

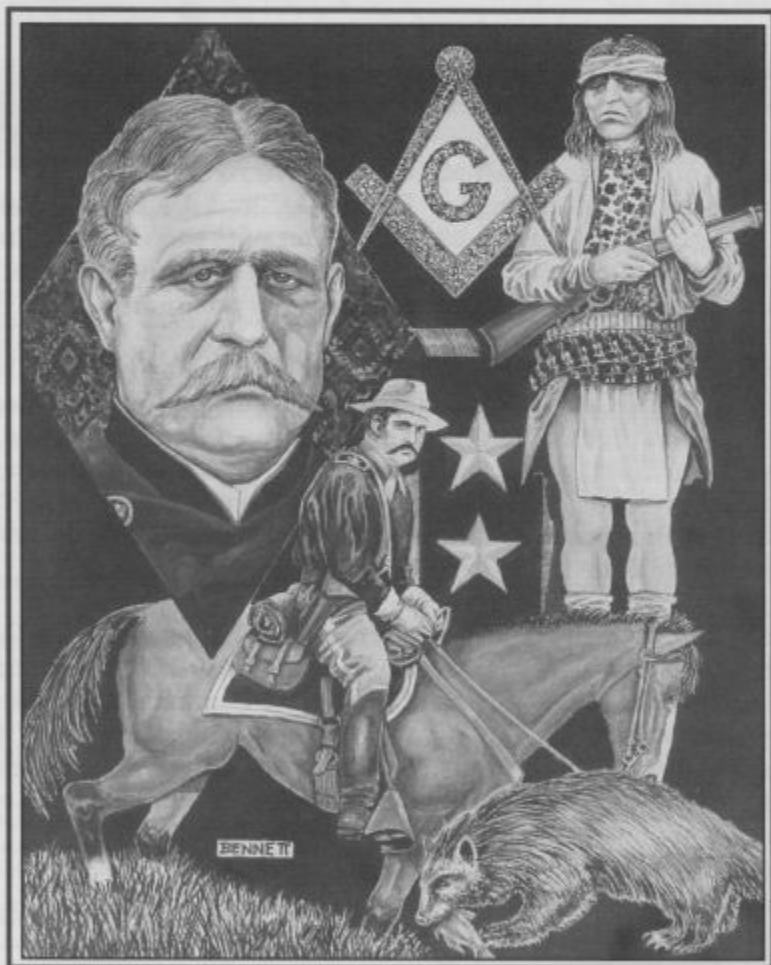


Knight Templar

VOLUME XLIX

APRIL 2002

NUMBER 4



Brother William Rufus Shafter and symbols of his life: the epaulet of a major general, reference to his military Indian years, and his similarity to Michigan's wolverine, with whom he shared the traits of ferocity, tenacity, and ascerbic personality. His story starts on page 21.

Grand Master's Message for April 2002

The York Rite East Central Department Conference was well attended by officers from the five states the Department encompasses. The Companions and Sir Knights were informed and educated by several well known Masons. Roger S. VanGorden, R.W.D.G.M. of Indiana, spoke about "Building Fraternal Alliances." He was followed by Edward R. McGonigal, Chief Rabban of Murat Temple and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Shriners Hospital of Chicago. Noble McGonigal gave a "Shriners Hospital Update." Robert G. Elrod, Deputy for Indiana A.A.S.R., N.M.J., presented "Are You Out of Step With the Times?" General Grand Chapter, R.A.M.; Grand Encampment officers; and committee chairmen also added to the day's program.



Monday, March 11, I was informed by my son Philip (who is a member of the Villa Grove City Council) that I was to attend the Council meeting that night. After the roll of aldermen had been called, the Mayor, Ron Hunt, asked me to come up to the front of the room. I was then presented with a certificate proclaiming March 16, 2002, to be William Jackson Jones Day. It is a very good feeling to be honored by your friends and neighbors for your community service!

This month we will be visiting Corpus Christi, Texas, for the Grand Commandery session, April 13-15. Saturday, April 20, we attend the spring meeting of the officers of the Grand Commandery of Illinois. Our next trip will take us to Indianapolis, Indiana, for their Conclave on the 26th, and from there we travel to San Ramon, California, where the York Rite grand sessions will be held. Let me know what your Commandery has planned for this year.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William Jackson Jones". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Dr. William Jackson Jones
Grand Master, KCT, GCT

Knight Templar

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

APRIL: The 34th Annual Voluntary Campaign ends April 30, but there is time allotted to get contributions to the KTEF, so if you have not, you may still get your donation there; however, you must hurry! Check Chairman W. Bruce Pruitt's message on page 5 for an inspirational appeal, and check your state's progress on page 7. If you are not convinced about the Campaign's significance, read the letter from a KTEF recipient, pages 9-10, and you will want to join in! Read the Grand Master's Message on page 2 for York Rite news, and see Newsfront for more! Next month we will publish Grand Prelate Thomas M. Jones' Easter message presented at the Easter Sunrise Service in Alexandria, Virginia, the end of March. June marks the celebration of Saints John Day by many Masonic organizations; see the article on page 18 for information, and don't miss any of our other articles about Templary and Freemasonry!

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April 2002

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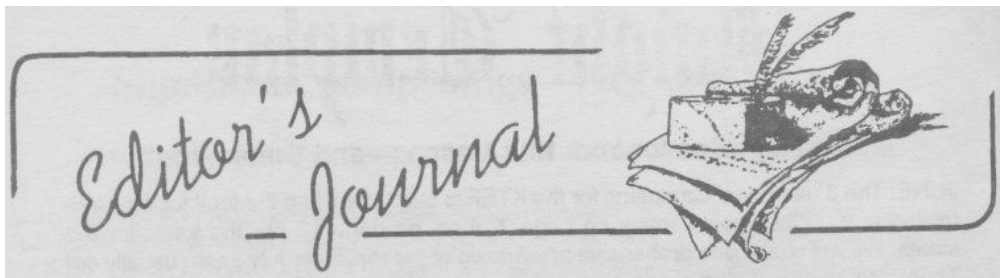
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Get yours before they are discontinued!

61st Triennial Conclave mementos available: 61st Triennial badges, \$5.00 each, gold or silver, plus \$2.00 S & H (while supply lasts); and Gist Triennial program books, \$3.00 each plus \$2.00 S & H (limited supply), payable to the Grand Encampment, and send to: Grand Recorder; Grand Encampment, Knights Templar; 5097 N. Elston Ave, Suite 101; Chicago, IL 60630-2460

Now available: 2-volume set of *History of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States of America* by Francis J. Scully, M.D., and *History of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States of America - Book II* by Lt. Col. Jacob C. Baird, Chairman, the Committee on Knights Templar History. One or both are a great gift for that Sir Knight or anyone else who is fascinated by Templar history. As a set, the two books are \$25.00 plus \$3.50 S. & H. (\$28.50). Separately, each book is \$15.00 plus \$2.50 S. & H. (\$17.50). Make check or M.O. 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 Knight Templar magazine Index, including all previous indexes and covering the years, 1969-1999, is now available at a price of \$5.00, plus \$2.00 postage - total, \$7.00. This is your chance to invest at a bargain price in the index which covers main articles of the magazine from 1969 to the turn of the century. Make check or money order

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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. Pins are \$5.00 apiece, payable to the Grand Encampment. 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-** This history of the Knights Templar by the late Join 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

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

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

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

York Rite Freemasonry . The International Information Site
www.YorkRite.com



Message from the General Chairman the 34th Annual Voluntary Campaign

by Sir Knight W. Bruce Pruitt, P.D.C. and P.G.C. (California)
Chairman of the Annual Voluntary Campaign

HELLO, HELLO, HELLO!

Where are you? Is anyone out there?

What's happening? For the past few months I have been reporting that our contributions to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation were running nicely above those of last year. Now, all of sudden, things have fallen through a crack! As of my last report we are about \$20,000 BEHIND last year. What is happening? I just can't believe that we are not trying hard to better past performance, especially when we all know that past performance has not been good enough. Sir Knights, we have got to do better!

Up to now I have been bragging about those Grand Commanderies who are numbers one, two, and three in the overall scheme of things. The philosophy is that one should give abundant praise and faint criticism. I strongly adhere to that management philosophy. However, maybe it is time to change the approach a little bit. It may well be that many of you Sir Knights are not aware of how far behind your Grand Commandery is falling in doing its part for our important philanthropy. I am especially concerned to see quite a few Grand Commanderies at this point in time running below an average of one dollar per member in contributions. The total contribution number is not what is important. I am aware that some Grand Commanderies are much larger than others are. For that reason I don't look at the overall contributions as much as I do the per-capita giving. That is what shows the real dedication of the individual Sir Knights to this worthy cause.

For the reasons given above, I am now asking for a special effort to be



made by the Sir Knights of the following states and Grand Commanderies. They are the ones who are now running less than \$1.00 per member. I know you can do better. When the per-capita is as high as \$18.40 (number one) and \$10.52 (number two), I am sure that you would each want your state to get well above the \$1.00 mark.

Here are the Grand Commanderies that need to make a special push: Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mass./R.I., Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, and West Virginia. If you Sir Knights in these Grand Commanderies would really get busy and bring your average up from under \$1.00 to as much as \$5.00, we would really be in great shape!

Now, let me change the subject a little bit and speak about something from a purely personal point of view. About a week before writing this message, I had the experience of undergoing a minor surgery on my left shoulder. I call it minor because it was an arthroscopic procedure in which the doctor simply worked through three small incisions. He did not have to

open up the shoulder; he put a probe in and did the work looking at a TV monitor. Pretty amazing! The fact remains, however, that I really needed that work to be done. I had three bone spurs in the joint and a lot of loose "stuff" that was impeding motion. Putting on a shirt or coat was very difficult and very painful. You can imagine what it was like trying to swing a golf club! Hopefully, now, with exercise and therapy, I can get myself back into some semblance of normality.

I tell you that story not at all to engender sympathy for myself. The point is that, as I went through this whole procedure, I could not help but think what it must be like to have a problem of sight and to undergo surgery on the eyes. I was uncomfortable putting on a shirt; however, I could go to the closet and pick out the shirt and if necessary ask for help. If I could not see, I would not know what shirt to pick out. I was somewhat uncomfortable, but at least I could manage. A person with a problem of sight has a much more significant difficulty. He or she must have someone else to tell him or her what to wear and probably needs help in dressing, as well.

Another item is cost. I haven't received the bill for this surgery (and all the accompanying functions) yet; however, there is no doubt it will be significant. Fortunately, I

have a certain amount of medical insurance that will help cover the cost. Here again, I am forced to think of how much more expensive ophthalmological surgery must be. If I needed surgery for some eye problem, the cost would have been much more extensive, I am sure.

Sir Knights and Brethren, the experience I have just undergone has made me more convinced than ever before of the importance of our Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Surgery on a shoulder is one thing; surgery on the eyes is something quite different. We MUST dedicate ourselves in a more significant way to the relief of the suffering and financial burden that accompanies limitations in sight.

Will you do your part?

Remember: "I've upped my contribution; how about you?"

Best regards,
Bruce

Sir Knight W. Bruce Pruitt; Chairman of the 34th Annual Voluntary Campaign, Past Department Commander, Southwestern, and Past Grand Commander of California is a member of Palo Alto Commandery No. 47, Palo Alto, California. He resides at 14101 Manuella Rd, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022. Personal e-mail address: is wbrpuitt@aol.com For information on KTEF, e-mail: ktef@knightstemplar.org or (773) 205-3838

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Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. Thirty-fourth Voluntary Campaign

Campaign report by Grand Commanderies for KTEF Officers and Trustees for the week ending March 15, 2002. The total amount contributed to date is \$496,478.44.

Alabama	\$7,392.00	Illinois.....	14,845.00
Arizona	6,947.97	Indiana	10,462.00
Arkansas	3,190.00	Iowa	8,975.00
California.....	18,300.75	Kansas	4,801.00
Colorado.....	7,726.95	Kentucky	5,972.98
Connecticut	1,725.00	Louisiana.....	5,149.00
Delaware	1,916.80	Maine.....	2,256.00
District of Columbia	2,036.00	Maryland	4,440.60
Florida	9,174.09	Mass./R.I.....	14,364.00
Georgia	30,856.00	Michigan.....	24,959.00
Idaho.....	1,746.00	Minnesota.....	3,038.50

Mississippi.....	2,513.00	Texas	43,837.03
Missouri.....	6,040.00	Utah	482.00
Montana	1,960.00	Vermont	2,413.00
Nebraska	3,234.00	Virginia	38,143.00
Nevada.....	3,954.43	Washington.....	11,557.82
New Hampshire	3,440.00	West Virginia	4,297.50
New Jersey	3,009.00	Wisconsin.....	6,401.00
New Mexico	4,405.39	Wyoming.....	1,745.00
New York	6,699.40	Panama Canal No. 1.....	30.00
North Carolina	8,794.53	Honolulu No. 1	100.00
North Dakota	1,806.00	Ivanhoe No. 2	
Ohio	14,718.34	Mexico.....	108.00
Oklahoma	2,669.00	Tokyo No. 1	
Oregon	3,149.00	Japan	280.00
Pennsylvania.....	35,170.00	Heidelberg No. 2	
South Carolina.....	13,685.43	Germany.....	500.00
South Dakota	22,018.00	Italy	200.00
Tennessee	16,238.50	Miscellaneous.....	42,605.43

Chicago Heights Commandery No. 78, Illinois Supports KTEF With Chili And Pie Supper

Started by Sir Knight Sam Jenks, Chicago Heights Commandery No. 78's 24th annual chili and pie supper was another success! The Commandery located in Lansing, Illinois, has averaged at least one thousand dollars per year for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation and the Knights Templar Home for the Aged and Infirm in Paxton, Illinois.

At right, left to right, are Sir Knights: William R Dawkins, RE.J.G.C., Grand Commandery of Illinois, Recorder of Chicago Heights; Richard L. Graff, RE.P.G.C.; Stanley P. Boyd, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois; William R Dempsey, E.P.C, Chicago Heights, the COOK Steve Phillips (serving chili); Marvin L Selock, V.ED.G.C., the Grand Commandery of Illinois; and Daryl W. Selock, E.C., Chicago Heights Commandery.



At left, left to right, are Sir Knights: Daryl W. Selock, E. Commander, Chicago Heights Commandery No. 78; William R Dempsey, E.P.C, Chicago Heights Commandery No. 78 and the COOK, serving chili and Stanley P Boyd, RE. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois.

Letter From An Eye Foundation Recipient

I would like to begin by expressing my profound thanks for the assistance the Knights Templar most generously provided me following my eye surgery. I am not exaggerating when I say you saved mine and my family's financial future. As I am a self-employed construction worker with no medical coverage at all, I would have been paying for this surgery from an income that barely provides my family with a living. Since there is seldom any extra money, we would have been burdened for many, many years. Instead, due to your organization that has been a God send for us, we will be able to prosper and perhaps will even be able to reach a financial level that will allow us to show our gratitude in more tangible ways. Be assured, should we ever reach such a level, yours will be the first organization to which we will donate - not only to express our gratitude but, hopefully, to help others as we have been helped. Thank God for the Knights Templar!

Last year while working on a crew that was building a large log cabin deep in the Ozark Mountains, I injured my right eye. I was using a small grinder when the switch stopped working. While attempting to remove a screw so that I could repair the switch, a small piece of metal hit my eye. At the time I didn't know it was metal; I didn't know what it was, except that it hurt very much. I continued to work out the day until the pain was too much and then went home.

I did not go immediately to the doctor as I have no coverage, and I was hoping that my injury was not serious.

When I got home, my wife looked at my eye, could not see anything in it, so we assumed whatever had hit the eye had bounced off. The white of the eye where it had hit was very red, but it did not look as though anything had been seriously hurt.

I stayed home the next day due to an excruciating headache, but by the following

day I felt mostly well and so returned to work.

For five weeks I continued to work and suffered no further pain from my jury, but one thing began to trouble me. Off to the right of my vision I kept seeing something that I can only describe as an amoeba-like thing. It swirled and moved, but I could never really see it as it moved out of my line of vision whenever I tried.

By then the surface of my eye had healed completely, so one night I asked my wife to look at it, and she saw a small black dot in the white of my eye right where the red spot had been. We were immediately concerned that something was stuck in the white of my eye.

Within two to three days I was in the office of Dr. Hope, an eye doctor in Harrison, Arkansas. His manner told me that something serious was wrong. It turned out that he found a tiny piece of metal floating in the fluid of my eye. He told me that if that piece of metal started to rust or moved in any way I could lose the vision in my right eye! He made an appointment for me the following day at the Eye Surgeons of Springfield with a Dr. Benedette.

The following day we drove to Springfield, Missouri, a two and a half hour drive from our home in Yellville, Arkansas.

After he examined me, Dr. Benedette explained the situation and what had happened to me. It seems the piece of metal had pierced the surface of my eye, gone through the fluid and hit the retina, then bounced back and was lodged in the back third of my eye. To his amazement he found that though the retina had torn where the metal hit, it had already begun to heal itself! According to him that was most unusual. He reiterated what Dr. Hope had said, that my vision was in danger, and recommended that I have surgery right away. Since it had been nearly six weeks since the

accident, he didn't even want to wait another day and recommended that I have surgery that very day!

Even at that point we did not really comprehend what he meant by surgery. We thought he was talking about out-patient surgery, but it soon became clear he meant a great deal more. Julia, their surgery counselor, explained what was entailed, and my wife and I just sat and listened in shock. There was no question that I needed the surgery, but how would we pay for it?

When we were told the ultimate cost of the entire procedure, we were stunned. But as there was no choice and no price tag that can be attached to one's vision, we told them to proceed, with only our promise that we would somehow manage to pay for it, even if it took years.

It was then that Julia told us about the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. We would not know whether we qualified for assistance until well after the surgery, that was scheduled for that afternoon, so we proceeded in faith that all would somehow work out.

I began the exhaustive preliminary procedures for the surgery. Dr. Benedette explained the surgery, the possible problems, how long it would take, etc. I don't need to tell you how frightened I was. I was wheeled into surgery at approximately seven P.M.

My wife had made arrangements for us to stay at a special hotel just for patients and their families rather than paying for a hospital room; the hotel was set up right across the street from Cox Medical Center. A skywalk connected the hospital to the office building where the hotel was located, and Dr. Benedette agreed to release me that night if we stayed there. Then, I was to be in his office at eight A.M. the following morning so he could examine me.

Although we had been told that the surgery might take as long as three hours, all went well and it took just about an hour. Also, we had been told that he might have to

drain all the fluid from my eye to remove the metal and to tack the retina with a laser. But again we were fortunate and the metal came out without the removal of the fluid, saving me from a longer and more complicated recovery.

After surgery I spent about an hour in recovery and then two hours in a recovery hospital room until they were sure I was OK. Finally, I was wheeled across the skywalk to our hotel room. I slept well that night, waking up only once to take pain medicine, and I went to Dr. Benedette's office the next morning.

He was pleased with how things had gone, and I was sent home. I was not allowed to go back to work for at least a month and had a lot of restrictions on my activity. For one I was told not to bend over, and it only took one time to show me why: the pain was excruciating!

I have always been a very healthy person with remarkable healing powers, and this time was no different. Dr. Benedette was amazed at how well and how quickly I healed and he was even more amazed to find that my vision had actually improved after surgery! My vision was 20/20 right before the surgery; and at my last appointment I had 20/15!

Since the accident, I have made it a religious habit to wear safety glasses and have become an advocate of the practice. Also, I have told all who will listen about your life saving organization.

There is no way we can properly say "thank you" for all you have done for us, but I hope our heartfelt thanks and gratitude will suffice for now. It is our fervent hope that we may be able to show our gratitude in more tangible ways in the future. Whatever the future holds, know that the Knights Templar Eye Foundation will always be in our thoughts and prayers and that you have our profound thanks!

Randy Aufdem-Brinke
PO Box 1194
Yellville, AR 72687

"In Hoc Signo Vinces" The Motto Never Seen

by Sir Knight Rex Hutchens
G. Jr. W. (AZ), KYGCH

IHSV

As any review of the history of the battle of Saxa Rubra will show, the words seen by Constantine in the sky were in Greek not Latin. And so what we have here is a translation and a demonstration of the dominance of the Roman Church over the Orthodox in western Europe.

The Greek (rendered in the Latin alphabet) reads *en toutoi nika* and should be translated as "in this sign conquer." The Latin reads "in this sign thou shalt conquer." Our only source for the vision of Constantine is the early Christian historian Eusebius, who was also Constantine's secretary. He claimed that Constantine related it to him directly, which may well be true.

The Order of the Red Cross of Constantine adopted the same Latin motto, though they knew better: The painting of the Battle of Saxa Rubra given by them to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial shows the words in Greek.

As far as its appropriateness as a motto of Templars, the question is an open one. The Templars sought to claim Jerusalem for Christianity, and so their adoption of Constantine's

vision would have been appropriate, though they never did. Our mission as Masonic Knights Templar is peaceful. We seek to conquer, not the lands of foreign domination but the wasteland of sin and iniquity that is our own hearts; even as St. Paul lamented, "For I do not do the good I want, but the evil I do not want is what I do." (Romans 7:19).

It is interesting that the first three initials shown in the beginning illustration also have a long Christian tradition.

IHS

The traditional signification given to these letters is that they stand for *Jesus Hominum Salvator* (Jesus, Savior of men). But this is almost certainly an after-the-fact interpretation, given because of an ignorance of Greek. The Greek word for Jesus is *Itavç* which, if given in capital letters is *IXOYE* and the first two letters are the same as Roman ones, though not the same signification; thus, they were retained as in the original and the sigma was changed to the Roman 'S'. From this we get **I H S**, the Greek letter which seems to be 'H' being a capital long E in Greek.

Sir Knight Rex Hutchens, KYGCH, is the Grand Jr. Warden of the Grand Commandery of Arizona. He is a member of Arizona Commandery No. 1, Tucson, Arizona. He resides at 4678 Coachlight Lane, Tucson, AZ 85718

The Easter message of Grand Prelate Thomas M. Jones that was presented at the 72nd Easter Sunrise Memorial Service in Alexandria, Virginia, on March 31, 2002, will be printed in the May 2002 issue.

IN MEMORIAM



Don Freer
Kentucky
Grand Commander—1969
Born: September 7, 1910
Died: January 15, 2002

James Harold Bennington
Missouri
Grand Commander—1991
Born: December 24, 1933
Died: February 6, 2002

Ralph Lewis Moseley, Sr.
Louisiana
Grand Commander—1972
Born: April 4, 1904
Died: February 18, 2002

J. Maurice Day
South Carolina
Grand Commander—1980
Born: August 15, 1925
Died: February 21, 2002

George M. Fulmer
District of Columbia
Grand Commander—1970
Born: July 3, 1912
Died: February 21, 2002

Department Commanders Announce...

2002-2003 Department Conference Schedule

2002

Southeastern	June 28-29	Ramada Plaza	Columbia, SC
Northeastern	September 7	Holiday Inn Arena	Binghamton, NY
South Central	September 13-14	Airport Red Coach Inn	Wichita, KS
Northwestern	October 18-19	Shrine Temple	Boise, ID
North Central	October 26	Holiday Inn Select	Decatur, IL
Southwestern	November 8-9	Sheraton Mesa	Mesa, AZ

2003

East Central	March 8, 2003	to be announced	Lexington, KY
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Note: Please mark your calendars. Each Department Commander will provide the agenda and detailed logistics in advance for each conference.

Templars: Any of you who have anecdotes (either funny or informational) about a Templar, a group of Templars, a Commandery, a Grand Commandery, or the Grand Encampment, which might be of historical interest; please write it (by hand, if you wish), and send it to me. I will see that it is "laid up among the archives" of the Grand Encampment, to be printed in this magazine at an appropriate time and in any history published in this century: Jacob C. Baird, Chairman of the Committee on Templar History, 1334 Royal Road, Norwood, MO 65717-9466; new e-mail: jcbaird@getgoin.net.

News from the Knights Templar of Virginia

In the year 2001 Sir Knight Jerry Franklin Wade II, the Worshipful Master of Dupont Lodge No. 289, A.F. & A.M., Hopewell, Virginia, recognized two outstanding members of the Craft who were raised in Dupont Lodge over fifty years ago. These Brethren have achieved many great accomplishments of which others only dream. They attended public schools and educated themselves at the college level. Both served their country during World War II and rose to the position of vice-president in their respective fields of employment. They are active in their churches and involved in community civic activities and service groups.

Most Worshipful Lloyd Ulrich Jefferson was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on December 2, 1946. He affiliated with Manchester Lodge No. 14, Richmond, Virginia, on July 18, 1960, and later served as the Lodge Secretary and on the board of trustees. He served as Illustrious Potentate of ACCA Temple, AAOONS, in 1973 and was elected Venerable Master of the Lodge of Perfection, Richmond Scottish Rite Bodies, in January 1980. His dedication to the Craft was recognized in November 1981, when he was coroneted as an Inspector General Honorary 33° of the Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction. He is a member of Richmond Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; Manchester Royal Arch Chapter No. 48; and Richmond Court No. 16, Royal Order of Jesters. He has served as Chairman of the Grand Lodge of Virginia's Committee of Finance, as the Associate Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge in 1975, and on February 9, 1982, was installed as Grand Master of Masons in Virginia.

Most Worshipful James Joseph Byrnes was initiated on September 5, 1950, in Hamlin Park Lodge No. 1069, Chicago,

Illinois; passed on November 13, 1950; and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on February 5, 1951, in Dupont Lodge No. 289, Hopewell, Virginia. He later affiliated with Henry S. Baird Lodge No. 211 in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, and served as its Worshipful Master in 1967. He is also a member of Aurora Lodge No. 30, Marinette Lodge No. 182, Silas H. Shepherd Lodge of Research No. 1843, Boynton Lodge No. 236, and an Honorary Member of Dupont Lodge No. 289. He served the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin as Grand Master of Masons in 1982. He is a member of the York Rite, Scottish Rite, Eastern Star, and Amaranth. He was recognized for his service by receiving the Knight of York Cross of Honour in 1983 and the Purple Cross of the York Rite Sovereign College of North America in 1985. He has served on the Board of Directors of the George Washington National Masonic Memorial; Deputy Grand Royal Patron of the Grand Court, Order of the Amaranth; Associate Grand Guardian of Job's Daughters; and remains an active supporter of the Job's Daughters, Order of Rainbow for Girls, and the DeMolay.

It wasn't until 1982 at a Masonic Conference in Washington, D.C., that these two Brethren met and discovered that they had both been raised in Dupont Lodge. The contributions and accomplishments these two Brethren have made to their communities and to the Craft over their lifetimes should be inspirational to all.

Pictured from left to right on page 14 are: Right Worshipful and Companion Harold E. Drumheller, Past District Deputy Grand Master, Masonic District No. 29 of Virginia; Most Worshipful and Sir Knight Lloyd U. Jefferson; Most Worshipful and Sir Knight James J.



Byrnes; and Right Worshipful and Sir Knight C. Shirley Edgerton, Appomattox Commandery No. 6 and Current District Deputy Grand Master, Masonic District No. 29 of Virginia. (Submitted by Sir Knight Lawrence B. (Larry) Smith, Past Commander and Recorder of Appomattox

Commandery No. 6, Petersburg, Virginia, and editor of the Virginia Supplement to the *Knight Templar* magazine; photo credit: Sir Knight Frank Wade, Appomattox Commandery No.6 and current Worshipful Master of Dupont Lodge No. 289, A.F. & A.M., of Virginia)



In the year 2001, 32 Brethren and family members of the Lodges in the 29th Masonic District of the Grand Lodge of Virginia celebrated Saints John Day by attending church services at the First Congregational Christian Church in Hopewell, Virginia. They were there by invitation of Reverend and Sir Knight Bruce Catron, pastor of the church and a member of Appomattox Commandery No. 6, Petersburg, Virginia. Four Sir Knights of Appomattox Commandery also attended in uniform and served as an escort for the Masons and family members. Sir Knight Joseph Patrick Westfall, Jr., P.C., writes: 'This was the first time in several

years that the Sir Knights have performed this honor, and I hope it is not the last."

Pictured above from left to right: Sir Knight C. Shirley Edgerton, Senior Warden and District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 29 of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Virginia, Sir Knight Ralph E. Bartley, Warder; Sir Knight Henry M. Austin, Sr., Captain General; and Sir Knight Lawrence C. Hatton, Commander, all of Appomattox Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar of Virginia. (submitted by Sir Knight Joseph Patrick Westfall, Jr., Past Commander, Appomattox Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar of Virginia; photo by Sir Knight Westfall.)

Brother Earl T. Myers, Jr., Installed Supreme Tall Cedar

At a midwinter Conference held at the Lancaster Host Resort and Conference Center in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 18-20, 2002; Past Supreme Tall Cedar Harold A. Gross installed Brother Earl T. Myers, Jr., as Supreme Tall Cedar of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon of North America. The keynote speaker for the evening was R.W. Thomas W. Jackson, R.W. Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Brother Earl was raised as a Master Mason in Red Lion Lodge No. 649, Red Lion, Pennsylvania, and served as Worshipful Master in 1986. He is a life member of the Red Lion Past Masters' Association. Brother Earl is also a member of the following: Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Harrisburg, 1981; the cast of the 19th degree; White Rose Scottish Rite Club, York, PA, 1992; York Royal Arch Chapter No. 199, York, PA, 1981, and Most Excellent High Priest, 1996; York Council No. 21, York, PA, Thrice Illustrious Master, 1994. A Life Sponsor of the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, he is a Charter Member of First Capitol 156 York Rite College; and a member of the following: York Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine and Appendant Orders, 1992; The Square Club of York 1052, 1994; Zembo Temple, AAONMS of Harrisburg, PA, 1988; York County Shrine Club; York Forest No. 30, Tall Cedars of Lebanon and a life member of Tall Cedar Foundation. He served as Grand Tall Cedar-1991 and Tall Cedar Trustee of the year-1995.

The Tall Cedars of Lebanon is a Masonic affiliated organization with over 17,000 members in 102 Chapters, called Forests, throughout the United States and Canada. Since 1951 the Tall Cedars have had the distinction of being the first organization to provide financial support to the Muscular Dystrophy Association and have contributed over \$14 million to the Jerry Lewis Labor Day Telethon.



Tall Cedar Goodwill Ambassador For 2002



Pictured at left is the Supreme Tall Cedar of North America, Brother Earl T. Myers, Jr., from Red Lion, Pennsylvania, along with the Goodwill Ambassador for the year 2002, Rachel Lynn Markley. Rachel was born on January 9, 1991, and was diagnosed with Spinal Muscular Atrophy at the age of one. Springfield, Ohio, is home to Rachel Lynn and her parents, Thomas and Thelma.

Rachel Lynn is an outstanding student. She is on the "Principal's List" with a 4.0 grade point average. At school she is a member of the 5th grade and the H2O club. "H2O" stands for "Help to Others," and this group has collected canned goods for the local food bank, used eyeglasses for the Lions Club, and the can tabs for the Ronald McDonald House. In

February she will oversee the collection of teddy bears, which are donated to local emergency medical technicians to give to children on 911 runs.

Rachel's church activities include membership in the AWANA Club, which involves learning Bible verses and doing activities to learn about helping others, the community, and the environment. She also sings in the Kingdom Kids Choir. This active young lady enjoys reading, writing stories, music, and spending the time with her best friends, Katy and Hilary.

The Fifth Crusade

by Francine Renee Hall

(*Knight Templar*, page 28-29, August 1981)

The religious fervor of the early Crusades was never to be felt again in the 13th-century expeditions to the Holy Land. There was one exception. Perhaps by its very nature, this particular crusading movement represented the futility of the Crusades as a whole in Christianizing an alien land.

In 1212 a twelve-year-old boy, Stephen of Cloyes, appeared before the court of King Philip of France with a letter he claimed was presented to him by Christ, bidding him to preach a new Crusade. Undaunted by the King's negative response, Stephen succeeded in arousing several thousand French children of both the peasantry and nobility. He claimed that as the Red Sea opened up for Moses, so too would the sea allow them to pass unharmed to Palestine. Journeying to Marseilles was arduous. A drought and lack of food greatly depleted the "crusading" group. There was further disappointment when the sea at Marseilles failed to open. Supposedly, after several days of waiting, two merchants, Hugh the Iron and William the Pig, offered to take the children aboard their vessels to Palestine.

It wasn't until the year 1230 that the children's fate became known. A priest who traveled with Stephen claimed that two ships were wrecked in a storm off the coast of Sardinia. The other five vessels which survived were captured by a Saracen fleet according to prearranged plans and the prisoners sold into slavery. The priest himself, as a scholar, was allowed to stay in Cairo as a tutor and was later released.

The rescue of Jerusalem would have to be sought elsewhere. In 1215 Pope Innocent and the Lateran Council called for a new Crusade to repair the damages made during the Fourth Crusade, and June 1, 1217, became the official date for the new

expedition. However, Pope Innocent died in 1216, and Pope Honorius III was elected to carry out his predecessor's ambitions.

Those who took the Cross - King Andrew II of Hungary, Duke Leopold of Austria, and King Hugh of Cyprus - after several delays, met with the nominal King of Jerusalem, John of Brienne, at Acre in the fall of 1217. From Acre the Crusaders marched through the plain of Esdraelon and succeeded in taking the town of Beisan. The Crusading group, though large, lacked discipline and strong leadership, each group following its own ruler. Thus, their achievements were minimal. The situation was aggravated further by the death of Hugh and King Andrew's decision to return to Hungary.

It wasn't until the spring of 1218 that any definite plans were made. The Frisians were arriving in Acre with their fleet, and King John held council to determine how best to use the new arrivals. Strategically, Damietta in the Nile Valley proved best: the land was fertile, the Moslems' sea defense in the Eastern Mediterranean would be weakened, and Jerusalem would be made more vulnerable.

In August 1218 the fort at Damietta fell to the Christians. Had the Latins made an immediate assault on Damietta itself, it might have surrendered. However, the Crusaders decided to wait for the troops financed by Pope Honorius to arrive with the Spaniard Cardinal Pelagius of St. Lucia, the appointed leader. French and English Crusaders from Europe were also due to reach the Middle East.

The delay gave the Moslems an opportunity to receive their own reinforcements. A stalemate resulted. The situation was aggravated by floods, an epidemic and a severe winter which left both sides weakened and demoralized.

It wasn't until February 1219 that the Christians took al-Adiliya which effectively blocked off Damietta. It was an easy victory. The town of al-Adiliya was deserted by the Moslems in the wake of a conspiracy on the Sultan. Although the stalemate continued, the Moslems were fearful enough of the Crusaders to dismantle Jerusalem and the fortresses of Galilee, Toron, Safed and Banyas.

A reversal in favor of the Moslems occurred in the summer of 1219, and the Crusaders blamed it on the rivalry of King John and Pelagius as they argued over strategy. Leopold of Austria also returned to Europe, and the Christians were thereby divested of any strong leadership.

Luckily for the Christians, however, Egypt was menaced with drought, and the Moslems needed all their resources to bring in food. Internal rivalries also beset the Moslems, and a truce with the Christians was suggested. In October 1219 the Sultan al-Kamil offered the Franks the following peace terms: If Egypt would be evacuated, the Latins could have Jerusalem, central Palestine, and Galilee; the Moslems would keep the fortresses of Oultrejoudain but would pay tribute.

King John approved of the offer, but Pelagius felt it wrong to sign a truce with infidels. The Military Orders opposed the peace terms since Jerusalem and Galilee were dismantled and the rule of Oultrejoudain necessary if Jerusalem was to be retained as a Christian city. Thus, Sultan's peace treaty was refused.

On November 5, 1219, the Crusaders took Damietta, a job easily done as the town was struck by disease. Upon hearing the news that Damietta was taken, the Moslems fled from Tanis, which then became Latin territory.

The Christians, however, did not use their victories wisely. Racked by internal dissension and jealousy among the various Crusading leaders, the Crusaders awaited the arrival of Frederick, King of Germany and Sicily, who, they hoped, would provide them with strong leadership. The delay also ruined

their chances for possessing Cairo for the Moslem army was presently discouraged and the Sultan's subjects perishing from starvation.

In the summer of 1220 al-Kamil took advantage of the Crusaders' inaction by repairing his navy and capturing a Crusader fleet off the coast of Limassol. Pelagius was not discouraged, however, especially when news arrived that Louis, Duke of Bavaria, was on his way to the Middle East. Again Pelagius rejected al-Kamil's truce proposals, instead grouping together all the Crusading forces for a major battle at Sharimshah.

Upon capturing Sharimshah, Pelagius insisted that the Crusaders continue marching - a foolhardy risk since the Syrian army was advancing and the Nile floods were near. It wasn't long before the Crusaders were surrounded and outnumbered; and they responded by retreating over the lowlands. The Sultan then ordered that the sluices along the bank of the rising Nile be opened, causing the Crusaders to flounder through muddy ditches. Thousands perished, and Pelagius knew that in order to save the rest of the Crusaders, he had best agree to al-Kamil's peace treaty.

But Pelagius was too late. Al-Kamil could afford to stiffen his terms: Damietta must be abandoned and observe an eight-year truce.

When the Sultan entered Damietta on September 8, 1221, the Fifth Crusade came to a close. It might have succeeded had Emperor Frederick arrived in time to quench the rivalries within the Crusading groups, thereby avoiding the delays which cost them Cairo, possibly, and a favorable peace treaty which would have ceded Jerusalem.

The above information was submitted by Sir Knight Charles A. Games; H.P.D.C., P.G.C. of Pennsylvania, and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations. He is a member of Duquesne Commandery No. 72, Penn Hills, Pennsylvania. Write: Charles A. Games, 1700 Jamestown Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15235-4944 or e-mail: cagames@aol.com.

Since St. John's Day is celebrated by Masons in June, we thought that the following article would remind members of the significance of the day. Brother and Pastor Steven G. Tiner presented it as a speech for St. John's Night on June 25, 2001, in Brady Lodge No. 753, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Freemasonry's Patron Saints

by Sir Knight and Pastor Steven G. Tiner

An Entered Apprentice Mason is said to have come from a lodge of the Holy Saints John. As we consider St. John the Baptist, think with me around four thoughts.

John the Baptist - the MAN: When we speak of St. John, we might say of the Baptist that he is the absolute best choice of men for the dedication of our lodges. We can say that because Jesus Christ Himself said, "among them that are born of woman, there bath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist."

What do we know about this man? We know he was a Levite. His father Zechariah was a Temple priest and his mother Elizabeth was also descended from Aaron. He was a relative of Jesus Christ. Their mothers, Mary and Elizabeth, were cousins. John the Baptist was born 6 months before Christ, and he was murdered about 6 months before Jesus was murdered. The angel Gabriel had separately announced the coming births of both Jesus and John.

We know he lived in the mountainous area of Judah, between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea. He wore clothes of camels' hair, and he had a leather belt around his waist. His food was locusts and honey. We know that he never married but chose to devote his entire life to his ministry.

John the Baptist - The MINISTER It is generally thought that his ministry started when he was about the age of 27. His sermon?: REPENT! He was so popular that many wondered if he was

the Messiah. He baptized Jesus and then stepped away and told his disciples to follow Jesus.

Preachers today are chided if they mention anything political from the pulpit. The same was true in John's day. While he was concerned with the spiritual reformation of the people, he was also very much interested in the affairs of the state.

John's life came into danger when he admonished Herod Antipas that he and his wife Herodias, who was actually his own sister-in-law, that they were practicing sinful behavior. Things only got worse for John when Herod fell in love with Salome, his wife's daughter. Salome agreed to dance the dance of seven veils for Herod if he'd give her what she wanted. What she wanted was the Baptist's head on a platter!

Saint Jerome said that Herod kept John's head for a long time after that, stabbing the tongue with his dagger in a deranged attempt to continuously administer torture upon John.

His followers buried him.

John the Baptist - Similarities to a MASON: Now, of course, John wasn't a member of the Lodge as we know it today. However, he most likely was a member of the Essenes, and many believe the Essenes were a precursory group to the Masons. Their organization was very similar to a Masonic-type order. They had 3 degrees; Aspirant, Associate and Companion.

When a candidate was proposed for admission, there would be the strictest scrutiny of his character. They would examine to see if his life had been exemplary and if he appeared capable of curbing his passions and regulating his conduct.

Upon receiving admission, a solemn oath would be administered to him that he would never divulge the mysteries of the order and that he would continue in that honorable course of piety and virtue, which he had begun to pursue. Like Freemasons, they instructed their young members in the knowledge they had derived from their ancestors. They admitted no women to their order. They had particular signs for recognizing each other, which have a strong resemblance to those of Freemasons. They had a spirit of brotherhood, as do we. The similarities between the Essenes and the Masons are remarkable.

In the 17th degree of the Scottish Rite, the candidate symbolically becomes an Essene in the first section of the degree. The Venerable Master in the degree represents John the Baptist.

John the Baptiste - The MEMORIAL: Long before the days of Christianity, early Greeks and Romans dedicated their temples to some god. Later, people dedicated their organizations and guilds to a god, if pagan, and to a saint, if Christian. It was common custom in the Middle Ages for craftsmen to place themselves under the protection of some saint of the Church. Almost all of the trades in London did so. The fishmongers adopted St. Peter, glove makers chose St. Crispin, guards chose St. Matthew, filers chose St. Barbara, tailors often chose Eve, lawyers selected St. Mark, doctors chose St. Luke, astronomers chose St. Dominic, and so on.

In like manner, so do we. It was not uncommon in earlier days for Master Masons to be referred to as St. John's Masons or even St. John's men.

Our Craft holds in veneration two festival days a year by this name. On June 24, we observe the festival of the summer sun, commemorating John the Baptist, and on December 27, we observe the festival of the winter sun, commemorating John the Evangelist. The Baptist day is symbolic of a day of beginnings, while the day of the Evangelist is symbolic of endings.

Saint John the Baptist holds the distinction of being the only saint whose birth is remembered. All the other feast days for saints mark their grisly departures from this life.

Historians have been unable to satisfactorily explain why operative Masons adopted these two particular Christian saints. This is especially curious when St. Thomas is the patron of architecture and building. But we do get a clue into the "why" of St. John from the ritual of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. In their lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree, under dedication of lodges, we hear: "Our ancient brethren dedicated their lodges to King Solomon, who was our first Most Excellent Grand Master, but Masons professing Christianity dedicate theirs to Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist, who were two eminent Christian patrons in Masonry"

And it could be that the two Saints John were chosen simply because their feast days fall on the summer and winter solstices.

But for whatever reason they were chosen, they are appropriate when we consider the spiritual suggestion of their lives.

And Masons are not the only ones who hold these two saints in memorial.

John the Baptist has long been venerated both inside and outside of Freemasonry. Because John's feast day is plastered on top of pagan celebrations of the summer solstice, John has absorbed all the magic of midsummer. St. John's Eve is still marked in Europe with bonfires and firecrackers. And we all know the curative herb harvested at this time of year, St. John's Wort.

He is the Patron Saint of bird dealers, hailstorms, the Knights of Malta, monastic life, and printers, to name a few.

The great painters of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance loved to portray him. Because John called Jesus the "lamb of God," he was often painted with a lamb and thus also became the patron saint of woolworkers. His leather belt earned him the devotion of leather workers, and his fondness for total immersion made him the patron saint of health spas. This seems ironic. Why should a man who renounced earthly comforts be the patron of wool sweaters and decadent weekends?

The Saint John days have had tremendous importance in Masonic history. The first Grand Lodge in England in 1717 was organized on the festival day of the Baptist. Later, the United Grand Lodge of England was created in 1813 on the festival day of the Evangelist.

While we do not know for certain when the Holy Saints John were selected as patrons of our order, we do know that St. John the Baptist was selected by Scottish, and later British, lodges long before the Evangelist, who appears for the first time in any Masonic documents in the 17th century.

And it's not just on Saint John's nights that we recognize these two patrons of Masonry. When kneeling at the altar, we were told that we represented a point within a circle bordered by two parallel lines and the volume of the Sacred Law. We were told that

the lines represented the two saints John and that we should keep ourselves circumscribed within the precepts of the Holy Bible.

Therefore, when we gather at the altar to obligate candidates in the degrees of Masonry, let us form two perfect parallel lines so that the symbolism will be clear to the candidate and remind us that we are indeed representing the Holy Saints John.

It is regrettable that we note an apparent increasing disinterest on the part of Lodges and our Brethren in honoring the two patron saints of our order. One past master is quoted to have said that St. John's night was just introduced by some old Grand Master who didn't have anything else to do. It is unfortunate that he feels that way. It is not that they need to be honored based on any ancient rituals, but by holding an annual celebration in their honor, we recall to ourselves the great moral lessons each taught and the example of piety and devotion to Deity they exhibited throughout their lives. Where do you find St. John the Baptist today?: on your pharmacist's shelf in Oscar Wilde's play, *Salome*; in Catholic, Protestant, Greek, and Russian Orthodox churches; in Hitchcock's film, *Vertigo*; and of course, in the lodges of Freemasonry.

Freemasonry should honor the humble man who came to be known as St. John the Baptist because his entire life exemplified duty to God through his faith, his religious practices, and through the very living of his life. John the Baptist continues to shine as an example to us all, Mason and non-Mason alike!

Sir Knight and Pastor Steven G. Tiner is a member of Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 1, Little Rock, Arkansas. He is pastor of First Baptist Church, Gould, Arkansas. For correspondence write: PO Box 189, Gould, AR 71643

The Galsburg Man - Part I

by Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett
KYCH, 33°, FPS

The pages of American history list a number of achievers whose triumphs are overshadowed by the vilification they endured as a result of their methods and personality quirks. Among them were General George S. Patton, General Nathan Bedford Forrest, Ty Cobb, and several more. One who made the cut with that renowned and maligned group was General William Rufus Shafter.

The Hebrew colloquialism "hutz-pah" comes to mind as a dominant character trait they all shared. There were others. One might include truculence, profanity, and a penchant for bullying subordinates. More important, each possessed an obsession to succeed at any assigned task, without regard to obstacles. That breed was rare a half century ago. It is virtually extinct today in our hedonistic society.

The life of William Shafter makes a good case for the statement "Leaders are born, not made." He was born on October 16, 1835, in Comstock Township, Kalamazoo County, Michigan; two years before the village of Galesburg was founded. His parents were Hugh Morris Shafter and his wife, Eliza, both native New Englanders. An unmarried homesteader of Welsh ancestry, Hugh claimed and cleared 200 acres in Comstock Township in 1833 and then proceeded to build a cabin with the help of friendly Indians.

In the spring of 1834, Hugh returned to New England to marry Eliza Sumner. The nuptials concluded, they returned to Kalamazoo County via the Erie Canal and lake steamer, completing the final leg

overland. The cost of each fare was \$10. The Shafter's eventually reared three sons and a daughter, with William being the eldest. Hugh became a prosperous farmer, supplementing his income by working as a surveyor. He was also an ardent abolitionist, rumored to have had a role in assisting runaway slaves via the "underground railway" prior to the Civil War.

Along with his younger brothers, William grew up laboring on the family farm, self-reliant and industrious from his earliest years. Aggressive and intelligent, he excelled in all sports, particularly wrestling. Shafter was the neighborhood champion until a huge woodsman was imported from Casey County to hand the 16-year-old his first defeat. During his public school years, he acquired the nickname of "Bull" because of his physical attributes and domineering personality.

Something of a bully in school, he compelled the students to participate in mock drill practice during recreational periods, demonstrating an early love for things military. Shafter was a fine student, particularly expert in spelling bees, a popular student activity. His unruly nature and love of fighting prompted some mothers to forbid their daughters to socialize with him. Notwithstanding, Bull enjoyed a measure of popularity in the community because he was basically a sociable individual.

Some time after the conclusion of his public school education, young Shafter was hired to teach in 1856. He controlled his unruly pupils with ease, proving himself to be a very competent mentor. He was a strict disciplinarian, meting out appropriate punishment to lazy students or to anyone who disobeyed his rules. Shafter's initial success

as a teacher qualified him for a better position in the town of Athens, Michigan, some 25 miles from Galesburg. Soon after his arrival in Athens, William mended a broken harness for Dr. J. W. Lee, when the physician and his passengers were stranded on the road. One of the occupants of the carriage was the doctor's stepdaughter, Harriet Grimes. She became one of Shafter's pupils during the winter term of 1860-1861. Two years later the young couple were married.

William enrolled for the 1861 spring term at Prairie Academy in Richland, Michigan. It was a 2-year program which would qualify him for a teaching certificate in any public school. The spring term was not finished when the Civil War started, and Shafter was determined to enlist. Over his father's strenuous objection, Shafter enlisted in the Seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry as a private. Soon thereafter, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in Company 1 and assigned to recruiting duty in Galesburg. His commission was dated August 22, 1861.

During the ensuing months, the Seventh Michigan Infantry outfitted and trained at Fort Wayne, Indiana, before shipping to Washington, D.C., to become part of the Army of the Potomac under Major General George B. McClellan. The Seventh Michigan Infantry, a regiment of 884 officers and enlisted men, was attached to McClellan's Second Division, commanded by Brigadier General John Sedgewick. By April 3, 1862, they were marching toward Yorktown, Virginia, to take part in the sanguinary and failed Peninsular Campaign to take Richmond.

Shafter's regiment saw heavy action at Fair Oaks Station, seven miles east of Richmond, on May 31, 1862. Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, launched a

heavy offensive, which was renewed the next day. Casualties were extremely high, with 6,150 rebels and 5,000 Union soldiers killed. One of the horde of wounded was William Shafter. He sustained a severe wound above his right hip, which killed his horse. Casualties were so heavy that many went more than 50 hours without medical aid. Shafter refused treatment for 24 hours during the same period and remained in the saddle. The long delay created a lengthy two-month

"His brigade commander, General Napoleon Dana, was profuse in his official commendation for Shafter's outstanding bravery at Fair Oaks; however, official recognition for his valorous conduct was long in coming."

recovery period for Shafter. His brigade commander, General Napoleon Dana, was profuse in his official commendation for Shafter's outstanding bravery at Fair Oaks; however, official recognition for his valorous conduct was long in coming.

As the Union forces retreated from Fair Oaks, the Confederates followed. They overtook the retreating Northern troops on June 29, 1862, and another bloody encounter began. It marked the beginning of the Seven Days Battle, in which Shafter's regiment was heavily engaged. Early in August, General McClellan was replaced as field commander by Major General John Pope. Shafter returned to Galesburg on leave. He took advantage of the visit to marry Harriet Grimes on September 11, 1862.

During his leave at Galesburg, Shafter resigned his commission in the Seventh Michigan in order to accept an appointment as a major in

the new 19th Michigan Volunteer Infantry Regiment. His commission was dated September 5, 1862. 9 days later he was on his way to the western theater of operations. Obviously, the selection of William Shafter for field grade in the newly-formed 19th Michigan was based primarily on his reputation for valor and outstanding leadership. He had proven his capacity to lead under the most adverse conditions and that he was fearless and undeterred under heavy fire. A terror to his subordinates, he was highly respected for his military ability and ironclad discipline. Often abusive and profane in his speech, Shafter's disheveled personal appearance failed to project the image of a picture-perfect soldier. Notwithstanding, he was the darling of his superiors, who recognized that he would always finish an assignment successfully. It was a tradition he established early and continued throughout his long military career.

At peak physical condition in 1862, Shafter stood five feet, eleven inches tall and weighed about 200 pounds. By middle age Shafter was inclined toward obesity, but during the Civil War he was a powerful, barrel-chested man without physical defect, except some nagging problems from the wound suffered at Fair Oaks Station.

Assigned to the Nashville area, Shafter and the 19th Infantry were at Thompson's Station on March 7, 1863. Heavily engaged against superior Southern forces, the brigade to which the 19th was attached suffered severe losses and was overwhelmed. Colonel Colburn, the brigade commander, surrendered to avoid further loss of life. Shafter and many of the 19th Michigan Infantry were among the prisoners. They were imprisoned briefly at Shelbyville,

Mississippi, before the officers were separated from enlisted personnel and marched to Tullahoma to be imprisoned in a muddy mule pen without shelter.

The officers were soon transported to Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. It was a debilitating experience throughout, and much suffering occurred among the officers, weakened by exposure and meager rations. The circumstances at Libby Prison, rivaling those of Andersonville, Georgia, were far worse than the prisoners had endured previously. Some deaths occurred during their imprisonment, but Shafter came through the ordeal in good shape, thanks to his splendid physical condition. Fortunately, he was freed in a prisoner exchange at Annapolis, Maryland, on May 8, 1863. He was ordered to rejoin his regiment at Columbus, Ohio, immediately.

On June 5, 1863, Shafter was promoted to brevet lieutenant colonel and assigned to General William S. Rosecrans Army of the Cumberland. At Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in August 1863, Lt. Colonel Shafter took temporary command of his regiment when his superior, Colonel Henry Gilbert, went on a 15-day leave. Shafter's brief two-week stint as a regimental commander was impressive and led to his selection for a new command 60 days afterward. He was ordered to form the 17th Colored Infantry Regiment. It was a formidable task, but Shafter's superiors were confident he was the man for the job. He was required to recruit his new regiment from blacks living in the Murfreesboro area.

Shafter attacked the challenge with his usual enthusiasm. There was great prejudice against black troops. Most of them were uneducated former slaves, totally unschooled in the use of

arms. The army's policy was to assign white officers to black units. Since illiteracy was so widespread, it was very difficult to find black recruits sufficiently educated to keep military records and discharge the administrative duties of noncommissioned officers. It was essential that white officers perform many noncom functions.

General John Bell Hood's Confederates as part of Colonel John J. Morgan's colored brigade. The fighting resumed the next day, ending in a total rout of Confederate forces. Shafter lost 85 men and officers killed in the 2-day battle, among them Captain Job Aldrich. General George Thomas, the Union commander at the battle of Nashville, was

"William Shafter also became a Freemason during that long furlough. He received his Entered Apprentice and Fellowcraft degrees in Prairie Lodge No. 92 at Galesburg on February 13, 1865. Three days later on February 16, William was raised to the Sublime Degree."

Shafter eased his situation somewhat by resorting to a little nepotism. He persuaded Captain Job S. Aldrich, his brother-in-law, to transfer from the 19th Infantry to the 17th Colored Infantry. First Lieutenant John Shafter, William's younger brother, was also recruited for the regiment. Slowly the officer ranks were filled. Pay for a black private was \$10 a month, compared to \$13 for his white counterpart. By the fall of 1863, Shafter was whipping his regiment into fighting trim. He was proud of his black soldiers and loudly proclaimed that they were equal to any white regiment in the army.

On April 19, 1864, Shafter was promoted to full colonel, the usual rank for a regimental commander. Respected by his black troops as a skilled leader, Shafter was extremely unpopular because of his severe discipline and harsh personality. Under his watchful eye, the 17th developed into an effective fighting unit and was brigaded with four other black regiments. They were in line when the battle of Nashville commenced on December 15, 1864. The 17th Colored infantry engaged

extravagant in his praise of Colonel William Shafter and the 17th Infantry during the entire bloody campaign.

When the fighting subsided after the battle of Nashville, Colonel Shafter returned to Galesburg on leave, happy to be reunited with his beloved Harriet. He assumed full support of his widowed sister, Anne Aldrich, a responsibility he carried out faithfully for the balance of his life. William Shafter also became a Freemason during that long furlough. He received his Entered Apprentice and Fellowcraft degrees in Prairie Lodge No. 92 at Galesburg on February 13, 1865. Three days later on February 16, William was raised to the Sublime Degree.

Colonel Shafter returned to Nashville to routine garrison duty during the closing days of the Civil War. He was breveted a brigadier general on March 15, 1865, in recognition of his singular success with black soldiers, his valor, and for his demonstrated ability to command. The war ended with the surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, but

active duty continued for General Shafter in the Nashville area. In September 1865 he assumed command of the District of Middle Tennessee, with a complement of 3,800 troops organized into five regiments to maintain civil order. One of the five regiments was the 17th Colored Infantry, not mustered out of service until April 1866. Six months later, on November 3, 1866, William Shafter was discharged from volunteer service.

His ability to preserve law and order as commanding general of the Department of Middle Tennessee had so impressed the citizens of Nashville that he was offered the post of Commissioner of Police for the city. The retiring general gracefully declined.

It is of interest to note the number of black troops who saw regular service in the Civil War. Approximately 180,000 served in the ranks with 33,380 killed in action, making a powerful argument for Shafter's claim that they made good soldiers if properly trained.

Once again a civilian, Shafter returned to Galesburg, Michigan, in time to be with Harriet for the birth of their first and only child, a daughter they named Mary. William planned to return to teaching and accepted a position with Prairie Seminary at Richland, Michigan. He also kept in physical condition working on his father's farm near Galesburg. Within a few months, Shafter was convinced that he was no longer suited to civilian life. He applied for a commission in the United States Army. The fact that he had extensive service commanding black troops made him a desirable candidate for a commission, even though the U.S. Army was involved in a precipitous reduction in force.

Just a year before, on May 23-24, 1865, a grand review of 250,000 Union

soldiers had marched up Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. By May 1866 the army had dwindled to an authorized strength of 56,641 officers and men, and that number would be cut in half before long. The military hot spot in the country was west of the Mississippi River, where the Indian population was actively resisting the wave of immigration into the plains and Southwest.

When Shafter applied for a regular army commission in the summer of 1866, the United States government had decided on a solution for many of the young, unemployed black men. They would be offered enlistment in the army, and experienced officers were needed to train them. William's request for a commission was granted. In January 1867 he was appointed a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army and ordered to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. There, he was assigned to begin recruiting young black men for a new regiment. Shafter would be second-in-command of the 41st Mounted Infantry under Colonel Ranald Slidell MacKenzie. It was up to MacKenzie and Shafter to entice enough qualified black men into the 41st to bring it to authorized strength. Shafter did most of the heavy lifting for MacKenzie did not arrive until May 1867. A month later the new regiment moved into Texas with 577 officers and enlisted men.

Company-sized detachments of the 41st Infantry were initially stationed at three locations along a 100-mile stretch of the Rio Grande, beginning at Brownsville and extending to Rio Grande City. Those installations were Brazos Santiago near Port Isabel, Fort McIntosh at Laredo, and Ringgold Barracks at Rio Grand City. The companies were positioned as deemed best to control Lipans, Kickapoos, and

Apaches raiding on both sides of the international border. The Kiowa and Comanche tribes were actively raiding out of the Oklahoma Territory to the Rio Grande Valley and as far west as the Pecos River in Texas. Lt. Colonel Shafter had launched a tour of duty in Indian country which would cover two decades. In the process, he became a major figure in the history of the Buffalo Soldiers; he became known as "Pecos Bill" throughout the Southwest.

The Indian campaigns proved to be turbulent years for Shafter personally. In March 1868 while at Fort Clark

"Lt. Colonel Shafter had launched a tour of duty in Indian country which would cover two decades. In the process, he became a major figure in the history of the Buffalo Soldiers; he became known as 'Pecos Bill' throughout the Southwest."

near Brackettville, Shafter upbraided some of his troops publicly and allowed the post hospital ambulances to convey civilians to a party. Those charges provoked a board of inquiry, but no action resulted. They were typical of the frequent charges the unpopular Shafter would have to endure throughout his entire, active career.

In the years that followed, Shafter was constantly on the move throughout a network of forts the army established in the Rio Grande Valley and across south Texas. Along the Rio Grande, they included Fort Brown, Fort Duncan, Fort Ringgold, Fort Clark, the Presidio near the Big Bend Country, and Fort Quitman near El Paso. A little north of the river were Fort Davis, Fort Stockton, Fort Concho, and Fort McKavett. Their location provided for protection of the

border against Indian raiding and along the most frequently-used trails utilized by Indian parties from the north. Most served the additional function of providing safe escort on the major roads utilized by stagecoaches and immigrants. Every one of the installations was responsible for the ranchers and homesteaders in their immediate area. By the end of the Indian hostilities at the close of the 19th century, the Buffalo Soldiers and other military units in the Southwest had engaged in some 900 separate actions against hostiles. Most of them were pursuits without an exchange of gunfire, and the others were little more than armed skirmishes involving a small number of soldiers. Most important of all was the destruction of enormous stores of Indian supplies and temporary camps throughout the campaign area. One of Pecos Bill Shafter's most valuable contributions was in making south Texas safe for settlers plus mapping large areas of north and west Texas, which had previously been considered too hazardous for homesteading or ranching.

At the end of September 1869, Shafter returned to Galesburg on leave. By that point in time, the regular army was reduced in total strength to 25,000 men, the bulk of whom were west of the Mississippi River. The army reorganized, consolidating the 41st and 38th Infantry regiments into the 24th Mounted Infantry Regiment with headquarters at Ft. McCavett, north of San Antonio, Texas. Colonel MacKenzie was selected to command, and Lt. Colonel Shafter was assigned to his previous post as MacKenzie's deputy. The army had also created a 25th Mounted Infantry and two cavalry regiments, the Ninth and Tenth. They were black units, named "Buffalo

Soldiers" by the Comanches because of their curly black hair, reminiscent of the herds which roamed the western plains until the early 1870s. When Shafter returned from leave, he was stationed at Fort Concho, near present-day San Angelo, Texas.

During his stay of several months, Shafter performed an impressive restoration of the fort, as well as curtailing the number of local Indian raids. With the inauguration of President U. S. Grant in January 1869, a "Quaker Policy" was adopted in dealing with the Indian tribes. Troops were ordered to avoid engaging in shooting skirmishes with Indian raiders and to make every effort to return them by peaceful means to government reservations, where they could be supervised.

One of Shafter's most important expeditions during his Indian-campaign years was a mapping exploration of the "Staked Plains" or Llano Estacado in the Texas panhandle. It was a 5-month trek, beginning on July 14, 1875, and ending on December 9. In the column were 450 Buffalo Soldiers, a large contingent of Tonkawa

scouts, 25 six-mule wagons with teamsters, and 100 pack mules. The column ranged as far west as the Pecos River, north to the Red River, and as far south as the Rio Grande. The expedition covered 2,500 miles. The troops destroyed a large number of Indian stores and camp sites and demonstrated emphatically that no place in Texas offered safe refuge for raiding Indian parties. Shafter meticulously mapped the Pecos River country and the Llano Estacado, the first reliable information relative to available water supplies. The expedition was a major factor in opening the Texas panhandle to intensive ranching and homesteading. It was no longer the domain of the Comanche and Kiowa after Shafter's expedition.

**Don't miss Part II of
"The Galsburg Man" in the May issue!**

Sir Knight Joseph E. Bennett, KYCH, 33^o, FPS, and P.D.D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, is a member of Holy Grail Commandery No. 70, Lakewood, Ohio. He resides at: 802 Laura Belle Drive, Kerrville, TX 78028

**Kingsport Commandery No. 33, Kingsport, Tennessee
Holds Patriotic and Civic Activities Program**

Kingsport No. 33, Kingsport, Tennessee, welcomed as speaker, Colonel Kathryn Gayle Staten, Executive Officer, Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C. (Pentagon). Colonel Staten's dad, Sir Knight Hal Lee, was a member of Kingsport No. 33. The Social Order of the Beauceant, Kingsport Assembly No. 244, served dinner to 125 members and guests. Approximately 140 attended the program. Pictured are, front row, left to right: Greg Hammond, Generalissimo, Kingsport; Col. Staten; Doug Skeens, Commander, Kingsport; Phil Elam, G. Sr. W, Grand Commandery, Tennessee, and Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Activities for Kingsport; back row: L. Bruce Austin, Grand Prelate, Grand Commandery, Tennessee; and Don Clayman, Grand Commander, Tennessee.



Summer Uniform Sale Aids Knights Templar Eye Foundation

Milford Commandery No. ii, Milford, Massachusetts, is offering a complete summer uniform and accessories (no pants or shoes) for \$125.00. (G.C. and PG.C. add \$35.00 for gold on cap visor.) This includes cap and insignia, short sleeve shirt, shoulder rank insignia, collar insignia, metal ribbon bar, name plate, black tie, tie clasp with cross and crown, and shipping and handling. Send cap size, shirt, rank, Commandery name and number, choice of engraving on the tie clasp (plain/Knight Templar/your state/Commandery name) to the address below. Make checks payable to Milford Commandery No. U. This is a fundraising project. All profits go to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. This summer uniform was approved by Sir Knight James M. Ward, Past Grand Master of Knights Templar, U.S.A. See the May 1999 issue of Knight Templar magazine. For further information write to: Milford Commandery No. 11, c/o Robert P Winterhalter, PO Box 321, Ashland, MA 01721-0321. Please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope. This is for our charity.

Robert L Dluge, Jr., R. W. Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, has a great love for model train collecting, so it is only fitting that he would have created a Pennsylvania Masonic train. The train, manufactured by Weaver Models of Northumberland, PA, is an "O" gauge, three-rail set consisting of an Atlantic C-1 engine with a tender, five cars, and a caboose. Each piece is marked with Masonic symbols representing a majority of the organizations that comprise the Family of Freemasonry. Masonic charities including the Knights Templar Eye Foundation will benefit from profits generated by the sale of these sets.

The engine and cars are available for \$375.00 from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, One North Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107-2520. A special limited run Pennsylvania M-1 engine may be available. There is also an option for track and a transformer. Telephone 1 800 462-0430, or contact: www.pagrandlodge.org for more information. I intend to get one, and I hope you will, too!

Grand Master William J. Jones



KCT and GCT Award Recipients: A 2½-inch diameter, embroidered emblem has been produced for use on mantles and blazers of KCT recipients. The emblem is to be centered on the Cross that adorns the left side of the mantle or ceremonial robe or on the left side (on pocket) of a dress blazer. The same use is required for the GCT emblem which is bordered with a wreath. The cost of the KCT emblem is \$8.50 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling, and the cost of the GCT emblem is \$10.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling. Contact: Jon Patrick Sweet, 7474 Benton Street, Westminster, CO 80003-7001, or phone (303) 430-8483

How Will You Pay for Expenses That Medicare Doesn't Cover?

You owe it to yourself to find out about the Knights Templar Medicare Supplement Insurance designed for Sir Knights and their lathes.

With the high cost of health care today, the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar Medicare Supplement Insurance Program is becoming a necessity for more and more of us. That's why it is good to know that you now have a choice of Medicare Supplement coverage under our plan at very affordable rates.

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Supplement Plan, you will benefit in many ways: You have the freedom of choosing your own doctors and hospitals, there are no health questions or medical exams to qualify, there is no waiting period for pre-existing conditions if you switch plans or are about to turn 65, and there is hassle-free claims processing in about 7 days!

To make sure you can pay for the expenses Medicare doesn't cover, call (800) 749-6983 for the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar Medicare Supplement Insurance Plan information and enrollment kit.

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

Knight Templar dress ties: the perfect Templar gift: cross and crown on square and compass (\$25.00 each): fund-raiser for celebration of 150 years of Templary in Texas. The Grand Commandery of Texas was formed in 1855 in San Antonio, and the sesquicentennial will be commemorated in San Antonio in April 2005. Ties are navy blue with emblem. One large emblem tie (56 inches long) has one emblem of gold crown, red cross, blue square and compass outlined in gold on the body; small emblem tie (60 inches long) has reoccurring pattern of emblem with crown, square and compass in gold with red cross diagonally across body. Uniquely beautiful ties can be viewed at www.firmiorkrite.org/ties.htm. Check payable to San Antonio Commandery No. 7 and mail to James N. Higdon, 10122 N. Manton, San Antonio, TX 78213. Ties will be sent day following receipt. H: (210) 341 1309; 0:349-9933; e-mail jnh.kt@hzhzlaw.com

For sale: Knights Templar shoulder straps, finest quality available, all ranks, embroidered in extra fancy gold and silver bullion on velvet with Velcro backs: Past Commander (red); serving Commander, Generalissimo, Captain General, Prelate (green): \$40.00 plus \$5.00 S & H Emeritus ranks: Generalissimo, Captain General and Prelate (red): \$45.00 pair plus \$5.00 S & H. Also: Honorary Past Commander with H.C. in silver, \$50.00; Grand Commandery Grand Rep., \$50.00 and Past Grand Commander (purple): \$60.00 (all plus \$5.00 S & H). Also: chapeaux crosses: Sir Knight, \$35.00 Commander and Past Commander, \$40.00 Grand Commandery, \$45.00; Past Grand Commander (purple), \$50.00-all plus \$5.00 S & H. New: sleeve crosses, all ranks, \$35.00 pair, plus \$5.00 S & H. Percentage to York Rite charities. Checks to and mail to Jacques N. Jacobsen, Jr., PC.; 60 Manor Road Staten Island, NY 10310-2698

C.P.O. sell-out! They are going fast! We have some 44XL and 42 short C.P.O. poly-wool coats that we are closing out. We will sell them in groups of 5 for \$50.00 plus shipping or \$15.00 each plus shipping. Now is the time to stock up for your Commandery. % to KTEF. Phone John Myers, (260) 668-8543 or Bill Meyers, (260) 665-5686.

For sale: C.P.O. coats, poly-wool, summer weight; sizes: 44 short 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, (740) 927-7073.

Wanted: Sir Knight in need of following Commandery uniform items in used and good condition: chapeau-7³/₈, sword, belt, and complete uniform: jacket, 44R and

trousers, 40. Will pay modest amount; donations gratefully accepted. Also, will pay all shipping cost. E. A. Dogali, 206 S. MacArthur Avenue, Panama City, FL 32401, (850) 763-0870

PA 145th (1998) Conclave plate (12-in.): certificate signed by artist, plate and certificate numbered. Has Grand Commandery officers; reverse: Maltese cross w/4 scenes, passion cross and logo, Knight in Encampment, Knight and pilgrims at cross, mounted Knight, etc. Write for more info. Plate sold for \$30.00; will ship for \$25.00, first come basis, postage included. % to KTEF. Checks to Larry W. Phillips, 3700 A N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110-1508

For sale: Knights Templar and Royal Arch magazines, not all sets complete. Send SASE for your needs. Wanted: Fundamentalism and Freemasonry, The Southern Baptist Investigations by Gary Leazer. Paul M. Williams, 2364 Beaver Valley Pike, New Providence, PA 17560-9622, (717) 786-3803

For sale: Royal Arch collector coffee cups with original two-color design showing Triple Tau emblems in red and working tools and emblems of the four Capitular degrees in black. Excellent presentation item for officer recognition, PHP Night, new exaltations, etc. A must for Masonic cup collectors. Fund-raiser for Union Chapter No. 2, R.A.M., Little Rock, Arkansas. Send \$10.00 per cup, postage paid, to Steve Gregory, 3 Arcadia, Bryant, AR 72022, or call (501) 847-2251. Make check or money order payable to Union Chapter No. 2, R.A.M. \$1.00 per cup will be donated to RARA. 20% discount for orders of 10 or more.

For sale: Symbolic Lodge flags. The Second Arch Officers Assoc. of the Royal & Select Masons of Ohio is selling as a fundraiser Symbolic Lodge flags, the perfect flagpole companion for our Stars and Stripes. They are 2 0 feet, medium blue with gold square and compass, and have no lettering so can be flown by anyone. They have metal grommets and are made of the finest nylon glow material. Check or M.O. for \$23.00 to Howard L Lambert, 6036 St., Rt. 185, Piqua, OH 45356-9313

For sale: In Memoriam booklet, 5¹/₂ x 8¹/₂, from Blue Lodge to family of deceased Brother. Card stock cover with 5 parchment-like pages including personal history page. The "Lodges Memorial presents Masonic sympathies and convictions in 2¹/₂ pages, and there is a signature page for Brethren. Quality presentation for family especially if no Masonic service or Brother lived away. \$3.75 each including postage, or ten (10) for \$23.50. Satisfaction or refund. Check to Monument Lodge, PO Box 743, Houlton, ME 04730

Cochin Lodge No. 217 F.&A.M, Cochran, Georgia, is continuing its long-term charity project Masonic jewelry boxes, 6x5x25 inches in size and the shape of the square and compass, constructed of exotic woods from Central America and hand-crafted with an interlocking design. All profits from the Masonic jewelry boxes will be going to Masonic charities, a portion directly to the Georgia Masonic Children's Home Endowment Fund. They are \$20.00 each with \$5.00 shipping in the U.S. Check or money order to Cochran Masonic Lodge Na 217 and mail to Harry A Bruno, Chairman, Cochran Masonic Lodge Na 217, E&A.M.;PO. Bar 732; Cochran; GA 31014; or e-mail harry217@bigfoot.com

For sale: peel-off vinyl royal blue square and compass decals designed to fit on your license plate or window: 2 inches high, 1 inch wide. 6 vinyl decals for \$5.00, postpaid. Joe Allen, P.M., Sec.; Cochran Masonic Lodge No. 217, F & A.M.; PO. Box 732; Cochran; GA 31014.

Tyler Masonic Lodge No. 1233, A.F. & AM. Tyler, Texas, has coins left from our Diamond Jubilee Celebration. We have for sale our 75th anniversary bronze and shinning bronze coin. They are \$6.00 and \$9.00 respectively including postage. Face has "Tyler Masonic Lodge #1233, A.F. & AM." with letter G", and square and compass on the face of a star. Reverse side has the columns, seeing eye, altar, and square and compass. Check or M.O. to 3,ler Masonic Lodge No. 1233;mail to 1329 East Fifth St, Tyler, TX 75701

Sprig of Acacia lapel pins: Each handcrafted pin is sterling silver with a 24 karat gold vermeil finish Price per pm is \$10.00 en. including S & H. Also available: the four immortal chaplains lapel pm, a beautiful pin honor-mg the chaplains who sacrificed their lives by giving up their lifejackets in order to save the lives of others. The price per pin is \$8.00 en. including S & H W% of proceeds will benefit the KTEK New item Sept 11 Memorial Masonic lapel pin, \$10.00 each, including S & H - to commemorate members who lost their lives in terrorist attack - proceeds to New York Grand Lodge WFC Disaster Fund and KTEF. S. Kenneth Bach, 6922 Royal Green Dr, Cincinnati, OH 45244, (513) 232-6989

For sale: The Medal of Honor The Letter G in Valor, a 268-page digest with the names congressional citations, and Lodge membership of all Masons who have received our nation's highest military award for bravery. Check or money order for \$21.95 (CT residents, \$23.27) to Weidner Publishing Group, Dept. K, 490 Cornwall Avenue, Cheshire, CT 06410, or credit card order by calling 1(800) 783-9654. Author's portion of profits donated to KTEF.

Wanted: Masonic Chapter pennies by avid collector. I have been building this collection for 29 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: new book on Masonry A Survey of the History and Mysteries of Freemasonry. The book is hardbound, 322 pages, indexed, contains a bibliography of 99 sources, and makes liberal use of footnotes. It also contains a 114-page glossary of Masonic words and terms. Written, published, and financed by Robert L Breeding it can be obtained from him only. Price is \$20.00 plus \$3.00 postage and handling. % to KTEF. Special attention: check or MO to Robert L Breeding at 405 Ascot Court, Knoxville, TN 37923-5807; (865) 539-9932

Masonic collectibles for sale: stems, Chapter coins, photographs of the 1900s, lithographs, and other Masonic collectibles. Non Masonic items are German beer stains, collectible bells, and nutcrackers. Percentage to KTEE If interested, specify what items, and I will send you a flier. Stanley C. Buz, P.O. Bar 702, Whitehall, PA 18052.

Now available: new book about Royal Arch Masonry, The History And Symbolism of Royal Arch Masonry by Edward R. Graham Grand Historian of the Grand Chapter, RAM., of Indiana. 177-page, illustrated, paperback book has a 31-page glossary. Order from www/1stbooks.com or from all online booksellers, or order from local bookseller. Also available from author for \$18.00 including shipping. \$2.00 will be donated to R.A..R.A. Edward K Graham, 2881 Grandma Barnes Road, Nashville, IN 47448, phone/fax (812) 988-1699

New novelty book available: Pythagoras, This Cross is for You, by Past Master and Past Commander Jack N. Barricklo - \$6.00 each, p.p. 'For the serious Craftsman with short history, illustrations, and instruction by the 'Master' himself.' % of profits will go to KTEF. (Please write "KTEF" in memo.) Checks payable to Ourland Enterprises, and send to Ourland Enterprises, 8631 McDade, Houston, TX 77080-4321

For sale: Masonic gifts and incentives. Represent Masonry with pride by stocking upon your Masonic gifts and presentation merchandise. Choose from a wide variety of custom imprinted items such as lapel pins and Masonic coins and more, complete with Lodge name, logo choice. You can also hand sketch an original plan, will create the logo for you. Call or send for your FREE full color catalog. 3% of profit goes to K'IEF. Frank Laser, 408 Ashlar Circle, Nashville, 7W 37211, 1-8(X) 765-1728

Wanted to buy: Masonic first day covers and cachets. Also buying other cover collections. G. B. Adkins, Route 1, Box 152A, Keyser; WV 26726; (304) 788-3783

Retired Mason and Sir Knight wants to buy, any condition: train sets - American Flyer, Lionel, and Marx, all gauges; Aurora "model motoring" race car sets; U.S. and German military items; and old U.S. stamps (pre-1940). Tim Rickheim, 14761 Tunnickliff Road, Petersburg, MI 49270-9716, collect: (734) 854-3021, e-mail: heim@accesstoleado.com All inquiries answered.

Wanted. old fishing lures, reels, fishing catalogues or anything to do with fishing. Fm a member of FL Antique Tackle Collectors and National Antique Fishing Lure Collectors clubs. Entire collection willed to Fishing Hall of Fame. Mail to Dick Laneau, 19865 NW. 94 Dr., Okeechobee, FL 34972 with your phone number, will call my offer. If not accepted, I will return your lures including your postage. I also start kids in fishing with their own tackle box of fishing gear.

Buying all US and foreign coins, paper money, tokens, medals, silver, proof sets. Also selling \$20.00, \$10.00, and \$5.00 gold coins. Call for quotes. Buyer has 40years experience. A percentage of profits to KTEF. Randy Mogren, 8 Gould St, Millbury, MA 01527; (508) 865-4816

For sale: 12 graves, \$1,000 each or \$10,000 for all, at Acacia Park Cemetery Southfield and 12-Mile Road, Southfield, Michigan - Lot 69, Section L. Present value, \$1,500 each. John Denison, (586) 739-5340 or Walter Denison, (248) 253-1100.

For sale: two lots in Acacia section of San Jacinto Cemetery, Houston, Texas. Fair market value: 1,850.00 each, asking 2,000 for both. Call (979)832-8137

Nature's Lesson

From the window I watched an early sunrise
The sight I beheld came as no big surprise;
One by one they arrived as they usually do,
Mourning Dove first with his friendly "coo coo."

To the bird bath *for* water, Robin then flew,
And right by his side Sparrow sat, too!
On the ground the Slate Juncos enjoyed
their *feed*,
While Chickadee flew to the feeder for seed.
Down the tree trunk scampered Squirrel so
gray,
He dug through the snow for his food for the
day.
From across the yard hopped cute brown
Bunny
Among all the rest he really looked funny!

Audrey L. Potter

The squirrel sat up as though he was
greeting
The bunny to join in the great breakfast
meeting.

Last but not least Cardinal arrived,
Elegant and stately, but none were deprived.

All sizes, all colors, all sexes, all ages,
All running freely, none were in cages.
No greed, no anger, "There's plenty for all;
If we stand here together, not one will fall."

What a lesson to learn for all of the world,
Just stand proudly together with flags
unfurled.

Put all greed, selfishness and hatred aside;
All love one another, in God's will abide!