX)
No. 2,833-Carl A. Shull (IL)
No. 2,834-William V. Ferguson (IL)
No. 2,835-Kenneth L. Lowmiller (OK)
No. 2,836-in honor of Marie Liccardi
by Anthony J. Liccardi (FL)
No. 2,837-Paul W. Rolston (MA/RI)
No. 2,838-Harold R. Markle (WV)
No. 2,839-Howard L. Byerly (OR)
No. 2,840-Dean M. Hull (CA)

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 of \$100 or more 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 Commandery credit given for participation. Information is available from: Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.; 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 100; Chicago; IL 60630-2460; (773) 205-3838.

Grand Master's Club And Grand Commander's Club Pins

For all who became members of the Grand Master's and Grand Commander's clubs after July 1, 1992, new pins will be issued at no charge to the recipients. If you became a member of either club prior to that date and would like a pin for yourself, send a \$10.00 donation to the Eye Foundation in Chicago, and you will receive one.

Life Sponsorship Pins Available

This very attractive pin in the shape of a shield is available for a donation of \$7.00 each or \$5.00 each in lots of twenty. Show your Commandery members that you are a Life Sponsor of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation by ordering yours today. Pins are available to any Knight Templar who already has purchased a Life Sponsorship or who intends to do so. Contact: Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.; 5097 N. Elston Ave., Suite 100; Chicago; IL 60630-2460; (773) 205-3838.

Largest Wills, Bequests, and Trusts to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation Trusts

William A. Twiss	\$19,750.00
William A. Wilder	46,666.67
Evelyn Vyhnalek	30,000.00

Wills and Bequests

Estate Natalie Pierson ...	\$21,726.65
Mildred H. Hall	35,028.55
J. Clair Donley	25 000.00
Goldia M. Lintner	10,000.00
Eugene C. Maillard	6,281.55

Eye Care Project Open To Low-Income Senior Citizens

By age sixty-five, one out of three Americans has some form of vision-threatening eye disease such as glaucoma, cataract, macular degeneration or diabetic eye disease.

Many senior citizens suffer needlessly from conditions that are preventable or curable with currently available medical treatment. Some older Americans don't know they're at risk for specific eye problems or aren't aware of warning signs. Others have no access to a medical eye doctor or cannot afford to pay for care. The elderly poor are most vulnerable when it comes to eye disease.

The National Eye Care Project (NECP) is a nationwide outreach program supported by the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., designed to provide medical and surgical eye care to the nation's disadvantaged senior citizens provided by participating ophthalmologists on a volunteer basis. Those eligible for the program are U.S.

citizens or legal residents, age sixty-five or older, who do not have access to an ophthalmologist they have seen in the past. Individuals enrolled in prepaid health care plans (HMOs) or who receive care through the armed forces or VA hospitals are not eligible.

All it takes is one phone call to the NECP Helpline at 1-800-222 - EYES (3937). Operators match qualified callers with a near-by volunteer ophthalmologist who provides a medical eye examination and follow-up care for any condition diagnosed at this visit.

Since the Foundation of the American Academy of Ophthalmology launched the NECP in 1986, nearly 500,000 seniors have called, receiving information and sight-preserving access to medical eye care. Approximately 7,500 ophthalmologists volunteer in the program, making it the largest public service program of a medical specialty group in the country.

In Memoriam

Arthur Gus Coots-1910-1997

Department Commander-1970-1973 | Grand Commander of Texas-1967

Born and raised in Walsenburg, Colorado, Sir Knight Coots moved with his family to Dalhart, Texas. He was a member of Central United Methodist Church and active in a number of fraternal organizations including: Master Mason, Dalhart's Rock Island Lodge No. 869, W.M. 1965-1966; treasurer Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery for 20 years; helped organize Dalhart Assembly No. 20, Order of Rainbow for Girls, and served on the advisory board for 15 years; member Order of High Priesthood, Order of Silver Trowel (Super Excellent Master), Dalhart Chapter No. 1051 - O.E.S., HRAKTP - Ascension No. XX; Past Eminent Preceptor - KYCH; Grand Commander of Texas, 1967; charter member Scottish Rite Bodies of Lubbock; Royal Order of Scotland; Texas York Rite College No. 14; West Texas York Rite College No. 36; District Deputy, G.H.P., Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas and District Deputy, T.I.M., Grand Council.



Sir Knight Arthur Coots served as the District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, A.F. & A.M., in 1970 and as Right Eminent Department Commander of the South Central Department of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, from 1970-1973 (appointed by Most Eminent Grand Master G. Wilbur Bell).

He is survived by wife Wanda; a son, Charles Gus Coots; a daughter, Karen G. Wilson; eight grandchildren; and ten great-grandchildren.

The New Masonic Vision of Henry Price

by Dr. Stephen R. Greenberg, KYCH, 33⁰

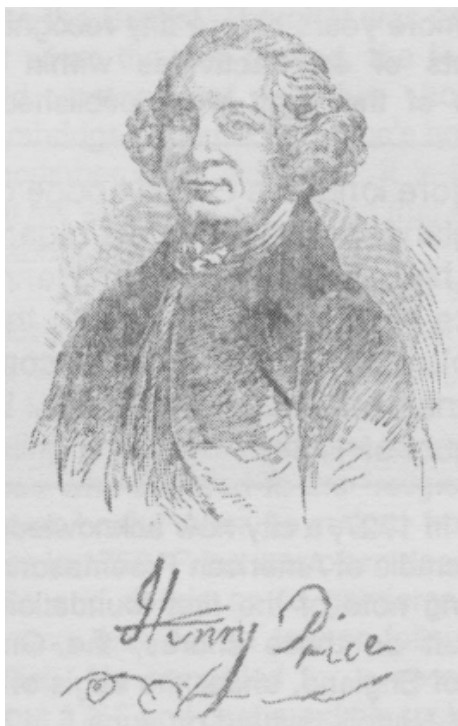
A century before Freemasonry formally arrived in Massachusetts, this colony was a thriving community in the throes of a new birth of freedom. The first settlement was established in 1620 at Plymouth, where a small group of English pilgrims seeking religious freedom arrived on board the Mayflower. They were joined by the Puritans at Salem in 1628 under the leadership of the mild-mannered John Endicott, and in Boston under John Winthrop in 1630. The Puritans brought with them a Royal Charter that granted to the newly-formed Massachusetts Bay Company, a Utopian experiment to be executed on the shores of North America; a commencement of a democratic government. In this setting, the colony quickly blossomed into an area of great enterprise.

The Massachusetts Bay Company secured a grant from the Council of New England, with the assistance of John Endicott, for lands extending from the Charles River westward to the Pacific Ocean.

For an interval of thirty years, until 1660, the colony was freed from the domination of the mother country of England. Although the kings of that country tried to assert powers of authority, the citizens of Massachusetts held steadfast to their liberties.

In 1684, a new charter was issued by Britain placing all of New England into the ruling hand of Sir Edmond Andros, already the governor of New York and New Jersey. Proving himself to be a despot of the highest degree, Andros destroyed the entire fabric of representative government in Massachusetts. The intolerable conditions within the colony lead ultimately to an armed insurrection in April of 1689. Andros was compelled by the patriots to surrender, restoring to the citizens of the colony their rights.

This freedom, however, did not last for long, for in 1691, Massachusetts was made a Royal Colony bound to the mother country of England under an appointed governor of the Crown's choice. The colonial



government which had evolved by 1700 was not entirely democratic, although the general court was permitted to continue and the requirement that every voter be a church member was abolished.

Despite these measures, tensions continued between the colony and the mother country. Although no accurate time or date may be assigned to the formal inception of Freemasonry in North America, it would appear that fraternal roots were planted in the new world within the early reaches of the 18th century. The first lodges, convening irregularly, were referred to as Occasional Lodges. They possessed no charter or warrant of any kind. They met in the absence of an organized Grand Lodge system. Within this primordial framework; Freemasonry in this young land was unsprouted and untried. There was no real direction to anything undertaken by these new brethren. The most careful

scrutiny of existing records indicates that the very first lodge convened with anything other than more tradition was Kings Chapel Lodge, meeting irregularly in Boston in 1720.

It was not, however, until a lapse of seven more years before any recognized accounts of any activities within the bounds of the Craft were published in Boston in 1727

"Before long, the Grand Lodge of England, as a token of its regard for him, bestowed upon Henry Price the jurisdiction over the whole of the North American continent, an authority given in August of 1734.

a city now acknowledged as the cradle of American Freemasonry.

Taking note of the first foundation of the Craft on these shores, the Grand Lodge of England, under the aegis of the Duke of Norfolk, issued on June 5, 1730, a deputation for a Provincial Grand Master for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania to serve for a period of two years. Daniel Cox was named to this post, but there is no evidence that this deputation was ever exercised.

Still devoid of central direction, a lodge, the first to meet on a regular basis, was instituted in Philadelphia in 1730. An account published in the *Philadelphia Gazette* on December 8, 1730, alludes to this body as St. John's Lodge, a lodge to which Benjamin Franklin would become a member. The accelerated fraternal pace in North America prompted the appointment of Henry Price, a Mason soon to establish his mark on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, to form a Provincial Grand Lodge in Boston.

Let us pause here briefly to explore the background of this man, deemed the founder of duly constituted Masonry in America. The only knowledge relevant to his early life was that found upon an old and cracked gravestone marking his burial site

in an ancient cemetery which stood until 1888 in Townsend, Massachusetts, which is situated near the border with New Hampshire.

Henry Price was born in London about the year 1697, but little else is known about his early years, saving a brief account recorded in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of England in 1730. Here it is stated that he was a member of Lodge No. 75 meeting at the Rainbow Coffee House in York Building, London. By 1723, Price had begun to distinguish himself in Masonic work in his lodge, gaining the notice of the Grand Lodge officials. During this year, he traveled to Boston. While residing here, he received a deputation appointing him as Grand Master of Masons in New England. In 1733, Henry Price returned to London where on April 30, of that year, he received an appointment as Provincial Grand Master of New England from Lord Viscount Montague, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

At some time before July 30, 1733, he returned to Boston, and he would remain for the rest of his life in this area. On August 6, 1755, however, he wrote to the Grand Master of England, "I have some remote thoughts of once more seeing London with all my brethren in the Grand Lodge after twenty two years absence.*

Before long, the Grand Lodge of England, as a token of its regard for him, bestowed upon Henry Price the jurisdiction over the whole of the North American continent, an authority given in August of 1734.

The initial exercise of his powers in provincial matters occurred when Price appointed Benjamin Franklin to the office of Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Pennsylvania on February 21, 1734. By the close of the first half of the 18th century, not less than forty lodges had been authorized.

Under the leadership of Henry Price, acting as Grand Master of His Majesty's Dominion in North America, regular authority was granted for the establishment of

duly constituted Freemasonry in New England in 1733, in all of North America in 1734 and in South America in 1735.

Returning to his years in Boston, it is known that Henry Price was appointed by Governor Jonathan Belcher in 1733 as Cornet in his troop of guards with the rank of Major, a title which he carried with him through his life and even after death, when in 1792, his executors referred to him as "Major Price? His military uniform was that of standard bearer in the Governor's troop of cavalry. Special privileges and high respect were additional favors of this office.

In 1736, Henry Price entered into the tailoring business in Boston in partnership

"During his long tenure in America, Henry Price never wavered in his support of his beloved Fraternity. He served at intervals, from his first appointment in 1737 as Provincial Grand Master, until 1768."

with Francis Beteilhe, who was also closely associated with him in Masonry. About 1739, they gave up the business, and the partnership was dissolved in 1741. Price assumed full control of these affairs after the failure of the health of his partner. Over these years, Price had amassed a good deal of wealth and had purchased some valuable properties within the city of Boston. In 1737, he became engaged to Mary Townsend, the 17-year-old daughter of Samuel Townsend, a wealthy land owner. Her uncle, James Townsend, now her guardian after the death of her father, and a strict Puritan, objected to her marriage to Price, an Episcopalian. His opposition, however, failed to prevent the nuptials which took place in the fall of 1737. A daughter, Mary, was born the following year.

In 1746, Price purchased a piece of developed land in Cambridge (now Arlington), Massachusetts. He made his summer home on this estate situated on the

highway from Lexington to Concord, over which at a future time troops would march to burn stores and homes in those towns.

Grand Lodge records indicate that on April 12, 1751, Price offered the use of his home for the celebration of the feast of St. John the Baptist. The offer was accepted, but when the day arrived, the feast was held instead at another house in Cambridge because Mr. Price's home was "encumbered by sickness." It is believed that his wife Mary was ill and that she died at about this same time.

Often Henry Price preached sermons before the Grand Lodge on feast days of the St. Johns. Such actions highlighted the influence held by Price; the common feeling in Boston was one of hostility to those who adhered to the "religion of the prayer book." After he retired from business in 1750, Price was often described in writs and deeds as "a gentleman," suggesting that he no longer followed any calling. He remarried for a second time about 1755 and continued his residence in Cambridge, now in the role of a wealthy landholder. He was devastated in 1760 when his second spouse passed away, followed within one month by the death of his only daughter on October 8, 1760.

Henry Price later moved to Townsend where he continued his residence until his own demise twenty years later. Here, he served on many town committees and became one of the community's leading citizens.

On September 17, 1771, he married for the third time. His new wife, Lydia Randall, was a widow with a small son. There were two offspring of this marriage, Mary and Rebecca, both of whom survived their father.

When the Revolutionary War began, Henry Price was too elderly to be a participant, but his loyalty to America was never in question.

On May 14, 1780, while splitting rails, his axe slipped, striking him in the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound from which he succumbed six days later at the

age of eighty-three years, leaving behind a most substantial estate.

During his long tenure in America, Henry Price never wavered in his support of his beloved Fraternity. He served at intervals, from his first appointment in 1737 as Provincial Grand Master, until 1768. In the intervening periods, he was a charter Master of the Masters Lodge as well as Master of First and Second Masonic Lodges in Boston.

He presided over the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on April 30, 1773 in the absence of the Grand Master, John Rowe, an accomplishment of note, since he lived over forty miles distant and was now seventy-six

years old. His last recorded attendance at Grand Lodge was on January 28, 1774.

Any account of this great Masonic leader may well conclude with the words of Shakespeare in Act I of King Henry V: "The singing Mason building roofs of gold."

Sir Knight Stephen R. Greenberg is a P.C. of Mizpah Commandery No. 53, Oak Lawn, Illinois and an affiliate P.C. of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Knights Templar Educational Foundation of the Grand Commandery of Illinois and Chairman of the Grand Commandery Historian Committee of Illinois. He resides at 418 Huron Street, Park Forest, IL 60466

West Virginia University School Of Medicine Receives Knights Templar Eye Foundation Grant

The Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., has awarded a grant of \$20,000.00 to the laboratory of Dr. Peter Mathers at the West Virginia University School of Medicine. Dr. Mathers recently joined the faculty of the departments of otolaryngology and biochemistry. He was educated at Brown University (Sc.B.) and the California Institute of Technology (Ph.D.). He completed postdoctoral training at the National Institutes of Health and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), where he studied the molecular biology of embryonic development.

The award will support research in Dr. Mathers' laboratory on genes that are responsible for the formation of the eye during early embryogenesis. While working at the FDA with Dr. Milan Jamrich, Dr. Mathers isolated a family of conserved genes that are required in the embryo for eye formation. These genes are able to bind to DNA and regulate the activity of other genes involved in constructing a functional visual system. The work supported by this grant will determine the relative order and importance of several different regulatory genes during eye formation. In addition to increasing our understanding of the basic mechanisms required to build an eye, this work may lead to treatments for ocular conditions such as retinal tumors and retinal degenerations, and screening tests for anophthalmia.

In the photo, left to right, are: Dr. Peter Mathers; Carl L Locke, Grand Commander of West Virginia; and Charles W. Sinsel, Grand Jr. Warden, KTCH and state chairman for the Voluntary Campaign of the KTEF.



S.O.O.B. Installs Supreme Worthy President Gerry Porter

On Friday, October 1, 1997, In Wichita, Kansas, (Mrs. C. Dean) Gerry Porter was installed the 77th Supreme President of the Social Order of the Beauceant Mrs. Porter, born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and raised in Roswell, New Mexico, now resides In Midland, Texas.



A member of the Beauceant since 1961, Gerry was Initiated Into Roswell Assembly No. 116 during the official visit of S.W.P. Mrs. Douglas Crony. She became a dual member of Midland Assembly No. 143 In 1985. A Past President of both Assemblies, she served Midland as their Recorder from 1991 until this past December. As a member of the International Order of Rainbow for Girls In Roswell, Gerry was presented the Grand Cross of Color. Very active in the Order of the Eastern Star, Gerry has served on many committees and held several appointments, including Grand Warder and Grand Instructor In New Mexico and Deputy Grand Matron in Texas.

She currently is a member and Past Matron of both Roswell Chapter 10 in New Mexico and Norman Chapter 1010 in Texas.

Mrs. Porter is a recent retiree, who worked for over twenty years as executive secretary for several oil companies. She is an active member of the First Southern Baptist Church of Glandendale, Texas. Her hobbies include knitting, needlepoint, crocheting, ceramics, and traveling with her husband Dean. The latter hobby will be indulged to the utmost as she and her Sir Knight visit each of our Assemblies across the nation this year.

The Beauceant was originally organized as the Some Of Our Business Society in the late 1880s when the ladies of Denver Commandery No. 1 were asked to hostess the upcoming Triennial for the Grand Encampment. They had so much fun that they stayed together, a small local group with a funny name until 1923 when they went national. In keeping with the more formal atmosphere, the group adopted a purpose, ritual, standard paraphernalia, and officially changed their name to the Social Order of the Beauceant.

The purpose of the Beauceant is to promote loyal friendships and to render aid to the Knights Templar when requested. In 1959 the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., was adopted as its philanthropy. The nearly ten thousand members located across the states are proud of their work with KTEF and of the over \$160,000 they have donated.

Any lady who is the wife or widow of a Knight Templar is eligible for membership in any Assembly. Any area with a sponsoring Commandery and thirty-five interested ladies may petition for a new Assembly. For information concerning assembly locations, membership, or organization; please contact: Mrs. Keith W. Dean, P.S.W.P. and Supreme Organizer, at: P.O. Box 4500; Tampa; FL 33677-4500.(subnitted by Mrs. Keith Dean, *Knight Templar* magazine contact)

YORK RITE FREEMASONRY ON THE INTERNET – NEW - OFFICIAL WEB SITES
as reported by Sir Knight Dan Pushee, E.P.C.: e-mail: kych52vaaol.com or PUSHEE@aol.com
Webmaster of the AOL com Sites

Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States of America
<http://www.knightstemplar.org>

General Grand Council, Cryptic Masons, international
<http://members.aol.com/GGCOUNCILJHomePage.html>

General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, International
<http://members.aol.com/GGCHAPTERIHomePage.html>

York Rite Freem@sonry The INTERNATIONAL information Site
<http://members.aol.com/YorkRiteFM/HomePage.html>

History of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America: Book II

Chapter 1

Are Freemasons Templar Progeny? (continued)

"We found the definitive evidence to dispose of the 'stonemason theory' when we studied what are known in Freemasonry as the 'Old Charges,' the oldest of which is believed to date back to the late fifteenth century. It sets out rules of conduct and responsibility for Freemasons and it has always been assumed that those were taken from the codes of conduct belonging to medieval stonemasons' guilds. One of these charges states that 'no brother is to reveal any legitimate secret of another brother if it might cost him his life and property.' The only legitimate Masonic secret at that time that would automatically carry such a penalty if discovered by the state, would have been heresy; a crime that surely would not have been committed or condoned by simple, Christian stonemasons. The question we asked ourselves was, 'Why on earth would heresy be anticipated as a possible guilty secret of these castle and cathedral builders?' It did not make sense. Organizations do not evolve important rules in case one of their members might one day be secretly guilty of a crime against the Church; clearly whoever originated this Old Charge was aware that every brother lived with danger of being branded a heretic. We were certain that these rules were not created by simple stonemasons, but for a group that lived on the fringes of the law of the land.

"Having satisfied ourselves that there was no evidence to support the stonemason theory and plenty to damn it, we became increasingly puzzled as to what kind of people the 'Ancient Charges' could have referred to. Another Charge from the same period, much discussed by historians, indicates a very clandestine ancient purpose.

This refers to the provision of 'employment' for a visiting brother for the period of two weeks after which time 'he should be given some money and put on the road to the next Lodge.' This is the kind of treatment that one would expect to be extended to a man on the run, seeking safe houses as he goes. Yet another Charge prohibits Masons from having sexual relations with the wife, daughter, mother or sister of a brother Mason, which would be an absolute necessity to maintain the 'safe house' system - to come home and find a Masonic guest in bed with one's wife or daughter would strain the oath of brotherly charity." (There is a footnote here - John J. Robinson's *Born in Blood*.) "We could not imagine what possible heresy this early Masonic group could have been guilty of, to create such a highly structured system of recognition and survival outside of the Church and State. In addition to these factors which discredit the stonemasons theory, it is essential to remember that the central imagery that runs right through Freemasonry is the building of King Solomon's Temple. There is no link connecting medieval stonemasons to this event, but there most certainly is where the third theory is concerned - the Knights Templar theory.

"The Knights Templar, or to give them their full title, the Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and the Temple of Solomon, were formed almost six hundred years before the establishment of the Grand Lodge of England. If there is a connection between these crusading warrior-monks and Freemasonry, we will have to explain the gap of four hundred and ten years between the sudden demise of the Order in October 1307 and the formal appearance of the Craft. This break has prompted many observers, Masonic and otherwise, to dismiss suggestions of a link as wishful thinking; some have published books to show

that the supporters of this theory are mere romantics predisposed to believe esoteric nonsense. More recently available evidence has, however, strongly shifted the weight of the argument in favour of the Templar/Freemasonry connection, and our own researches have put it beyond any doubt at all ¹⁴ (P. 19, 20, 21, 22)

"...A French nobleman from Champagne by the name of Hugues do Payen ... And eight other knights established the unofficial Order of the Poor Soldiers of Christ and the Temple of Solomon. According to tradition King Baldwin II, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, readily gave his support to the new order and provided quarters for them in the eastern part of his palace which adjoined the former Al-Aqsa Mosque and stood on the site of King Solomon's Temple. The Templars, as they are now usually called, were said to have come into existence for the purpose of providing protection for the increasing flow of pilgrims as they made their hazardous journeys between the coastal port of Jaffa and Jerusalem.

Some time in 1118 these nine knights apparently arrived from France and appointed themselves guardians of the Judean desert roads leading to Jerusalem. This standard account struck us as odd. Why had these Frenchmen set themselves a task which was extremely optimistic at best and foolhardy at worst? Even a small band of Saracen insurgents would have overwhelmed them no matter how well trained and armed they were. Surprisingly, we found that Fulcher of Chartres, Baldwin II's chaplain, did not make a single mention of them in his extensive chronicles that cover the first nine years of the unofficial Order's existence. The earliest certain evidence of the Templars dates from 1121, when a certain Fulk V of Anjou lodged with the Templars and thereafter left them an annuity of thirty Angevin livres.

"From the evidence available it seems clear that the band of nine knights did not

expand for a long time after its establishment. It was not until after they had spent no less than nine years in their lodgings on the site of Herod's Temple that Hugues do Payen left for the west in search of worthy recruits who would swell the Order to a size more appropriate to the fulfillment of its self-proclaimed mission ¹⁸ (p. 27, 28)

"We instinctively felt that there was something wrong here. There is no evidence that these founding knights ever gave protection to pilgrims, but on the other hand we were soon to find that there is conclusive proof that they did conduct extensive excavations under the ruins of Herod's Temple. We soon realized that many other writers had reservations about the accepted version of the Templars' aims; the more we looked, the more we came across theories about the real motives of the Templars. In one, the French historian Gaetan Delaforge commented: 'The real task of the nine knights was to carry out research in the area in order to obtain certain relics and manuscripts which contain the essence of the secret traditions of Judaism and ancient Egypt, some of which probably went back to the days of Moses.' (footnote G. Delaforge: *The Templar Tradition in the Age of Aquarius*) (p. 28) ¹⁶

"We found further evidence that the Templars had been involved in digging for something under the ruins of Herod's Temple in the writings of Lieutenant Charles Wilson of the Royal Engineers who led an archaeological expedition to Jerusalem at the turn of the century. (footnote C. Wilson: *The Excavation of Jerusalem*) He recovered many old items that can be positively identified as Templar artifacts, from digging deep below the Temple. As our researches for this book were nearing completion, we had the good fortune to meet Robert Brydon, a scholarly Temple archivist based in Scotland, who now has many of these items in his care.' (p. 29)

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On the Masonic Newsfront...

Congratulations To Indiana's Commandery Drill Team!

Raper Commandery No. 1, Indianapolis, was represented at the 60th Triennial of the Grand Encampment of Knights the United States of America, held in St. Missouri, by the Raper Commandery No. Team.



Raper

Indiana,
Conclave
Templar of
Louis,
1 Drill

In the drill competition, held on August 9, 1997, Raper Drill Team placed first in "B" competition for the sixth consecutive Triennial: Hot Springs, AR, 1982; Cincinnati, OH, 1985; Lexington, KY, 1988; Washington, DC, 1991; Denver, CO, 1994; and St. Louis, MO, 1997.

This is a record which shows a firm commitment, great dedication and strong support to Templar Masonry, the Grand Encampment of the United States of America and the Grand Commandery of the state of Indiana. Congratulations, Raper No. 1 Drill Team and Captain George Klveit.

News From Illinois Masonic Medical Center—Chicago

Illinois Masonic Medical Center Opens Primary Care Adolescent Health Services Office: Lakeview and north side young people of Chicago, Illinois, between the ages of thirteen and twenty are welcome at Illinois Masonic's Internal Medicine Treatment Center at 3048 W. Wilton for their primary care on Tuesdays from 3:30 to 6:00 P.M.

Every Tuesday, medical services for young people will include school, sports, and general physical examinations, immunizations, and treatment for acute and chronic illnesses. Primary care - right in the home community - for adolescents is a real need today, and we're happy to provide it," says internist John O'Brien, M.D., director of Illinois Masonic's Internal Medicine Treatment Center. Currently the Center receives nearly 10,000 patient visits a year.

Illinois Masonic's Warren Barr Pavilion Offers "Comfort Care Stays": if you or a loved one has recently been discharged from the hospital, you may want to know about a new service at Illinois Masonic Medical Center's Warren Barr Pavilion located at 66 W. Oak. Think of the service, called Comfort Care Stay," as a brief respite following hospitalization.

One may feel well enough to go home but still need some days of supervised care as his/her recovery progresses. With a comfort care stay, one can spend one to five days in the award-winning Waterford Place care suites at the Warren Barr Pavilion nursing facility and receive around the clock care, meals in a private dining room, TV and telephone, and the morning newspaper.

Once one decides to take advantage of this program, he/she pays the entire cost upon admission. Although insurers do not cover this type of care, Warren Barr Pavilion has a reasonable fee schedule and major credit cards are accepted.

DeMolay Banner Passed From Knight To Knight In Arkansas

A new era for DeMolay in Arkansas began August 2, 1997. Sir Knight T. J. Henwood was appointed an Active Member of the International Supreme Council of the Order of DeMolay and named to succeed Sir Knight Dwane Treat, KCT, as Executive Officer in Arkansas. Sir Knight Treat, who is also Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Scottish Rite in Arkansas, had served DeMolay for nearly eighteen years as E.O.

Sir Knight Henwood is a Senior DeMolay from Fay Hempstead Chapter in Little Rock, where he served as Master Councilor in 1978. Sir Knight Henwood has been an active worker with the Arkansas State Council and is the founding President of the Arkansas DeMolay

Alumni Association. He is currently the Capt. General for Hugh de Payens Commandery in Little Rock.

In the picture Sir Knight Treat places the collar and jewel of the International Supreme Council, Order of DeMolay, on the shoulders of Sir Knight T. J. Henwood, new Executive Officer. Photo taken in the Lodge of Perfection, Albert Pike Memorial Temple.



Florida Commandery Provides Honor/Color Guard



Emmanuel Commandery No. 36 provided an honor/color guard at the presentation of the American flag to St. Johns Loage No. 37, F. & A.M., DeLand, Florida.

The presentation was made by U.S. Congressman John Mica, assisted by DeLand Mayor David Rigsby and the Worshipful Master

of St. Johns, Todd C. Richardson (also a member of Emmanuel.) Also present were members of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon.

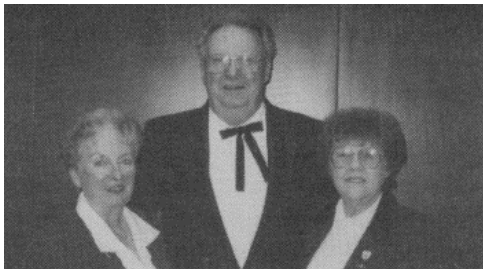
A dinner was served by the DeLand Assembly No. 31 of the International Order of Rainbow for Girls, followed by a talk by Congressman Mica on the history of the U.S. Capitol building which included reference to the laying of the cornerstone by Worshipful Brother George Washington.

Louisiana Assembly, S.O.O.B., Initiates Member



Pictured are the ladies of Shreveport Assembly No. 60, S.O.O.B., Louisiana, with their newest initiate, (Mrs. Roy C.) Barbara Bagwell (in black). Her Sir Knight is the Aid de Camp for the Grand Commander of Louisiana, Sir Knight Lillard Ewell Payne.

Supreme President, S.O.O.B., Visits Colorado Assembly



(Mrs. Robert L.) Sharon Sage, President of Denver Assembly No. 1, Denver, Colorado, S.O.O.B., and her Sir Knight Robert L. Sage, Commander of Denver Commandery No. 1, are shown with (Mrs. Milton F.) Coy Baker, then Supreme President of the Supreme Assembly of the Social Order of the Beauceant, on her official visit to Denver Assembly.

Book Review

Masons Along The Rio Bravo by Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett

Joseph E. Bennett is a highly successful and prolific author that in about ten years has completed three books and written over a hundred articles which have appeared in various Masonic publications (Duncan Howard, P.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Texas). Readers of *Knight Templar* are no doubt familiar with Sir Knight Bennett's writing as many of his articles have run in the monthly magazine.

Now, Sir Knight Bennett has collected in *Masons Along The Rio Bravo* the stories of Freemasons who were prominent in the history of the Southwest along the Rio Grande River, called the Rio Bravo by the Spanish speaking and running along the border of Mexico and the United States, particularly Texas.

Masons Along The Rio Bravo is available from the Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M. of Texas, at a postpaid price of \$5.95. Send order and check or money order to: Grand Lodge of Texas, A.F. & A.M.; Library and Museum Committee; P.O. Box 446; Waco; TX 76703.

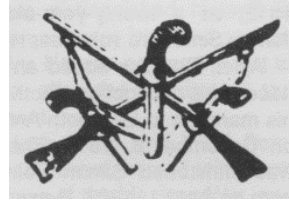
PENNSYLVANIA 200-YEAR ANNIVERSARY STEIN TO BENEFIT THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EYE FOUNDATION

This stein was manufactured in Germany by the fourth cousin of the Mettloch family. This stein is a white ceramic stein, 8½ inches tall with pewter insert lid and with eight different colors and six blended colors. On one side of the stein are two crusader knights from the early 1100s, and on the center of the stein is the national symbol, the American bald eagle, with the Pennsylvania keystone. On the other side of the stein are three Sir Knights; one of the Sir Knights is being installed into his office. The stein has two American flags from the periods 1797 and 1997. On the bottom of the stein are the nine beautiful battle shields for the nine crusaders who founded Knights Templar. The price of the stein is \$58. Order by making check or money order payable to Elizabeth Buz. Send to Stanley C. Buz, P.O. Box 702, Whitehall, PA 18052. Shipment of steins will start after May 25, 1997.



Sir Knight Simon Bolivar Buckner General and Green River Rebel

by Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett, KYCH, 33⁰



The most casual student of American history is aware that the officer corps of the U.S. Army was emasculated at the outset of the Civil War. The sons of the South joined in a mass exodus to enlist under the Confederate banner, creating a situation unique in history. Many of the high-ranking officers of both sides had been friends and classmates a few years before. One of those was Simon Bolivar Buckner, at war's end a lieutenant general in the Confederate Army and a veteran of four fruitless years invested in a lost cause.

You may wonder why Simon Buckner would be an inviting subject for a historical profile. It is a choice based solely on personal preference. I have long held a deep interest in the man Buckner for two reasons. He has completely faded into the backwater of Civil War history, and for a brief moment, he was a figure in the renowned Hatfield-McCoy feud in his native Kentucky.

Buckner was a product of that turbulent border state where upheaval and indecision were daily staples in the years leading up to the war between the states. Kentucky tried valiantly to remain neutral during the madness, but soon fell under Union dominance; spending the war years as a northern entity - in actuality if not in sentiment. Simon Buckner, as one of her sons, was a curious mix of unfulfilled promise and victim of circumstance which denied him a pedestal among that elite who make up history's greatest American figures.

A continuous flow of immigrants from Virginia and the Carolinas joined the influx

of new population in Kentucky during the early 19th century. Those who settled in the mountainous eastern portion of the state were a part of the true South and maintained Confederate sympathies during the war. Buckner was no exception, although he successfully masked his true sentiments until the shooting started at Fort Sumter in April 1861. He was a unique individual and a Freemason and therefore deserves our attention. His activities during his civilian years transcend his military accomplishments, all of which placed him in the center of some events which still interest historians.

The American roots of the Buckner family were planted early. As English immigrants to America, their first family ancestor, John Buckner, settled in the Virginia colony in 1661. He purchased a large parcel of land in Petworth Parish in Glouster and soon became an important member of the vestry and the House of Burgesses.

Subsequent generations of the family produced one Phillip Buckner, who crossed the mountains from Virginia in an ox cart with his wife, Elizabeth Watson Buckner, in 1803. They homesteaded in what today is Hart County, Kentucky, inland on Bacon's Creek on a parcel of 776 acres. It soon grew to be nearly a thousand. Phillip died on March 15, 1819, and was buried on the family farm. The family estate devolved to his second son, Aylett Hartswell Buckner. Aylett had been a ten-year-old boy when his family settled in Hart County. Under his stewardship, the family fortunes expanded dramatically, and Aylett developed into a citizen of considerable

importance. Part of his lofty civil reputation resulted from his services in the War of 1812, as a twenty-year-old in Colonel James Simerall's volunteer regiment.

Aylett Buckner added an iron ore furnace to his occupational activity soon after his marriage to Elizabeth Ann Moorehead on December 8, 1819. Their third child was christened Simon Bolivar Buckner, born on April 1, 1823. Because of Aylett's admiration for prominent historical figures, he was given the name of the great South American patriot, Simon Bolivar.

Both the farming enterprise and the iron furnace prospered impressively under the hand of Aylett Buckner. He utilized the timber in the Green River country to fuel

"Among Buckner's classmates at West Point were Ambrose Burnside, George Stoneman, A. P. Hill, Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, Winfield S. Hancock, William S. Rosecrans, George E. Pickett, George B. McClellan, Alfred Pleasonton, and Ulysses S. Grant. Among that list were many of the upper echelon of general officers in both the Confederate and Union armies."

his furnace, and before long he added the manufacture of stove and cooking utensils to his repertoire. Aylett was a true entrepreneur. The Buckner sons, Turner and Simon, were actively involved in the family businesses; but the other four siblings died in early childhood, with the exception of Mary Elizabeth, the youngest. Simon, particularly, exhibited a talent for business and figures and became the family bookkeeper during his early teens - irregardless of the fact that he did not begin schooling until he was nine.

Simon was enrolled in a private seminary in Munfordville, the nearest town to the Buckner land. It was too far to commute daily, so Simon was boarded at the

home of George T. Wood, and Shelby Matthews, a Negro slave, was dispatched to bring him home on weekends.

In addition to Simon's duties as the bookkeeper in the family business, he traveled about the country collecting fees due and attending Aylett's affairs. He was a strong, robust boy and an asset to his family. Their furnace, called "The Henry Clay," was only a few hundred yards from the Green River, providing easy access for the transportation of timber for fuel. The timber was exhausted by 1837, and Aylett moved his iron ore operation to Muhlenberg County. In order to expand, he took in several investors to create a much larger operation. They called it "The Green River Manufacturing Company." A small town soon sprang up near the site, and Aylett built a second home to house his family near the business.

Simon attended the Christian County Seminary in Muhlenberg County between 1838 and 1839. At the end of the 1839 school year, he learned of an opening for a West Point appointment from the local congressional district. Simon applied directly to Congressman Philip Triplett of their district, and was appointed primarily due to his outstanding academic record. He was seventeen years of age when he entered West Point on July 1, 1840. The military academy was emerging from a period during which Congress had threatened to cease funding it, virtually convinced it was a useless expenditure of public funds. In 1840, the enrollment was small and applications sparse. A graduating class of twenty-five completed the curriculum with Simon.

Among Buckner's classmates at West Point were Ambrose Burnside, George Stoneman, A. P. Hill, Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, Winfield S. Hancock, William S. Rosecrans, George E. Pickett, George B. McClellan, Alfred Pleasonton, and Ulysses S. Grant. Among that list were many of the upper echelon of general officers in both the Confederate and Union armies.

Buckner graduated on July 1, 1844, with an academic standing of 11th in his class. He was the saber champion at the school, excelling in gymnastics, and renowned for his drafting skills. Commissioned a brevet second lieutenant, he was assigned to Sackett's Harbor, at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, in New York State. After a year, he was re-assigned to West Point to serve as an assistant professor of ethics, history, and geography. He was at the Point until May 19, 1846. With the Mexican War underway, he applied for transfer to a field unit and was assigned to the 6th Infantry Division. He was then detached for recruiting duty. It was almost a year before he reached Mexico.

The young officer arrived at Vera Cruz in March 1847, joining General Winfield Scott's campaign to crush Mexico City. Vera Cruz succumbed to Scott's siege by the end of March, and the march inland began. Buckner was slightly wounded at the battle of Cherubusco on August 8, 1847, shortly after receiving his appointment

"At the academy, he was an assistant professor of infantry tactics, because he was regarded as one of the most brilliant young prospects in the junior officer ranks. Unfortunately, a character trait surfaced soon after his arrival, one of questioning orders and strategy of superiors - a bad habit which would plague him throughout his military career."

as quartermaster of the 6th Infantry Division. He fought in the battle of Molino del Rey with General William J. Worth, where the Americans lost one-third of their force before wresting victory against stubborn Mexican resistance. When General Scott arrived before the fortifications at Chapultepec, his entire force numbered only eight thousand men. The final

assault, aimed at reducing Mexico City, was carried out on September 13 and 14, 1847. Buckner distinguished himself in that final action and was brevetted captain for his gallantry. He was among the last to leave Mexico after the signing of the peace document.

Simon's close friend and West Point classmate, U. S. Grant, served with Scott in the final phase of the Mexican War, and was also brevetted a captain for outstanding service. Before departing for home, a group of young officers undertook a climb to the summit of the volcano Popocatepetl, a demanding ascent. Only Buckner and a few others reached the top, while Grant and the rest abandoned the climb because of severe cold and exhaustion. Arrival back in the states brought Simon another assignment to the West Point faculty.

At the academy, he was an assistant professor of infantry tactics, because he was regarded as one of the most brilliant young prospects in the junior officer ranks. Unfortunately, a character trait surfaced soon after his arrival, one of questioning orders and strategy of superiors - a bad habit which would plague him throughout his military career. Simon refused to attend mandatory chapel services at West Point, claiming it was in violation of his rights as a commissioned officer. He went outside the normal chain of command, communicating directly with Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. He was referred to the General-in-Chief of the Army, Winfield Scott. Scott liked the ebullient young officer and privately agreed he was justified in his opinion - but guilty of displaying a decided lack of diplomacy in the matter.

Lieutenant Buckner was once more assigned to recruiting duty, this time in New York City. It was now 1850, and his thoughts were turning to matrimony. He had met and courted Mary Jane Kingsbury after they met at Sackett's Harbor in 1844, where her father, Major Julius B. Kingsbury, was assigned. Simon's proposal of marriage was made in the form of a letter from

Mexico during the war, and he was accepted. They were married in Old Lyme, Connecticut, on May 2, 1850, at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Champlin. The wedding was interrupted briefly in order that the guests might extinguish a fire at the house next door, but the ceremony proceeded without further incident.

By the fall of 1850, Simon was reassigned to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He and Mary Jane arrived on the frontier post on October 29th, a rustic setting which would be their home for the next eleven months. Buckner was not destined to gain fame as an Indian fighter. He had developed

"Buckner was not destined to gain fame as an Indian fighter. He had developed a reputation as a skilled legal counsel and was frequently called upon to travel long distances to serve for the defense; occasionally as far east as New York."

a reputation as a skilled legal counsel and was frequently called upon to travel long distances to serve for the defense; occasionally as far east as New York. In September 1851, he was ordered to Fort Atkinson in the western Kansas Territory. Mary Jane returned to Connecticut because of inadequate living quarters. Simon was promoted to brevet first lieutenant on December 31, 1851, just after his father, Aylett Buckner, died at Mount Holly, Arkansas, early in the same month.

Aylett Buckner's firm, The Green River Manufacturing Company, had failed in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. Although a great financial loss, he had retained a large portion of the family fortune, including the ancestral acreage in Hart County. Following the example of numerous Kentucky families at the time, Aylett immigrated to Arkansas and purchased a large parcel of land near Mount Holly, where he built a large home.

For nearly a decade, Simon's parents prospered in Arkansas before Aylett's health failed. Buckner's older brother Turner had joined the 1849 gold rush but eventually returned to Arkansas to be near his parents. On June 5, 1854, Turner drowned near Fort Smith, in an attempt to assist one of his drovers who had fallen from his horse during a river crossing. Simon did not learn of his brother's death for many weeks afterward. The passing of his father, following the demise of his thirty-three-year-old brother, raised concern for his mother's welfare at the Arkansas estate.

There were other concerns for Simon, in addition to those of his mother's welfare. Major Kingsbury, his father-in-law, had retired from the army in 1853 to manage his real estate interests in Chicago. Over the years, Kingsbury had purchased a substantial amount of commercial real estate in the growing city. In 1850, Chicago was a city of five thousand souls. By 1856, it had mushroomed into a booming metropolis of 80,000, covering an eighteen-mile-square section surrounding the Kingsbury properties. The value of the major's land increased dramatically. Already in frail health at retirement, it failed completely in 1855, after which he implored Buckner to resign his commission as a brevet captain and manage his real estate interests. Simon agreed, and left the army; making his home in Chicago.

Buckner entered a busy and demanding period upon his military retirement. His father-in-law died in 1856, leaving Mary Jane in full control of his estate. She had one younger brother, not yet out of his teens, so Simon assumed full control of the Kingsbury affairs. His activity encompassed a great deal of new construction and improvement on existing structures. To assist in his heavy duty schedule, he hired Ambrose Burnside, his old classmate at West Point. Burnside was assigned to make property inspection, recommend improvement, and collect rents. Another of Simon's Chicago friends was George B. McClellan. None of them dreamed that

within a few short years, they would be enemies in a terrible civil war.

Soon after making his home in Chicago, Simon joined the Cook County Militia, a unit attached to the Illinois State Militia. He was originally commissioned a major in the state militia, but on April 3, 1857, he was appointed Adjutant-General of Illinois. Buckner fully expected the state militia to be mobilized for active duty in Utah to address Indian and Mormon problems growing out of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Simon is reported to have yearned for recall to active duty in the United States Army at high rank, but his plans never materialized.

Early in 1858, Simon and Mary Jane moved back to Louisville, Kentucky, leaving the day-to-day details of their joint real estate interests in the hands of hired

"The most important aspect of Buckner's documented record is that he was indeed a Mason. The archives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky reveal that Buckner was carried as an Entered Apprentice on the rolls of Green River Lodge No. 88, in Munfordville in 1859 and 1860."

agents. Buckner controlled his ancestral acreage in Hart County, but it had been neglected following his father's departure for Arkansas. Although he added to the original acreage over the years, Simon remained an absentee owner, devoting his attention to other business interests.

Their first child, Lily, was born in Louisville on March 7, 1858. Her first birthday was celebrated at the home of Simon's good friend, George B. McClellan. Buckner's presence was frequently required in Chicago on business matters. Back in Kentucky, much concern was already manifested over the possibility of secession in the raging controversy over states rights and slavery. Kentucky had nearly a quarter million slaves

scattered among some 38,500 owners. Notwithstanding, most of the land owners were supportive of the Union, and opposed to secession. The middle class, for the most part, were also opposed to breaking away from the United States. Buckner became involved in military affairs soon after returning to Kentucky, and was acutely aware of the political climate. Similar to his Chicago years he became involved in local militia activity. His talents were very similar to those of his friend, McClellan. He was a talented administrator and military organizer, and he could whip a unit into top shape in record time. Transmitting those talents into winning under actual battle conditions was something else; and only time would determine Buckner's ability under combat conditions.

Simon's interest in local militia activity was directed toward an effort to establish a citizens' guard in Louisville in 1858. He became the central figure in its formation and soon took command of the unit which became known as "Buckner's Guard. In 1860, it was incorporated into the state militia organization, which numbered approximately five thousand. It was a small but well-trained unit, which soon enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best state militias outside of the regular army. Buckner was rewarded for his role in the development of the Kentucky State Militia by being appointed Inspector-General. He was second in command under Brigadier General Thomas L. Crittendon, son of U.S. Senator, John J. Crittendon. Governor Beriah Magoffin had provided for an impressive military presence in Kentucky in the event of armed conflict - which was virtually assured.

During this period of his life, Simon Buckner decided to become a Freemason. His fraternal history is incomplete, as were many during the years encompassing the American Civil War - particularly the records of those who served with the Confederacy. The most important aspect of Buckner's documented record is that he was indeed a Mason. The archives of the

Grand Lodge of Kentucky reveal that Buckner was carried as an Entered Apprentice on the rolls of Green River Lodge No. 88, in Munfordville in 1859 and 1860. There were no returns filed by the lodge in the years between 1861 through 1864, thus Simon's status was unknown throughout the war.

As a member of the Confederate Army, Buckner was in New Orleans when he was officially paroled after the surrender documents were executed for his command. He was restricted to the State of Louisiana as a stipulation of his parole,

"He was Knighted in Jacques DeMolay Commandery No. 2, in that city, according to their own minute book. Although it is certain that Simon Buckner could not have been Knighted in Jacques DeMolay Commandery without having been raised in a duly-constituted Masonic lodge, no record of that affiliation exists with the York Rite body."

and made his residence there for several years. Simon's activity in Masonry continued in New Orleans, as demonstrated when he received the Orders of Knight Templary in 1867. He was Knighted in Jacques DeMolay Commandery No. 2, in that city, according to their own minute book. Although it is certain that Simon Buckner could not have been Knighted in Jacques DeMolay Commandery without having been raised in a duly-constituted Masonic lodge, no record of that affiliation exists with the York Rite body. In fact, the only other notation in the Commandery's surviving records states that Buckner and nine other members were dropped from the rolls in 1872. By that point in time, Simon had not been a resident of New Orleans for several years. There are no annual returns from Jacques DeMolay Commandery in the Grand Commandery archives prior to 1916, so the complete Buckner record remains a mystery.

Even though Simon was highly visible as a military figure dating back to his West Point days, he was equally recognized as a talented businessman and administrator. None of his accomplishments before the Civil War had earned a pinnacle of distinction for the young man, however. He was a member of the affluent gentry of Kentucky, with good political connections, but little else to secure a place in the pages of history. Knowing this, Simon was ambitious to elevate himself to a position of great distinction. His opportunity was not far in the future.

During February 1861, seven southern states seceded from the Union, thereafter organizing the Confederate States of America at Montgomery, Alabama. Jefferson Davis was chosen to be their president. In May 1861, Major General George McClellan was recalled to active duty to assume command of the Department of Ohio, which also included several adjacent states. McClellan met with Buckner at Cincinnati, soon after taking over his assignment. Buckner served as Governor Magoffin's personal representative, sent to discuss Kentucky's neutrality in the conflict. During the course of a cordial meeting between the two old friends, McClellan agreed to respect Kentucky neutrality if the state would consent not to support Confederate military activity.

At the beginning of the war, Buckner's net worth was estimated at \$64,000, exclusive of his family property in Hart County, and his wife's considerable assets. He was regarded as sympathetic to the United States by virtue of being an affluent property owner, and a loyal emissary of the state government. Actually, Buckner's sympathies were with the South. One ponders if some resentment over his failure to achieve high rank in the U.S. Army during his early years was a factor. It was never known. Much sympathy for the South was manifest in the ranks

of the state militia in Kentucky, as it was among the rural and laboring segments of the population; including the mountainous eastern section.

Governor Magoffin sent Buckner to Washington to discuss Kentucky neutrality with President Lincoln in the summer of 1861. During their discussion on July 8th, two weeks before the first battle of Bull Run, Lincoln assured Buckner he would do his best to observe Kentucky's neutrality. He also discussed a possible commission for Simon in the Union Army, perhaps a major command in the east. Later, the talk was confirmed by an offer for appointment as a brevet brigadier general. Lincoln was well aware of Simon's long-standing friendship with General Winfield Scott and George McClellan. Buckner declined the offer, and applied for a commission in the Confederate Army instead. His commission as a brigadier general arrived in September 1861. For better or worse, Simon had cast his lot with the South.

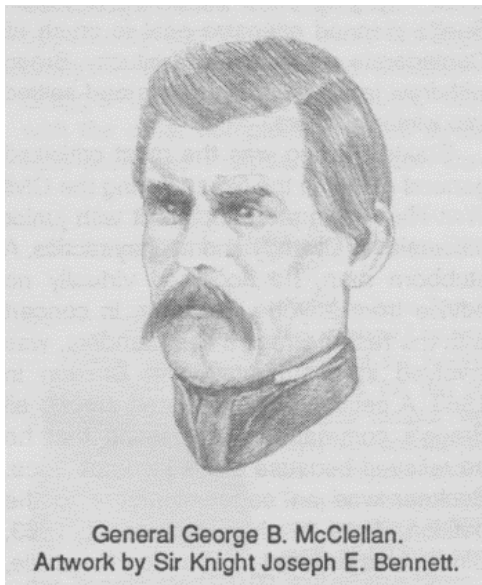
Immediately, General Albert Sidney Johnson assigned Buckner to join the campaign to capture Bowling Green and help secure the State of Kentucky for the Confederacy. Throughout much of the state, Simon was branded a traitor and a

scoundrel for deserting his civil and traditional obligations. His personal assets were seized immediately, including Mary Jane's property in Chicago.

During the time Buckner was becoming established in the Confederate Army, his second child died suddenly at Bowling Green. The exact age of the infant son is unknown, but estimates place it as high as two years. Mrs. Mary Jane Buckner requested permission to pass through the Union lines in order to bury the body in Louisville, their official residence. Denied permission initially, General Carlos Buell recanted and allowed Mary Jane and an escort of thirty to make the sad journey and complete the interment.

On February 10, 1862, General Buckner arrived at Fort Donelson, a few miles south of the Kentucky border on the Cumberland River, to keep a date with destiny. He was ordered to strengthen the command of Brig. General John B. Floyd, heading a brigade at the fort. It was a vital defense point for the Confederacy to control river traffic carrying Union supplies. A few miles away, Fort Henry had carried out the same function on the Tennessee River. Brig. General U. S. Grant and a flotilla of river gunboats under command of Flag Officer Andrew Hull Foote had captured Fort Henry on February 6, 1862, before Buckner arrived at Fort Donelson. Grant's fifteen thousand troops and his gunboats were already on their way toward Simon's new post.

The total strength at Donelson stood at approximately seventeen thousand when the attack began with a heavy bombardment from Commodore Foote's gunboats. Among the units in the defensive works surrounding the fort were some 1,500 mounted infantry under the command of the Colonel Nathan Bedford Forrest. Actual firing began on February 14, 1862. The night before, a freezing rain drenched the area and dropped temperatures to ten degrees. The battle continued all day of the 14th, with everybody suffering from



General George B. McClellan.

Artwork by Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett.

the bitter cold and rain. The Confederates became the first side to blink. During a council of war on the evening of the 15th. Generals Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner concluded that surrender was their only option to end the intense suffering of the troops. Floyd and Pillow withdrew undetected from their fortifications during the night, leaving Buckner to negotiate the surrender. Forrest disagreed violently with the decision to surrender and demanded permission to cut through the Union lines and escape with his own troops.

Forrest later criticized Buckner and the others for agreeing to a surrender, claiming at least two-thirds of the entire command could have escaped, to surprise the Yankees and win the battle the next day. Regardless of anybody's opinion. Grant was interested only in unconditional surrender. His long-standing friendship with Buckner had no influence on the surrender terms. He did, nevertheless, offer Simon any financial help he might require as a prisoner of war. The total strength of the Confederate forces which remained at Fort Donelson as prisoners stood at eight thousand. Simon was transported to the Federal prison camp at Camp Warren on George's Island, seven miles southeast of Boston. He arrived on March 3, 1862, and spent his five month's imprisonment in solitary confinement.

General Robert E. Lee proposed an exchange of Union General Benjamin Prentiss for Buckner, but U.S. Secretary of War Stanton refused. Simon was eventually exchanged on July 31, 1862, and reported to Richmond for debriefing on the Fort Donelson surrender. Simon was returned to duty under General Braxton Bragg at Chattanooga and was promoted to major general prior to leaving Richmond. Soon after assuming active duty again, Simon was returned to Kentucky with Bragg's main force.

On September 17, 1862, Buckner surrounded the small town of Munfordville, only a few miles from his Hart County boyhood home on the Green River. During

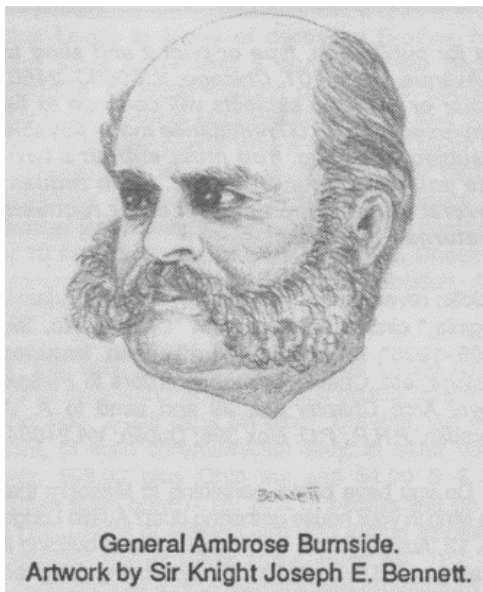
the wee hours in the morning of the 18th, a blindfolded Union colonel was brought to General Buckner to discuss the possibility of surrender. Simon informed him that the town of Munfordville was surrounded by 24,000 Confederate troops and one hundred pieces of artillery which would annihilate his entire garrison if he resisted. That convinced Colonel Wilder to surrender his five-thousand-man force and the town to Buckner.

The surrender of Fort Donelson to U. S. Grant and the capture of the little Kentucky town of Munfordville were the two adventures for which Simon Bolivar Buckner is remembered during the course of the American Civil War. His dream of leading a massive army to a glorious victory and gaining eternal fame as a military commander was never to be realized.

Simon was a participant throughout Braxton Bragg's campaign to secure Kentucky for the Confederacy after the capture of Munfordville. He took part in the battle of Perryville, the largest fought on Kentucky soil. General Carlos Buell and Bragg fought a major engagement there in terms of numbers, with some 58,000 Union troops and 42,000 Confederates in the field. Actually, only a portion of both commands were engaged, but it did serve to thwart Buell's planned offensive goal to crush all Confederate resistance in Kentucky. Bragg withdrew intact to Chattanooga and settled into winter quarters.

Braxton Bragg was the most criticized general officer in the South during the Civil War. He was in eternal conflict with junior officers over strategy and military tactics. A stubborn man, he accepted virtually no advice from anyone. Buckner, in concert with the rest of Bragg's commanders, was involved in controversy with Braxton in 1863. A petition was circulated among all Bragg's commanders requesting that he be relieved because of his incompetence. Buckner was an eager signatory to the petition. Late in the summer of 1863, Simon was ordered to abandon Knoxville,

Tennessee, when the city was threatened by Union forces under his former friend, General Ambrose Burnside. Buckner fell back to Chattanooga and linked up with Bragg in time to participate in the battle of Chickamauga Creek in Georgia.



Technically the battle of Chickamauga in September 1863 was a Confederate victory, with both sides suffering horrible casualties. However, Bragg with a tactical advantage failed to capitalize on the opportunity and frittered away his opportunity for a decisive victory. Criticism of Bragg's failure at Chickamauga, along with the other complaints lodged against him, prompted President Jefferson Davis


to relieve his controversial commander. Buckner's conduct during the battle was deemed exemplary, somewhat blunting the bitter memory of Fort Donelson.


Simon was permitted to resign his commission and go on sick leave on December 2, 1863. During his absence, he was unable to participate in the Chattanooga campaign. However, returning to duty in early 1864 as a major general, he was given command of the Department of Tennessee, with a complement of 7,500 men. A little later, he was transferred to Shreveport, Louisiana, as the replacement for General Richard Taylor, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. The balance of Buckner's service in the Civil War was drawing to a close. He was in the Louisiana area when hostilities ceased, and on June 1, 1865, signed the document of surrender for his department commander, General Kirby Smith. The ceremonies were concluded in New Orleans, the city which was Simon's residence-in-exile for the next two years. The terms of his military parole confined his travel limit to the borders of Louisiana.

The conclusion of Sir Knight Buckner's story will run in the November issue.

Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett, 33, KYCH, and P.D.D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, is a member of Holy Grail Commandery No. 70, Lakewood, Ohio. For correspondence: P.O. Box 2735, Bandera, TX 78003

**Knights Templar and Blue Lodge Jackets from New Hampshire
To Benefit the Knights Templar Eye Foundation and the Holy Land Pilgrimage**





Proud to be a Templar and a Mason? What a nice way to show it by wearing a black coach's jacket that boasts of the Knights Templar (at left). On the left breast is the red and gold cross and crown and "Knights Templar" written above it in gold. Or buy a royal blue coach's jacket (to right) with a gold square and compass and letter "G." You will be helping Templar charities and proclaiming your pride! The cost for either is \$30.00, including shipping (priority mail). \$5.00 from each jacket goes to Templar charities. To order send \$30.00, your return address, and your size (S, M, L, XL, XXL, XXXL). Indicate "Templar" or "Blue Lodge" jacket. Send to: Charles J. Kennedy, 203G Raymond Road, Deerfield, NH 03037.



Knight Voices

To place your "Knight Voices" item on the waiting list for publication, type or print it and send to "Knight Voices," The Grand Recorder, 5097N. 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. You must submit a written request and check, if applicable, for each time you want your ad to run. Each request must be separate and at monthly intervals, not several at the same time. All other requests for repeat ads will either run just once or will be returned to sender.

I am a 100% disabled vet I've recently become a Knight Templar of Cyrene Commandery No. 23, Vandalia, Illinois. I wish to get a chapeau, 7/8, a sword, and jacket, size 48R, but I am short on funds. If anyone can help, please write Ric Wi/char, P.O. Box 411, Litchfield, IL 62056-0411, or call (217) 324-6864.

For sale: Knight Templar, 38-inch sword with leather scabbard and 36-inch saber. Both like new, highly polished: \$50.00 each plus shipping. Jimmy R. Dye, P.O. Box 638, Carbondale, CO 81623-0638.

Sir Knight in need of Commandery coat, size, 54 long, in good condition. Rod Betham, 2505 G Street, Eureka, CA 95501, (707) 445-8002.

For sale: C.P.O. coats, poly-wool, summer weight; sizes: 44 short, 44X long, and 46 short. \$23.00 includes shipping and handling. 10% of all sales will be donated to KTEF. General Merchandise Company; 13690 Broad Street, S. W.; Pataskala; OH 43062, (614) 927-7073.

For sale: 25 bound Knight Templar magazines from start at 1955 to today, \$500.00 plus postage and insurance. C. Clark Julius; 1900 Trolley Road, Apt. 329; York; PA 17404; (717) 764-3067.

Wanted: Red Cross of Constantine memorabilia, especially an "old style" Past Puissant Sovereign's neck jewel. (The cross and crown are hinged, and the hinge does move.) Rev. G. Dimick, (215) 855-8543.

Pulaski Royal Arch Chapter No. 39, Pulaski, Virginia, has a supply of 100th anniversary antique bronze coins for sale. Coin measures 1.25 inches in diameter. Face has "Respect for the Past, Confidence In the Future," circled around outside edge with "100th anniversary" In

middle; reverse has "Pulaski Royal Arch, Pulaski, Virginia," circled on edge with "Chapter No. 39, 1896-1996" in middle. \$5.40 each includes postage, etc. Checks or money orders to Pulaski Royal Arch Chapter No. 39 and send to A. J. Spradlin, P.H.P.; P.O. Box 396; Dublin; VA 24084.

Do you have books pertaining to Masonry that are lying in your house gathering dust? Austin Lodge No. 12, Austin, Texas, is in the process of building a library second to none. Our library is being designed with the thought of preserving for posterity priceless historic relics and Masonic books which otherwise lie forgotten. We are interested in volumes and single copies. Items will be given an appropriate resting place. Send to Librarian Austin Lodge No. 12, AF & AM.; P.O. Box 5150; Austin, TX 78763.

Aurora Grate-Day star Lodge is accepting donations for the M.W. Raymond C. Ellis/ M.W. Gary A Henningsen Scholarship Trust, established in 1995 by Aurora Grate-Day Star Lodge in honor of her two Past Grand Masters. Any donation over \$25.00 will receive a commemorative medal which is suspended from a purple ribbon that you can wear around the neck. The medal also comes in a protective case. Any donation will receive a certificate. Please send checks or money orders payable to the Ellis-Henningsen Scholarship Trust, CIO Aurora Grate-Day Star Lodge No. 647, Masonic Hall, 71 W. 23rd Street, New York NY 10010.

Mickey Fuller Lodge No. 720, F. & A.M., Macon, Georgia, has 40th anniversary, golden bronze coins available at \$3.00 each and silver coins at \$20.00 each, postage and handling included. An abbreviated copy of our Lodge history will be included or mailed later. Proceeds for historical committee use. Check or money order payable to Mickey Fuller Lodge No. 720, and send to Paul L Parks, 749 Grenada Terrace, Macon, GA 31206.

We have a limited number of 10-oz. ironstone mugs commemorating the centennial of Mattawan Chapter No. 192. Order of the Eastern Star. These are dishwasher safe and sell for \$7.00 each or \$20.00 for 4, including shipping. Send check or money order to Mattawan Chapter No. 192, O.E.S.; CIO Bill Frommann; 22831 60th Avenue; Mattawan, MI 49071.

For sale: In Memoriam booklet, 5¹/₂ x 8¹/₂, from Blue Lodge to family of deceased Brother, has card stock cover with 5 parchment-like pages including personal history page. The Lodge's Memorial presents Masonic sympathies and convictions in 2 ½ pages and a signature page for Brethren. It is a quality presentation for family, especially if there was no Masonic service or Brother lived away. \$3.75 each including postage, or 10 for \$23.50. Satisfaction or refund. Check to Monument Lodge, P.O. Box 743, Houlton, ME 04730.

For sale: Past Master and Blue Lodge rings: signet style with PM or S&Q logo on top, trowel on one side, 2-ball cane on other. Durable, yet elegant, of solid chrome/nickel alloy, in silver color only. \$99.00 plus Ohio tax and \$4.00 S & H. Whole sizes only, 7-16.10% of profits will go to KTEF. Check or MasterCard/Visa info to Auratech Designs; 107-M Plaza Drive, Suite No. 123; St. Clairsville; OH 43950. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Sprig of Acacia lapel pins: Each handcrafted pin is of sterling silver with 24K gold vermeil. Price is only \$9.00 per pin, including S & H. 10% of proceeds will benefit the KTEF. These unique pins are available only through Professional Creations Unlimited, 1630 Orchard Hill Road, Cheshire, CT 06410-3728.

For sale: four rings: 33 Masonic, gold band in 10 kt. yellow-gold w/triangular black enamel 33, size 11: new price \$375, asking \$200; Scottish Rite, double eagle, 14 kt. yellow-gold w/33° in black enamel, size 10¹/₂: new price \$665, asking \$425; antique Masonic, 10 kt. yellow-gold, w/¼ Ct. round diamond, size 11, appraised at \$575, asking \$400: Kaaba Shrine, 14 kt. yellow-gold w/black onyx, 17Dwt., 14 ct. round diamond, very good quality, size 11, appraised \$1,925, asking \$1,500. Stephanie Raphael-Nakos, 1416 27th Street, Sioux City, IA 51104, (712) 255-5766.

Wanted: Masonic Chapter pennies by avid collector. I have been building this collection for 24 years, and still need many pieces as I am collecting all varieties. These one day will end up in a Masonic museum. Why not find a home for your mark? I will gladly send you a check for one piece or will buy your collection. If you collect, I will gladly exchange. I will answer all letters. Maurice Storck, Sr.; 775 W. Roger Road, No. 214; Tucson; AZ 85705; (520) 888-7585.

For sale: 3 adjacent grave sites in the Masonic section of Allegheny County Memorial Park, Pittsburgh, PA. The graves are in sections 359 and 360 of block J. \$400.00 each. L. E. Croup, 2720 Childress Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89134, (702) 228-4222.

For sale: set of McPherson bagpipes in superb condition with Macintosh bag cover, grade 2 trim, mint pipe major hard shell black case. Ideal for Shrine pipe band players. Asking \$500.00. Call John E. Hilbert, E. C. Apollo 1 at (630) 469-8120. Price includes shipping.

My company and I will donate 10% of the commission on any real estate transaction originating from this ad to the KTEF, be it purchasing a home, vacant land, etc., or selling property. Working for Coldwell Banker allows me to service locations all over the United States and the world. Contact Bill Schnalke, Coldwell Banker Major League Realty, inc.; Residential Real Estate; 1625 Taylor Road, Suite B; Daytona Beach; FL 32124; 1-800 752-5021.

The 600th anniversary of the voyage of Prince Henry Sinclair will take place in less than a year and there are still opportunities for interested persons to participate financially. To develop "seed money" for the project, you may become a Founder by contributing \$500 or more. Your name will be displayed with the replica ship at all events, as well as in descriptive handout literature. Prince Henry Founders will be issued boarding passes and will receive an attractive certificate. For larger contributions, the Silver membership level is for those who participate with a gift of \$1,500 and Gold membership at \$15,000. Persons in the Silver and Gold membership categories will receive all of the above benefits and will have a pennant showing their logo or imprint in the rigging of the replica ship at selected events. Send your check to The Sinclair Trust, a tax exempt organization, 65 Hartwell St, West Boylston, MA 01583.

Wanted: Oklahoma Sir Knight is collecting Lionel trains. Look in your attic or your storage and call or write John Alexander, 7617 E. 66th Street, Tulsa, OK 73133, (918) 252-4981.

For sale: antique watch, 1972, Governor George Wallace, Campaign for President, "The fighting little judge" - \$350.00 - make offer. Cleo Brown; 2915 Old Fort Parkway, Apt. 107; Murfreesboro, TN 37128.

Reunion: FS 8611-1998, Baumholder. Contact Ray E. Rowers, 937 Evergreen Avenue, Cayce, SC 29033-3308, (803) 796-7154.

Happy Halloween!