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Mt. Moriah Lodge #292 F. & A. M.
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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED
March, 2013

Calendar
www.calendarwiz.com/calendars/calendar.php?crd=mtmoriah292

Mar 07	(Thursday)
6:30 PM	Dinner
7:30 PM	Stated Meeting
Mar 12	(Tuesday)
6:00 PM	Masonic Education
Mar 14	(Thursday)
7:00 PM	TBA
Mar 21	(Thursday)
7:00 PM	TBA
Mar 28	(Thursday)
7:00 PM	TBA
Mar 29	(Thursday)
6:00 PM	OAM Morgan Hill No. 463 Grand Master's Visit

Changes Happen!
Call the Lodge Hotline: (408) 450-8666



Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 292 F. & A. M.

Trestleboard



Volume 18 Number 3

<http://www.mtmoriah292.org>

March, 2013

Is your info current?

- Notify Secretary Wayne Heimsoth of changes in address, email, or phone numbers

Send email to:
secretary@mtmoriah292.org

• Send snail mail to:
PO Box 33242, Los Gatos, CA 95031-3242

• Request email copy of trestleboard to:
secretary@mtmoriah292.org

- Saves postage costs



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Ruffner & Hobson Second Degree



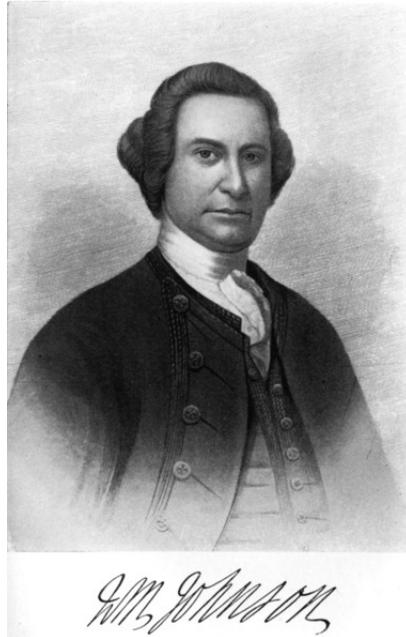
From the East Brethren, Spring is almost here. We are putting together plans for a few outdoor events during the rest of the year. If anyone has ideas, please do not keep them to yourself. During the March stated meeting we will have the Official Visit of our District Inspector. The Sweethearts brunch was a big success and everyone had a good meal and great fellowship. Thank you to all of the Brothers who put on the event. Keep an eye on your e-mails for Lodge work parties that will be scheduled when the weather warms up a bit. Many hands make for light work.

Fraternally, Chris Rohrs, PM *Master*

Chris Rohrs, PM
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Sir William Johnson (1715-1774) Provincial Grand Master of New York

Was an Anglo-Irish official of the British Empire. As a young man, Johnson moved to the Province of New York to manage an estate purchased by his uncle, Admiral Peter Warren, which was located amidst the Mohawk, one of the Six Nations of the Iroquois League. Johnson learned the Mohawk language and Iroquois customs, and was appointed the British agent to the Iroquois. Because of his success, he was appointed in 1756 as British Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the northern colonies. Throughout his career as a British official among the Iroquois, Johnson combined personal business with official diplomacy, acquiring tens of thousands of acres of Native land and becoming very wealthy. Johnson commanded Iroquois and colonial militia forces during the French and Indian War, the North American theater of the Seven Years War (1754-1763) in Europe. His role in the British victory at the Battle of Lake George in 1755 earned him a baronetcy; his capture of Fort Niagara from the French in 1759 brought him additional renown. Serving as the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs from 1756 until his death more than 20 years later, Johnson worked to keep American Indians attached to the British interest. William Johnson was born in County Meath, in the Kingdom of Ireland, around 1715. He was the eldest son of Christopher Johnson (1687-1764) of Smithstown, Co. Meath and Anne Warren, daughter of Michael Warren of Warrenstown, Co. Meath and Catherine Aylmer, sister of Admiral Matthew Aylmer, 1st Baron Aylmer. His mother was from a Catholic "Old English" gentry family who had, in previous generations, lost much of their status to Protestant English colonists. Christopher Johnson was descended from the O'Neill of the Fews dynasty of County Armagh. William Johnson's paternal grandfather was originally known as William MacShane, but changed his surname to Johnson, the English translation of the Gaelic Mac Seáin. Although the Johnson family had a history of Jacobitism, William Johnson's uncle Peter Warren was raised as a Protestant to enable him to pursue a career in the British Royal Navy, which proved to be highly successful and lucrative. Johnson converted to Protestantism when offered an opportunity to work for his uncle in British America. Peter Warren had purchased a large tract of undeveloped land along the Mohawk River in the province of New York. Warren convinced Johnson to lead an effort to establish a settlement there, to be known as Warrensburgh, with the implied understanding that Johnson would inherit much of the land. Johnson arrived in about 1738 with twelve Irish Protestant families and began to clear the land. he purchased African slaves to do the work of clearing the land, the first of many that Johnson would buy. Warren intended Johnson to become involved in trading with American Indians, but Johnson soon discovered that the trade routes were to the north, on the opposite side of the river from Warrensburgh. Johnson became closely associated with the Mohawk, the easternmost nation of the Six Nations of the Iroquois League. By the time Johnson arrived, their population had collapsed to only 580, due to infectious disease introduced by Europeans and warfare with competing tribes related to the lucrative beaver trade. The Mohawks saw in Johnson someone who could advocate their interests in the British imperial system. Sometime around 1742, they adopted him as an honorary sachem, or civil chief, and gave him the name Warraghiyagey, which he translated as "A Man who undertakes great Things".



March Birthdays

Ronald R. Stutheit	March 1
James P. Burgard	March 2
Kirk D. Hall	March 2
Mark E. Maire	March 2
James R. Youngblood	March 3
Roderick G. Ramier	March 6
Edward L. Farmer	March 8
Eugene E. Endslo	March 11
James M. Endslo	March 11
Alex J. Adorador, PM	March 15
Jonas M. Deguzman	March 16
Thomas Caldwell	March 18
Gilbert L. Paul	March 18
Richard C. Smith, Jr	March 24
Manuel A. Villa	March 24
Angelo N. Lygizos	March 24
Gus Anastole	March 25
Howard G. Samsen	March 25
Gary W. Wiegand	March 25
Brian K. Johnson, PM	March 26
Fred P. Hauck, Jr.	March 26
Donald W. Burt	March 27
Gilbert E. Orr	March 29

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TRESTLEBOARD is published by

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In Memoriam



The World War II Memorial honors the 16 million who served in the armed forces of the U.S., the more than 400,000 who died, and all who supported the war effort from home. The memorial opened to the public on April 29, 2004 and was dedicated one month later on May 29. It is located on 17th Street, between Constitution and Independence Avenues, and is flanked by the Washington Monument to the east and the Lincoln Memorial to the west.

"Almighty Father, into Thy hands we commend the souls of our Beloved Brothers."

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Sir William Johnson (1715-1774) Provincial Grand Master of New York

In 1744, the War of the Austrian Succession spread to colonial America, where it was known as King George's War. Because of his close relationship with the Mohawk, in 1746 Johnson was appointed as New York's agent to the Iroquois, replacing the Albany-based Indian commissioners. The newly created "Colonel of the Warriors of the Six Nations" was instructed to enlist and equip colonists and Indians for a campaign against the French. Recruiting Iroquois warriors was difficult: ever since the so-called Grand Settlement of 1701, the Iroquois had maintained a policy of neutrality in colonial wars between France and Great Britain. Working with the Mohawk chief Hendrick Theyanoguin, Johnson was able to recruit Mohawk warriors to fight on the side of the British. Johnson organized small raiding parties, which were sent against the settlements of the French and their Indian allies. In accordance with New York's Scalp Act of 1747, Johnson paid bounties for scalps, although he realized this encouraged the scalping of non-combatants of all ages and both sexes. In June 1748, Johnson was made "Colonel of the New York levies", a position that gave him additional responsibility for the colonial militias at Albany. In July 1748, word was received of a peace settlement.

In June 1753, Hendrick Theyanoguin and a delegation of Mohawk traveled to New York City, where they announced to Governor Clinton that the Covenant Chain—the diplomatic relationship between the British and the Iroquois—was broken. The British government ordered Clinton to convene the Albany Congress of 1754 to repair the Covenant Chain. At the Congress, the Mohawk insisted that the alliance would be restored only if Johnson were reinstated as their agent. Johnson's reinstatement as Indian agent came the following year, just as the French and Indian War was escalating. In 1755, Major General Edward Braddock, sent to North America to direct the British war effort, appointed Johnson as his agent to the Iroquois. Although Johnson had little military experience, he was commissioned as a major general and instructed to lead an expedition against the French fort at Crown Point. His troops were provincial soldiers paid for by the colonies, and not regular soldiers of the British Army, which meant that he had to deal with six different colonial governments while organizing the expedition. Marching north into French territory, in August 1755 Johnson renamed Lac du Saint-Sacrement to Lake George in honour of his king. On 8 September 1755, Johnson's forces held their ground in the Battle of Lake George. Johnson was wounded by a ball that was to remain in his hip or thigh for the rest of his life.[43] Hendrick Theyanoguin, Johnson's Mohawk ally, was killed in the battle, and Baron Dieskau, the French commander, was captured. Johnson prevented the Mohawk from killing the wounded Dieskau, a compassionate rescue that would become famous in paintings of the event. Benjamin West's painting of Johnson sparing Baron Dieskau's life after the Battle of Lake George The battle brought an end to the expedition against Crown Point, and Johnson built Fort William Henry at Lake George to strengthen British defenses.

After the French and Indian War, Johnson hoped to concentrate on expanding and improving his land holdings. In December 1760, the Mohawk of Canajoharie gave Johnson a tract of about 80,000 acres (320 km²) north of the Mohawk River. This grant proved to be controversial because other land speculators had already obtained licenses to purchase lands that the Mohawk released for sale, but Sir William had not. In 1769, after years of maneuvering and lobbying, Johnson finally gained royal approval for the grant. This was one of several large tracts of land that Johnson acquired from the Mohawk and Iroquois using his position as a royal Indian agent. By the time of his death, Johnson had accumulated about 170,000 acres, and was the second-largest land owner in British America, surpassed only by the Penn family. In 1762, Johnson founded the city of Johnstown on his grant, about 25 miles west of Schenectady, New York, north of the Mohawk River. He named the new settlement, originally called John's Town, after his son John. There, at Crown expense,[51] he established a free school for both white and Mohawk children. In 1766, Johnson organized St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 4, a Freemason lodge, at Johnson Hall, and was installed as its master. His nephew Guy Johnson succeeded him as master of this lodge in 1770. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_William_Johnson,_1st_Baronet



William Johnson saving the life of Baron Dieskau at the Battle of Lake George, 1755

St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4

Sir William Johnson, Provincial Grand Master of New York founded the city of Johnstown in 1762 about 25 miles (40 km) west of Schenectady, New York, north of the Mohawk River. In 1766, Johnson founded St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, and was installed as its master, Guy Johnson as Senior Warden; Daniel Claus as Junior Warden and John Butler as Secretary, whose members included nearly every prominent landowner in upstate New York. Sir William intended that St. Patrick's Lodge composed of learned men of ability and consequence – become an integral part of his new village of Johnstown. The men, who would be counted among its membership, were gentlemen of note – politically, militarily, and socially. These men had the unique means and connections to enact change and build lasting institutions and communities on the New York colonial frontier. His nephew Guy Johnson succeeded him as master of this lodge in 1770, The lodge survived its founder's death and the American Revolution and went on to thrive for generations. The lodge - named after the patron saint of Johnson's native Ireland and the fourth established in New York. Unlike most other lodges from pre-Revolutionary times, St. Patrick's still has its original charter - signed May 23, 1766, by Sir William Johnson and other officers of the lodge, including his associate John Butler, who led a famed troop of Loyalist rangers during the war. Butler's masonic apron - a symbolic garment he wore during lodge rituals - is kept on display in the lodge offices. Among the artifacts secured in a sturdy safe on the premises are the lodge's original officers' jewels. These silver necklaces, worn by the lodge's top officers - the master and senior and junior wardens - were commissioned by Johnson from a silversmith in New York City. On the second floor of the building is the lodge room, a large chamber with leaded-glass windows and an altar in the center. Antique, thronelike chairs for the officers are arrayed on three sides. A metal knocker on the main door depicts the square and compass - a masonic symbol referring both to the ancient construction of Solomon's Temple in the Holy Land and to the fraternity's tenets about virtue and propriety. The first recorded meeting of the Lodge was held on August 23rd, 1766. Except for a period of time during the Revolutionary War --May 5, 1774 to February 2, 1786-- the Lodge has met continuously ever since. The current officers still wear the original jewels of 1766; the Lodge is in possession of its original Charter; and also is in possession of the complete set of minutes for every meeting held from its inception in 1766 to the present time. <http://www.newyorkmasons.org/lodge4/StPats.html>

St Patrick's Lodge No 4 Chartered May 23, 1766



Officers' original 1766 silver jewels at St. Patrick's Lodge



St. Patrick's Lodge Room

From the Secretary's Table Brethren, One of the most unexpected responsibilities of the secretary's position turns out I am the first one that finds out a brother has died. I had not anticipated this part of the job, and it's so sad to hear from now a widow that their loved one of 80 or 90 years has passed. We only announce those passing at the stated meeting, but I think everyone should know, especially if you can contact those remaining and give them some support. Last stated meeting we announced losing James D Jenkins, Jerry E Van Pelt, and Gordon Reid-selth. I also have been notified of Robert W Johnson, Charles S Boyd, Amos F Jones, Robert A Bullard, and Jack W Dodds passing. I would like to remind our members, that you all have access to your information on file from the grand lodge web site. It would be a good idea to go there just to check that everything is accurate and up to date. Also we could use as many of the widows emails that we can gather to help save the cost of mailing out the trestleboard.

Fraternally, Wayne Heimsoth *Secretary*

Wayne Heimsoth
Phone: (408) 353-3298
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From the West Brethren, I can still enjoy the traditional greeting that gets repeated so often as St. Patrick's Day approaches. February was a great month and, as is our custom, was focused on our Sweethearts and ladies. As Masons, however, we owe them special recognition throughout the year. There is no way that our Lodge or concordant bodies could accomplish what they do without their assistance. So let us continue to say, "Thank you ladies!!"

As we enter the third month of our calendar year, we can look forward to continuing the momentum that's already been started. New members, advancement of our Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts, and the great social events are all part of this. And we also have work to do as we look ahead to the needs of the Lodge, the development of our leadership, and the Lodge proficiencies. Acknowledging that there's a lot to do, sometimes the load can seem too much if there are only a few doing it.

Masonic Get Together and Education

Join us for education on Masonic History and esoteric discussions related to the craft. We meet on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM for about an hour. Meetings are held in the Los Gatos Masonic Hall. Open to all degrees. We begin with a presentation on a pre-determined topic, followed by questions and discussion. Topics range from Masonic history both speculative and operative, to discussions on the seven arts and sciences. Topics on alchemy, Hermeticism, Rosicrucianism, mystery schools, and esoteric meanings have also been popular. Suggestions are welcome.

Fraternally, Dennis Parle

Senior Warden

Dennis Parle
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From the South Brethren, **Stated meeting dinner: Its time for corned beef, potatoes, and cabbage. This is one of our traditions for March.** \$10. Please RSVP to Jeff Powell at (408) 476-8476 or jeff@jeffpowell.com.

Fraternally, Jeff Powell

Junior Warden

Jeff Powell
Phone: (408) 476-8476
Email: jeff@jeffpowell.com

Several Masons who regularly had lunch together formed the Shriners in 1872. They decided that Masons needed to have a group where fun and fellowship were stressed more than ritual of the Blue Lodge. At that time it was known as the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. (AAONMS) While there is some question about the origin of the Fraternity's name, it is probably more than coincidence that its initials, rearranged, spell out the words "A Mason." Asiya Shrine Center in San Mateo was originally formed in San Francisco in 1883 and is known as the "Mother Temple of the West," as it was the first Shrine Center west of the Mississippi. Within Asiya there are Units and Clubs for members with special interests and location (i.e., South Bay Shrine Club, Rod & Gun, Clowns, Los Gatos Camel Herders, etc.). Shriners like to be known as "Shrine Masons" for they are strong supporters of their local Blue Lodges.

Anyone who is interested in more information or who would like an application to Asiya Shriners, contact Gordon Markley, PM at 408-410-0627. <http://www.asiyashriners.com/index.htm>