



Knight Templar

VOLUME XLIX

FEBRUARY 2003

NUMBER 2



Gerald R. Ford:
The Most Recent
Masonic President
The story starts on page 18.

Grand Master's Message - February 2003

I wish I could meet each of you Sir Knights and share with you the excitement I feel from all the activities, degree work, and other good things which are happening in our Fraternity. Wherever I travel I witness and hear of a growing interest in the family of Masonry. Scottish Rite Masons, Shrine Masons, and of course, York Rite Masons are doing more good projects in their communities to help people in need, and I have seen men both young and more mature expressing an interest in becoming a part of these good works. Also, most jurisdictions are doing their best to make the path to Masonic fellowship smooth.



The month of February is always a busy time in Masonry. During "Masonic Week," February 13-15, at least 14 Masonic organizations hold their annual meetings at the Hotel Washington in the District of Columbia. What a good time we have visiting with Masonic leaders from all over the U.S. and other parts of the world! Any of you can take part in this occasion. If you belong to any of the groups, you are welcome to attend. If you don't belong, there are organizations holding degrees and ceremonies of initiation there in which any Mason can participate.

February 16-18 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the Conference of Grand Masters of North America will be held. Again, the opportunity for fellowship and discussion with all of the distinguished Grand Masters of these many jurisdictions is a great experience.

January 4 I had the great pleasure of installing Phillip William Robinson Jones into the office of Worshipful Master of Villa Grove Camargo Lodge No. 885, A.F. & A.M., of Illinois. He is the first fourth generation Master of our Lodge. My grandfather, Martin Riley Jones, and my father, William Martin Jones, were the first and second generation Masters. I was the first of the third generation. We calculate that including my brothers, John Davis Jones and Thomas Martin Jones, the Jones family has occupied the Chair in the East for nine of the ninety-eight years our lodge has been in existence.

As long as I am talking about family, I might as well tell you that by the time you read this, our daughter, Jane A. Pickett, will have delivered a new daughter (we think).

All of the Jones family is looking forward to seeing many of you in St. Louis at the 62nd Triennial Conclave in August.

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"

FEBRUARY: On page 2, Grand Master William Jackson Jones has an update on up-and-coming Masonic events, including Masonic Week, February 13-15, and the Conference of Grand Masters of North America, February 16-18. And don't forget the 62nd Triennial Conclave coming up in August 2003. Some pictures of "mysterious Sir Knights" at the age of 35 are showing up in Sir Knight Bruce Pruitt's messages (page 5). See if you can guess who each one is as he appears, before Chairman Pruitt tells you! Sir Knight Pruitt is emphasizing the "35" in the Annual Campaign for the KTEF! Get your donation in for the Campaign today! Check page 7, and see where your state stands in the Campaign! Sir Knight Bennett's biography of Baron de Kalb continues from last month starting on page 23, and we have an exciting new biography by Dr. Ivan M. Tribe: Brother Gerald R. Ford, Jr., 14th Masonic President. It starts on page 18.

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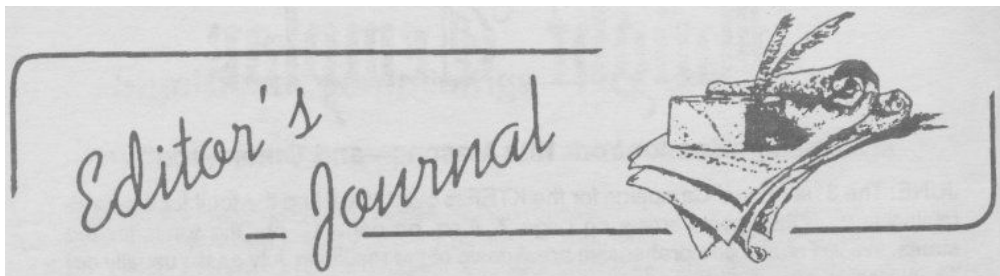
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Corrections on Annual Conclaves (January issue 2003) of Grand Commanderies New Mexico in Roswell should read April 25, 2003; Arizona in Tucson should read August 29, 2003; Delaware in Wilmington should read March 7, 2003; and Ohio in Columbus should read October 9-11, 2003. The representative for the Conclaves for both MA/RI and Wyoming will be the new R.E. Department Commander.

61st Triennial Conclave mementos available: 61st Triennial badges, \$5.00 each, gold or silver, plus \$2.25 S & H (while supply lasts); and 61st Triennial program books, \$3.00 each plus \$2.25 S&H (limited supply), payable to the Grand Encampment, and send to: Grand Recorder; Grand Encampment, Knights Templar; 5097 N. Elston Avenue, 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 plus \$4 S. & H. (\$29). Separately, each book is \$15.00 plus \$3.00 S. & H. (\$18). Make check or MO payable to the Grand Encampment and send to: the Grand Recorder; Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, 5097 N. Elston Ave, Suite 101; Chicago, IL 60630-2460

Knight Templar magazine Index, including all previous indexes and covering the years, 1969-1999, is now available at a price of \$5.00, plus \$2.50 postage = total, \$7.50. 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 payable to: the Grand Recorder, and send to: the Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment, Knights Templar 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101; Chicago; IL 60630-2460

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

YORK RITE FREEMASONRY ON THE INTERNET - Official Web Sites

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

General Grand Council, Cryptic Masons, international
<http://www.crypticmasons.org>

General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, International
<http://www.royalarchmasons.org>

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



Message from the General Chairman The 35th Annual Voluntary Campaign

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

Greetings, Sir Knights and Ladies,

Isn't that a great picture for this month? There is little doubt as to who it is. It is our very capable Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, Sir Knight Charles R. Neumann - and at age 35 yet!

It is interesting to know that he served as Grand Commander of Illinois at that young age. His leadership qualities were obviously recognized that early in his life.

Many men have waited until past that age to even become Masons.

Sir Knight Charles did not let any grass grow under his feet. This picture is a good reminder that we should do whatever we know is important to do immediately, and not procrastinate.

Therefore, it is important that you make your contribution to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation immediately, if you have not already done so.

As of this writing, we are not getting a very good start on the Thirty-Fifth Voluntary Campaign. Total receipts have only been a few thousand dollars. That is far below the start we had last year, so we must really push to do as well as we have done in past years. Your contribution of \$35.00, in recognition of the 35th Campaign, is really needed.

You might be interested to know that I am writing this message just a few miles from the offices of the Eye Foundation. It is now



just after Christmas; Lady Shirley and I traveled to Chicago on December 20 to be here with our oldest daughter; her husband, and lovely 4-year-old daughter.

Another daughter, husband, and four children drove from Tennessee to join us. Naturally, we have been enjoying each other very much. It is at times like this that I realize how very fortunate we are. As I watch my grandchildren open their many presents, as I receive some interesting books I wanted and some "surprises," and as my wife and I have the pleasure of giving gifts; in all of this I realize that God has been extremely good to us.

At the same time we are seeing reports on television of many people in the area who are not nearly so fortunate. We learn of churches offering bags of groceries, companies and neighborhoods presenting gifts to the needy, and even one family - whose presents had been stolen

from under the tree-being given things to make up for the loss.

I even observed an interesting and impressive, charitable act in downtown Chicago. One lady brought another, homeless lady and child into a restaurant and bought them a meal.

All of this reminds me that God expects us, in our plenty, to be supportive of those in serious need.

I realize that you will be reading this message some time after the Christmas season. However, I hope that you will remember enough of what I am writing about to be impressed with your obligation as well. Many people with problems of sight need your help. Our Eye Foundation is one of the best ways

available to fulfill our commitment to them. Please come forward with your gift as soon as possible. Remember, we want this 35th Voluntary Campaign to be the most successful ever. Thank you for your help.

Best regards,
Bruce

Sir Knight W. Bruce Pruitt; Chairman of the 35th 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 Road, LOS Altos Hills, CA 94022. His personal e-mail address: is wbrpuitt@aol.com For information on the KTEF, send e-mail to ktef@knightstemplar.org or call (773) 205-3838

Grand Master's Club

No. 4,011—W. T. and Margaret Eastman (CO)
No. 4,012—Arthur L. Jung, Jr. (LA)
No. 4,013—Paul J. Hatcher (OH)
No. 4,014—D. Michael Bonney (IA)
No. 4,015—Rudolph F. W. Mechelke (DC)
No. 4,016—Herbert A. Fisher (VA)
No. 4,017—Patrick J. O'Connell (IL)
No. 4,018—Larry C. Taylor (CA)
No. 4,019—I. Lewis Finch (OH)
No. 4,020—LeRoy J. Delionbach (SC)
No. 4,021—Billy R. Morris (AR)
No. 4,022—Michael G. Katsonis (UT)
No. 4,023—David P. Johnson (TN)
No. 4,024—Stanley P. Boyd (IL)
No. 4,025—Donald Brooks (WA)
No. 4,026—Mrs. Johan Reynolds (VA)
in memory of J. Paul Reynolds
No. 4,027—George B. Tewes (CA)
No. 4,028—Wallace D. Mays (GA)
No. 4,029—Wallace D. Mays (GA)
No. 4,030—Lyle E. Letteer, Jr. (GA)
No. 4,031—G. Edward Ward (MD)
No. 4,032—Edward M. Block (NV)
No. 4,033—Forrest D. McKerley (NH)
No. 4,034—Kellis Dicky Moore (TX)
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No. 4,043—Carroll M. Martin (NM)
No. 4,044—William H. Haynes (PA)
No. 4,045—Roy C. Ritter (OH)
No. 4,046—Arthur M. Pugh (CT)
No. 4,047—Harry A. Rosenthal, Jr. (FL)
No. 4,048—Jacob W. Miller (PA)
No. 4,049—Richard H. Stein (GA)
No. 4,050—Michael A. Farrer (MA/RI)
No. 4,051—Richard P. Marshall (GA)
No. 4,052—Carl J. Jones, Jr. (GA)
No. 4,053—Terry L. Hensley (GA)
No. 4,054—David F. Justice (GA)
No. 4,055—Barbara Roach (GA)
No. 4,056—Neil Maddox (GA)
No. 4,057—James Brantley (GA)
No. 4,058—Kenneth R. Gordon (GA)
No. 4,059—David W. Lane (GA)
No. 4,060—Byrd E. Tomlinson (GA)
No. 4,061—Joseph E. Conner (GA)

Grand Commander's Club

No. 101,729—Douglas Gene Pair (TN)
No. 101,730—Terry E. Marler (TN)

No. 101,731—E. William Whittaker (NY)
 No. 101,732—Harrop S. Daniel (MA/RI)
 No. 101,733—Malcolm R. Holley, Jr. (VA)
 No. 101,734—Donald D. Lewis (PA)
 No. 101,735—Dale H. Crum (PA)
 No. 101,736—James W. Robertson (PA)
 No. 101,737—Leon B. Byers (PA)
 No. 101,738—William E. Harding (GA)
 No. 101,739—Bobby J. Townsend (GA)
 No. 101,740—William G. Binford (GA)
 No. 101,741—William Karr (PA)

No. 101,742—Robert A. Dove
 (Tokyo No. 1, Tokyo, Japan)
 No. 101,743—Ray E. Yost, Jr. (PA)
 No. 101,744—John K. March (PA)
 No. 101,745—James C. Lloyd (AL)
 No. 101,746—James E. Mawson (MI)
 No. 101,747—Edwin Roelli (WI)
 No. 101,748—C. B. Hester, Jr. (GA)
 No. 101,749—David E. Carlson (OH)
 No. 101,750—Ellsworth L. Moynier (CA)
 No. 101,751—Paul A. Neipert, Sr. (PA)
 No. 101,752—Brent Scott Mattox (MO)
 No. 101,753—Louis A. Deneault (MA/RI)

NEW CONTRIBUTORS TO THE 33° CLUB!

Donald J. Childs (WI), 33°
 in memory of Robert M. Stockman, 33°
 Hubert W. Kleasen (OH)
 in honor of Richard McMasters, 33°
 Charles Ray Thomas (NC), 33°
 Kenneth J. Hornberger (MD), 33°

William H. Haynes (PA), 33°
 William E. Magee (MI), 33°
 in honor of Maurice B. Allen, 33°
 Stanley Roy Zeboski (ME), 33°
 David W. Parks (IN), 33°

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. 35th Annual Voluntary Campaign

Campaign report by Grand Commanderies
 for KTEF Officers and Trustees for the week
 ending January 10, 2003. The total amount
 contributed to date is \$143,412.55.

Alabama	\$1,303.67
Arizona	760.00
Arkansas	920.00
California	11,904.69
Colorado	2,885.00
Connecticut	1,683.00
Delaware	260.00
District of Columbia	1,400.00
Florida	2,820.00
Georgia	20,820.00
Idaho	630.00
Illinois	3,232.00
Indiana	3,693.25
Iowa	2,770.00
Kansas	1,025.00
Kentucky	640.00
Louisiana	1,806.00
Maine	183.00
Maryland	1,453.00
Mass./R.I.	2,485.00
Michigan	1,183.00
Minnesota	843.00
Mississippi	95.00
Missouri	1,131.00

Montana	160.00
Nebraska	388.34
Nevada	190.00
New Hampshire	1,753.70
New Jersey	780.00
New Mexico	5,427.01
New York	1,903.50
North Carolina	2,026.00
North Dakota	120.00
Ohio	4,861.90
Oklahoma	480.00
Oregon	305.00
Pennsylvania	13,295.00
South Carolina	1,265.70
South Dakota	20,932.00
Tennessee	1,980.00
Texas	7,854.79
Utah	300.00
Vermont	275.00
Virginia	7,070.00
Washington	2,439.00
West Virginia	590.00
Wisconsin	980.00
Wyoming	1,450.00
Philippines	180.00
Kalakaua No. 2, Kailua, Hawaii	30.00
Ivanhoe No. 2, Mexico	200.00
Tokyo No. 1, Japan	100.00
Heidelber No. 2, Germany	20.00
Miscellaneous	130.00

Party at the North Central Department Conference!

Everyone had fun at the Saturday night masquerade party that topped off the North Central Department Conference, held on October 26-27, 2002, in Decatur, Illinois! Here are some of the celebrities and their costumes. The captions were supplied by Pat DeHeer, lady of North Central Department Commander Henry J. DeHeer, and Lady Jule Selock helped with sorting out the pictures and finalizing the details. Thanks to both of them! Judging the contestants were Stanley O. Simons, H.P.D.C. (MI), and his team, Debris "De" Anderson and Carol Garner.



Above: The first place winner, The Scream, was Dan-en L. Selock, E.C. (IL). Pat DeHeer, right, presented the prize, an all-

expense-paid weekend at the Holiday Inn in Decatur. Above: Jail Birds, Tena and Mike Fowler, won the "cute couple" award. But who's smiling?

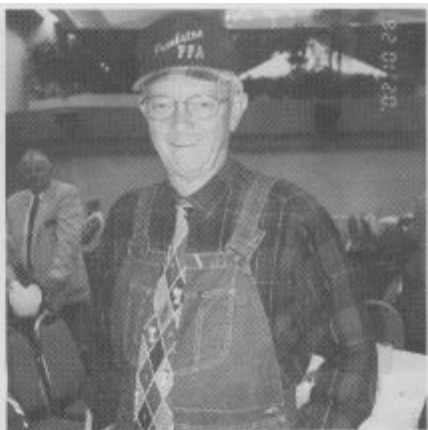


Anyone recognize the Tooth Fairy and Her Dentist? Lady Lois and Grand Master William Jackson Jones, pictured to left, made a breath-taking entrance as they floated across the room; they won the award for the prettiest costume at the party. Below: The Minnesota Herd, representing the Minnesota Udder Degree, dropped in for a bundle of laughs and won the first place for groups!





Above: Poor James N. Karnegis, M.D., P.G.C. (NE), just couldn't be concealed! There he was trying to disguise himself as a mountain man...or something!...but he didn't fool us! Lady Jeannie (at left) turned out to be Harpo



Marx (or one of the Marx Brothers). Above: Very Eminent Deputy Grand Master Kenneth B. Fischer had us confused. We couldn't tell if he was a boy of the Future Farmers of America or an Oil Magnate!



Above: Annette and Cubby from the Mouseketeers were Pam Martin and Walter A. DeMent.



Above: Lady Linda Martin was The Hobo, and Robert E. Martin, Jr., P.G.C. (IL) takes a picture of us taking a picture!

Right: Stanley P. Boyd, P.G.C. (IL), came as a doctor, and Lady Donna Boyd was a M & M candy!





Above: Bubba and his personal trainer were Illinois Grand Commander Marvin L. Selock



and Lady Jule. Above: Daryl Selock, KTCH (IL), and Jennifer King were the Bride and Groom!



Left: Theda Adams, lady of Elwood M. Adams, Jr., P.G.C. (IL), won a prize for Ugly Lady. Right: Tremont sent their Prize Turkey from their turkey celebration in the form of Gary D. Hermann, M.I. Grand Sovereign (R.C.C.), P.G.C. (IL). His Lady Bonnie (not shown) was the cook, and even "Little Katrina," their dog, came dressed for the party. Next to Gary Hermann is Lady Susanne Hileman, the Gorgeous Vampire!



Above: Chester A. Owings, P.G.C. (IL) and Lady Lil were in their "evening attire."



Above: Richard W. Young, P.G.C. (IL), and Lady Mary came as good ole boy and his gal!

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the USA

Office of the Grand Captain General
Sir Knight William H. Koon II, GCT
7200 Slabtown Road, Columbus Grove, OH 45830
(419) 641-5572 FAX: (419) 641-2699 lords@wcoil.com

All Sir Knights, your ladies, families, attending the Annual Grand Encampment
Easter Services in Washington, D.C., are cordially invited to:

The Grand Captain General's Dinner
7:30 p.m. - Hotel Washington on Saturday, April 19, 2003

A cash bar along with hors d'oeuvres will begin at 7:30; dinner will follow at 8:00
p.m. Our good friend Abel Anane has arranged three entrees for your dining
pleasure.

Please Pick from the following:

Filet Mignon

Jumbo Lump Crab Cakes

Mixed Grill

(lamb, chicken, beef)

Salad, dessert, and all the trimmings! \$55.00 inclusive

We hope you can come! Please tell your friends! Since reservations need to be
made with the hotel by Friday, April 18, please let me know as soon as you can
about your meal choices. You may pay at the banquet. Checks may be made
payable to the Hotel Washington, or you may pay in cash. Please e-mail, fax, or call
me with your reservations and dinner choice.

Fraternally,
Bill and Elizabeth Koon



2002 Christmas Observance In The Rio Grande

The 2002 Knights Templar Christmas
Observance was celebrated in the Rio
Grande Valley by Pilgrim Commandery No. 3
in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This annual
event honoring our Savior's birth had
Reverend and Sir Knight Gerard Kaye
presenting the inspiring message "Recover"
to a filled asylum. In the picture, sitting at the

altar from left to right are Sir Knights: Walter D. Wyche, P.M., Roy W. Fincher, and Reverend
Gerard Kaye. (article and photo by Sir Knight H. W. Hart II)

DeMolay Parents and the Masonic Community Walk Hand in Hand

DeMolay International a values based leadership organization for young men between the ages of 12 and 21 announces several proactive structural changes that are consistent with maintaining the safety and well being of youth activities. DeMolay has granted parents the right of full access to chapter meetings and ceremonial work that has been previously regarded as members only material.



In specific, DeMolay grants full access to Masons in good standing, Senior DeMolays, and fathers, mothers, stepfathers, stepmothers, legal guardians of a member, or any other individual permitted by the Executive Officer. This change ensures DeMolay International will more efficiently mobilize its volunteers and supports in a

manner that fosters a safe and trusted environment for all that are involved with De-



Molay programs. Moreover, it allows all involved to know as though DeMolay is the family friendly environment, while maintaining its focus on the life and leadership skills the organization can teach to its members.

DeMolay believes with that with Masonic community and the parents of our members working hand in hand as one entity, then many of the pressures that face young men can be successfully combated. As a member in society, you may have see changes and pressure that face you everyday. It is the same for every young man and woman today, but it is intensified by the changes that are happening within themselves. DeMolay International is

committed a plan of action that allows parents of members the right to greater access to the DeMolay programs, as well as advisor rights by approval of the Executive Officer. With cooperation, DeMolay will continue to be a safe haven where the young men of the world can gather and learn to be successful and contributing members of society. The changes to the DeMolay International By-Laws, Rules and Regulations are effective as of June 17, 2001. If you would like the exact language of the changes made by the members of the International Supreme Council and Board of Directors, it is found at the end of this page.



For more information contact:
DeMolay International
10200 N. Ambassador Drive
Kansas City, MO 64153
1-800-DEMOLAY
www.demolay.org

DeMolay International By-Law Section #314.1(d):

Any Mason in good standing, Senior DeMolay, or the father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, or legal guardian of a DeMolay and any other individual permitted by the Executive Officer may serve as an Advisor.

DeMolay International By-Law Section #318.9(d):

The father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, or legal guardian of a DeMolay and any other individual permitted by the Executive Officer may, after giving a pledge not to reveal the secrets of DeMolay, visit a tiled Chapter or witness any of the secret work.



Grand Commandery of Tennessee Participates in Veteran's Day Observances



Observances honoring the men and women who have served in the military forces in time of war were conducted at several Tennessee locations. Under the direction of Sir Knight Boyd Crowder, P.G.C., Sir Knights formed the lines for the presentation of the US flag and the flags of the branches of the military at the Tennessee State Guards' Veteran's Day program in Knoxville's Tennessee Veterans' Cemetery, Lookout Commandery No. 14 paraded and presented the colors at the National Cemetery in Chattanooga, a Sir

Knight of the Jackson area participated in a veterans' organization parade in Trezevant, a flag presentation was conducted by Sir Knights of the middle Tennessee area before an audience of 950 at the White County Middle School, Sparta, and the upper east area participated in a program at the James H. Quillen VA Medical Center.

The picture was taken at the Knoxville presentation. Right column, front to rear: L. Beverly Coffey (22), Joseph Warshawsky, P.C. No. 22, Brad Patton (21), and Tim McCurry (22); left column, front: R.E. Past Grand Commander, W. Boyd Crowder (21). Those Sir Knights not seen in column were: Samuel M. Freshour, P.C. No. 21, Wayne L. Smathers, G.St.B. (21) and Bart O. Iddins, Jr., P.C. No. 23. (submitted by Sir Knight Joseph Warshawsky)

Grand Commanderies of Maine and MA/RI Lead Other Masonic Bodies in Wreath Laying Ceremony for Commodore Edward Preble

A wreath laying ceremony was held in Portland, Maine, in honor of Commodore Edward Preble, a US Navy hero who commanded the *USS Constitution (Old Ironsides)* during the fight with Barbary Coast Pirates and the subsequent battle of Tripoli. Commodore Preble was raised in St. Andrews Lodge, Boston, later became a member of Portland No. 1, Maine, and demitted to become a charter member and first Senior Warden of Atlantic Lodge No. 17, Portland. He died in 1807 while in that office.

The Grand Commandery of Maine along with the Grand Commandery of MA/RI lead the Grand Lodges of Maine and Massachusetts from the Masonic Temple to the Eastern Cemetery, where services were held. Leading were Sir Knights Duncan C. Watson, Grand Commander of MA/RI, and L. Richard Duross, Grand Commander of Maine.

On November 9, 2002, in Boston, Massachusetts, a Navy vessel, the *USS Preble (DD-88)* was commissioned, the 6th Navy vessel to carry Commodore Preble's name. (Pictures are shown at top of page 14.)



Connecticut Returns Sword to Original Commandery in New York



The Edgar Richard Coffin sword, an antique belonging to Walter R. Hermanson, a member of Rochester Lodge No. 600, F. & A.M., Rochester, New York, has been returned by the Grand Commander of Connecticut, Sir Knight Arthur Pugh, to the Grand Commander of New York, Sir Knight Eugene Ellis, who will see that the sword is returned to Cyrene-Monroe Commander Rochester, New York, its proper home. This all came about because Walter Hermanson's cousin, Mrs. Nancy Rothman, found the sword among his belongings after his death and wished to honor her cousin's memory by

seeing that the sword continues its intended purpose for Knight Templar use. Sir Knight Pugh is on the left, and Sir Knight Ellis is on the right

Two Freemasons on Town Council in Rhode Island

Sir Knight Scott Bill Hirst (center), a member of Narragansett Commandery No. 27, Westerly, Rhode Island, and a resident of Ashaway, Rhode Island, was elected to his 4th consecutive term on the Hopkinton, RI, town council. He is shown with Rhode Island Representative Joseph H. Scott (left) and Scott's son, Brian J. Scott (right) of Hope Valley, RI, after the 2002-2004 swearing in of the Hopkinton Town Council. Sir Knight Hirst and Brother Brian Scott are the only Republicans and Freemasons on the Hopkinton Town Council. Scott is a member of Laramie Lodge No. 3, A.F. & A.M., in




Wyoming, and Hirst belongs to Franklin Lodge No. 20, F. & A.M., and Narragansett Commandery No. 27, both in Westerly, Rhode Island

New York Commandery and Chaplain of Auxiliary Present Bibles to Patients


Reverend Juanita Hilsenbeck (left), Chaplain of the Auxiliary of Nassau University Medical Center, and Rafael Castro, Commander of Nassau Knights Templar, are shown after the Commandery gave Bibles to Reverend Hilsenbeck to be presented to the patients at N.U.M.C. The Reverend is pastor emeritus of the Peoples Church of Long Beach and has been volunteering with the auxiliary since 1990. She has also volunteered at Berkshire Nursing Center in West Babylon for 33 years. In 1995 the Commandery sent her on a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.



**Grand Council of Illinois Celebrates Sesquicentennial
with Medallion—150 Years of Cryptic Masonry**



**ILLINOIS CRYPTIC
MASONS
1854 - 2004**



The Grand Council of Cryptic Masons in Illinois is preparing to celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2004. As a part of this historical event, a commemorative medallion has been struck. The 2 and 1/4-inch antique bronze medal is available in limited quantities for sale at \$15.00 each, including shipping and handling, from Raymond J. Smith, 16127 Beth Court, Oak Forest, IL 60452. Please make checks payable to: Grand Council 150th Anniversary.

True Masonic Stein To Benefit the Knights Templar Eye Foundation

The stein body, 7 and 1/2 inches tall, is white ceramic. It contains a pewter lid with the Holy Bible on top. It has a fancy thumb lift. On the body is a Masonic altar with the verse of Matthew 7: 7 between the pillars, and on one side there is a poem, 'A True Mason,' and on the other side is a very colorful Masonic picture of the early days of Masonic heritage. Also, there are two gold bands. The price of the stein is \$55. A \$7 donation from the sale of each stein will go to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The price of the stein includes shipping and insurance. There is a limited supply of only 125 of these steins in stock, so if interested, please send check or money order to: Sandra D. Knotts, PO Box 158, Trexlertown, PA 18087



Masonic Courtesy Is A Commitment

**by Sir Knight Charles A. Garnes, H.P.D.C., P.G.C. (PA)
and Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations**

Gone With The Wind is a great story because it brings to memory a way of life that has disappeared; we might say it is "Gone with the Wind." This novel refers to the traditions and customs of the Old South.

Today, we could ask ourselves, "Is some of Freemasonry 'Gone With The Wind'?"

Masonic courtesy is just one area in which we have allowed lack of consideration and lack of courtesy to detract from the basic customs in our Fraternity. When we signed a petition for Freemasonry, we made a commitment to practice Masonic Courtesy if the prayer of our petition was granted. Every Masonic organization requires courtesy by its members if the lessons and obligations taken are to have any real meaning in what we call the Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God; otherwise, we are just repeating words.

Lack of Masonic Courtesy is a serious condition that has developed and ultimately is causing all of the branches of the fraternity to deteriorate slowly. It even affects the opinion that non-members have of Freemasonry, and ultimately that affects membership. Perhaps our entrances were not well guarded and we have allowed some to enter who did not really qualify, and we have overlooked their shortcomings.

We are now paying for being lax in our examinations of those who knocked at our doors. There are times when we not only hear but see differences between Brethren which should not exist in any Masonic body.

Yes, we have a right to disagree if we so desire - after all we do encourage free thinking - but this should be done in a spirit of Brotherhood and Masonic Courtesy. If we do not confront our Brother with our opinions but complain to others when he is not present, we have forgotten our Masonic Courtesy. This will only serve to weaken the bonds of Freemasonry.

In today's world there appears to be a shortage of time (or is it a lack of desire to keep a commitment?). We fail to render the courtesy of communicating with the presiding officer and making it known that we cannot attend a meeting although we have accepted a commitment, and there goes Masonic Courtesy just as if it were "gone with the wind." This may seem small, but does it not cause us to ask a question such as "Is he really interested?" The courtesy of a phone call can help to keep the bonds of this Fraternity together and cement the personal friendships. If we fail to perform the requirements of a position we accepted and fail to communicate with anyone about our inability to be present, we lack Masonic Courtesy. As Masons we are obligated to respond to all Masonic communications that request an answer. It should not be necessary to make a second request.

Speaking a kind word to our Brother at Masonic meetings or extending a friendly greeting when passing him on the street in our daily activities will help bind the fellowship that is part of our commitment.

It has been said that "Action speaks louder than words"; we can profess all the great principles of the fraternity but if we do not extend a hand to a Brother, support the presiding officer with a team concept, or do that small favor that can mean so much to another member; our title of "Masonic Brother" means very little, and this will be noted by the profane. It is how we act and show Masonic Courtesy that creates a favorable impression of members of the Craft.

Masonic Courtesies are numerous, and many Brethren extend these courtesies without even giving them a thought. A more obvious act may be lending a hand to a Brother in need or offering transportation to him or his family. You might call this "Help to a Brother."

There are many stories told and written about Brothers who have demonstrated Masonic Courtesy; examples are those that took place during the Civil War, and the Friend to Friend monument at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, memorializes one, but this is only one example of "Help to a Brother" in battle. No doubt there are hundreds of other examples of the commitment of Masonic Courtesy during the wars.

Examples today are rare, but we do read of Brethren helping someone who has had an accident or someone whose home has been destroyed: local Masons have extended the hand of Brotherhood and that hand may even come from across the nation in the form of financial help.

Masonic Courtesy is a Commitment that we cannot neglect. Every courtesy we extend to a Brother is part of our obligation, and we should be watchful of that commitment we made when we asked to become Freemasons.

Masonic Courtesy should extend from the presiding grand officer to all the members, and those members owe the same courtesy to the grand officers who they have chosen as leaders. Brethren, Courtesy is a two-way street. Never forget to extend courtesy to those who are not members today because they might become your Brothers tomorrow.

Let us not let our Masonic Courtesy and Commitment to Freemasonry be "Gone with the Wind" and only words in the history books for coming generations to read. Let us make these qualities that will live in the hearts and minds of our members and in the hearts and minds of those who may *someday become members because of our display of Masonic Courtesy and Commitment.* **Remember to treat a Brother like a Brother!**

The article on pages 16 and 17 was written and submitted by Sir Knight Charles A. Garnes; 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. Garnes, 1700 Jamestown Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15235-4944 or e-mail: cagarnes@aol.com

Brother Gerald Rudolph Ford, Jr.: The Most Recent Masonic President

by Dr. Ivan M. Tribe, KYCH, 33^o

For those of us who have been around for a while, it hardly seems like more than a quarter century since the most recent of the fourteen confirmed Master Mason Presidents left office. To be sure there have been Masons on national, major party tickets since then (Lloyd Bentsen, Robert Dole, Jack Kemp), but only Gerald Rudolph Ford, Jr., sat in the Oval Office as the occupant. Coming to the presidency at a difficult time in the country's history and under what are still unique circumstances, Brother Ford fulfilled the executive office with courage and restored its dignity.

Gerald Ford began life in a distant locale from the places where his name would be forever etched on the pages of history. He was born Leslie Lynch King, Jr., on July 14, 1913, in Omaha, Nebraska. However, the King marriage soon disintegrated, and the young mother, Dorothy Gardner King, took her baby son back to her parents' home in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where she subsequently met and married Gerald Rudolf Ford, who adopted her young son and changed his name. (Ford subsequently changed the spelling of his middle name.) The elder Ford owned a paint and varnish company. At various times he served as Kent County Republican chairman and held memberships in the Elks, Masons, and Shrine. Dorothy Gardner Ford was active in a number of local community and civic groups. Jerry described his adoptive father as a "man of impeccable integrity who exerted the strongest influence on my life."



As for his mother, she was a "selfless" and caring lady. He recalled seeing his biological father only twice, once at age 17 when he gave him \$25 and once when he was in law school.

As Gerald Ford grew into adolescence he developed into a stellar athlete and became an Eagle Scout. He graduated from Grand Rapids South High School in 1931 and received a football scholarship to attend the University of Michigan. With the country mired down in the Great Depression and since money was scarce, Ford held a variety of part-time jobs to help with expenses. The future President has been described as generally a B student, who earned four A grades as an undergraduate.

Jerry Ford played center on the second team on the offensive Wolverine line on undefeated teams as a sophomore and junior. As a starter in his senior year, he was voted Most Valuable Player on the 1934 squad from Ann Arbor. He also played in the 1935 East-West Shrine Game in San Francisco and also in

the College All-Star game against the Chicago Bears. As a Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity member, he did dishes to help cover expenses. Upon graduation in 1935, he received pro offers from both the Detroit Lions and Green Bay Packers, but he chose instead to go to Yale Law School.

At Yale Ford helped coach football and boxing to assist in paying his way. Finally admitted into the law program in 1938, the future President's classmates included such notables as future Supreme Court Justice, Potter Stewart (of Lafayette Lodge No. 81 in Cincinnati), and future Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance. Dabbling in the political issues of the day, the law student supported the presidential candidacy of Brother Wendell Wilkie (of Coventry Lodge No. 655 in Akron) and joined the isolationist-oriented America First Committee; however, like his political hero, Senator and Sir Knight Arthur Vandenberg, Ford's views began to change in the next several months. Graduating from law school in January 1941, Jerry returned to Grand Rapids to study for the Michigan Bar exams, which he passed in June. Thereafter, he formed a law partnership with Philip A. Buchen, which ended when Ford enlisted in the U.S. Navy several weeks after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Serving in the navy from April 1942 to February 1946, Jerry Ford rose in rank from ensign to lieutenant commander. He first served as a physical-fitness instructor, but in 1943 he requested sea duty and received assignment to the USS *Monterey*, a light aircraft carrier. His ship took part in most of the major battles in the Pacific including assaults on Wake Island, Okinawa, and the recapture of the Philippines, and the young officer earned ten battle stars and survived a

typhoon. After hostilities concluded, Ford spent the remainder of his navy duty at the base in Glenview, Illinois.

After the war Jerry Ford resumed his law practice with another firm - Butterfield, Keeney, and Amberg - back in his hometown of Grand Rapids. He quickly became a member of such veterans' groups as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and AMVETS. Ford also began to take a more serious role in politics, particularly the local congressional seat then held by Bartel J. Jonkman, a staunch isolationist and vocal critic of Senator and Sir Knight Arthur Vandenberg, the newly converted internationalist and the political figure Ford probably admired most. He entered the 1948 primary against the incumbent and managed to win by more than 9,000 votes. That November the young veteran won what was generally considered a safe seat for Republicans by a margin of more than 28,000 votes.

During the year prior to his election to Congress, Ford also began a serious romance with 30-year-old Elizabeth (Betty) Ann Bloomer Warren. They married on October 15, 1948, at Grace Episcopal Church in Grand Rapids in the midst of his congressional campaign. The couple subsequently had four children; Michael, Jack, Steven and Susan. Mrs. Ford became known for her frank honesty and sometimes independent views.

Soon after Ford entered Congress, he began his Masonic journey by petitioning Malta Lodge No. 465 in Grand Rapids. He received the Entered Apprentice Degree on July 14, 1949. A year and a half ensued before he was passed to the degree of Fellowcraft on April 20, 1951. As a courtesy to Malta Lodge, his Raising to the sublime degree of Master Mason took place in



Betty and Gerald Ford, 1948



The Ford Family, 1962

Columbia Lodge No. 3 in Washington, DC, on May 18, 1951. He remained a member of Malta Lodge until it merged with Doric Lodge No. 342 in Grand Rapids, where he is now numbered among the 50-year members. Ford completed his Scottish Rite degrees in the Valley of Grand Rapids on October 17, 1957, and received the 33° on September 26, 1962. In 1959 he became a noble of Saladin Shrine Temple, and he also joined Court No. 11, Royal Order of Jesters. Like such notables as Ernest Borgnine, Roy Clark, Glenn Ford, and Jack Kemp; he has appeared in various public service ads on behalf of Shrine Hospitals.

Gerald Ford went on to be elected to his congressional seat a total of thirteen times, always by at least 60% of the popular vote. During this time he established himself as a moderate conservative in domestic politics and, like his mentor Vandenberg, a supporter of internationalism and bipartisan foreign policy. He set as his ultimate goal the attaining of the position of Speaker of the House, an objective that seemed increasingly remote given the solid majorities that House Democrats commanded between 1955 and 1995. However, he did attain the position of House Minority Leader in 1965 and worked tirelessly on behalf of GOP

congressional candidates. It was in this capacity that this writer twice met Brother Ford in the late sixties when he spoke on behalf of Tenth District Congressman Clarence Miller. While as minority leader Ford made few enemies, President Johnson complained that he had "spent too much time playing football without a helmet." In defense of his integrity, a Democratic colleague, Martha Griffiths, said in 1974 that she "never knew Mr. Ford to make a dishonest statement nor a statement part-true and part-false."

Philosophically, Ford's political position bore considerable resemblance to that of Richard Nixon but without the negative character aspects accredited to Nixon.

After winning his thirteenth term in 1972, Gerald Ford concluded that he would never become Speaker and decided to retire after one more term (when Nixon's second term would presumably terminate). Fate, however, dealt him a different hand. Although the Watergate Scandal dominated much of the headlines during 1973, a separate investigation led to the resignation of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew in October. A new Constitutional Amendment provided for filling the vacancy through presidential appointment with congressional

consent. According to well-founded rumors, Nixon himself would ideally have preferred former Texas governor and recently retired Treasury Secretary John Connally, but he wanted to maintain party unity by avoiding such ideological figures as Ronald Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller, so he chose Ford, a middle-of-the road person certain to win easy confirmation. Gerald Ford won Senate approval 92-3 and House approval 387-35. Sworn in on December 6, 1973, the man from Grand Rapids served just eight months in the number two position.

The deepening fallout from Watergate and the subsequent "cover-up," as virtually everyone knows, eventually engulfed the Nixon White House. Facing impeachment, the President resigned effective at noon on August 9, 1974. Ford took the oath of office a few seconds later, and the nation had their 38th Chief Executive and 14th Masonic President. In spite of high tensions engendered by the trauma, Ford enjoyed relatively high poll ratings until issuing the Nixon pardon in December, an act which was unpopular in many circles at the time but undoubtedly was the best way to bring closure to an emotionally divisive issue.

Ford came to the Presidency at one of the most tension-filled times of anyone who ascended to the Oval Office on short notice. Congress was not in session when Brother Andrew Johnson replaced Abe Lincoln. Despite the still-raging World War II, Brother Harry Truman had a friendly congress until January 1947. Ford had an unfriendly congress and the Nixon pardon guaranteed him one of the shortest political "honeymoons" on record. Congress became even less friendly after the pardon, and the Republican minority became even smaller after the November 1974 elections.

Moreover, Republicans in Congress were increasingly divided between moderate and conservative factions. Within the cabinet, a feud between Secretary of State Kissinger and Secretary of Defense Schlesinger made life difficult for the President. In retrospect, that he managed to accomplish anything in his nearly two and one-half-year tenure seems remarkable.

During his time in the White House, Ford battled inflation with limited success, secured the release of American sailors from the *Mayaguez*, and did his best to cool the emotional tensions that still smoldered from the traumas associated with Viet Nam and Watergate. The task he faced was a difficult one. The United States also celebrated 200 years of independence on July 4, 1976, with national spirits much restored. In retrospect, Ford's own evaluation in a 1988 interview with historian John Robert Greene is one that few could argue with today; he said that he "left the White House in better shape than when I took it over."

In the bicentennial year of 1976, Ford faced challenges on both ends of the political spectrum, and in reflection he admits that he underestimated both. A primary challenge from former California Governor Ronald Reagan almost succeeded and hampered Republicans as they went into the general election. In the fall a nearly unknown former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter (In an early 1975 appearance on "What's My Line" no panelist could guess who Carter was or what he did.) squeezed out a narrow victory. Ford erred in underestimating both.

In his autobiography, *A Time to Heal*, Brother Ford concedes that he viewed the smiling Georgian as a "flash in the pan" who had "little

Time, of course, has vindicated much of Ford's initial assessment, but in 1976, the voters turned to Carter as the outsider who could bring a fresh approach to national problems. Still; in spite of the dark cloud of the Nixon pardon hanging over his head, a hostile press who viewed him negatively, a major gaffe concerning Poland in the debate over foreign policy; Ford almost won. In an electoral vote of 297 for Carter and 241 for Ford, analysts have pointed out that a shift of 8,000 votes in the states of Ohio and Hawaii, narrowly won by Carter, would have changed the outcome of the race.

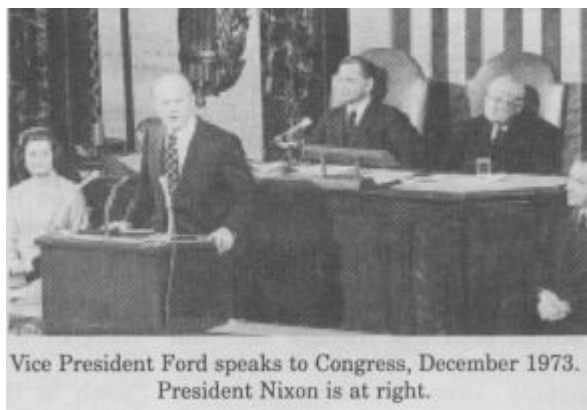
Ford retired and has generally proved himself to be a former President with grace and style. He briefly considered running in 1980, but ultimately chose not to enter the fray. He also decided not to be the Vice Presidential candidate in 1980. Retired now for more than twenty-five years, he still on occasion takes on the role of an elder statesman, but unlike some former presidents, he does not seek the limelight. Now nearing ninety, Brother Ford has demonstrated himself to be one of the healthiest and longest living *emeritus* White House occupants.

While Gerald Rudolph Ford will not be remembered as one of the nation's greatest leaders, he certainly has made a place in history as one who did his part to heal a troubled land in turbulent times.

Circumstances "bequeathed to" him a situation that all but made it impossible for Ford to establish a "...Presidency" before he took the reins of power. A hostile Congress and disunity within his own minority party further complicated matters. Yet, as his biographer John Robert Greene concludes, "as a moral leader, Ford surpassed the examples of every president" in the two decades that followed Eisenhower. "If I'm remembered, it will probably be for healing the land," once remarked this atypical man and Mason from Grand Rapids, Michigan. That said, Brother Ford accomplished this feat better than he could have imagined in 1977. He has served his country well.

Note: The best book on Gerald Ford is by John Robert Greene, The Presidency of Gerald R. Ford (The University Press of Kansas, 1995). His autobiography, A Time to Heal (Harper and Row, 1979) is also worth reading. For the details of his Masonic record, I am indebted to the staff of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, the Valley of Grand Rapids, Saladin Shrine Temple, and the brief note in Masonic Americana I, 3rd Edition, p. 3.

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The Making of a Patriot: Baron de Kalb - Part II

by Sir Knight

Joseph E. Bennett KYCH, 33^o, FPS

Young LaFayette was an ardent supporter of the American colonial cause and determined to join their fight for freedom. He was also the heir to a large family fortune and was quite willing to invest money and influence in support of the American effort. De Kalb and the young marquis became devoted friends by the time they embarked for the colonies.

Court intrigue and bureaucratic procrastination delayed the departure of the baron and his party for many months. Finally out of patience, de Kalb and LaFayette decided to wait no longer. The young marquis purchased a vessel with his own funds and provided the funding to begin their journey. They sailed from France in LaFayette's new ship, the *Victoire* on April 20, 1777. The voyage consumed 45 days before the *Victoire* anchored at Charleston, South Carolina, on June 17, 1777.

Baron de Kalb and his party arrived in Philadelphia on July 27, 1777, and presented themselves to the Continental Congress. They were given a frigid reception and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

De Kalb was informed immediately that Congress had not ratified the agreement with Silas Deane. Committee Chairman Lovell stated that Deane had exceeded his authority and that the contract had been denied due to objections from high-ranking Colonial Army officers.

LaFayette volunteered to enlist as a private, without pay, as a demonstration of his fervor for the American cause. Not so with the Baron de Kalb. He withdrew

in anger, convinced he had been betrayed by the Continental Congress and their agent, Silas Deane.

Several days later, de Kalb learned that LaFayette had been offered a commission as a major general in the Continental Army. Congress realized that the young French lieutenant's wealth and influence would be a great asset to the American cause.

LaFayette refused the commission unless Congress extended the same offer to Baron de Kalb, in recognition of his vast experience and seniority. The baron urged LaFayette to accept the congressional offer, allowing de Kalb to resolve his own case. With de Kalb's blessing, the Marquis de LaFayette began his military career in the Colonial Army immediately.

The baron dispatched a scathing letter to the President of the Continental Congress in August 1777, denouncing their failure to bargain in good faith. He charged they had abrogated a written contract by failing to honor the provisions and stipulations which had persuaded him to come to America. He stated that, if Congress failed to offer him the commission of major general as agreed, he would return to France with his company. He demanded full compensation for expenses incurred on their return.

De Kalb declared that he stood eager to fight for the cause of the American colonies but had no intention of squandering his children's inheritance on a futile quest. He further remarked that the government of France would look with displeasure on any action which might attempt to place de Kalb under the command of a 20-year-old major general (LaFayette).

On September 8, 1777, de Kalb received a letter stating that the

Continental Congress declined to confirm Deane's contract and agreed to pay expenses for the baron and his party to return to France.

Meanwhile, the war continued.

The battle of Brandywine Creek near Philadelphia on September 11, 1777, resulted in a costly defeat for General Washington. Although colonial losses were very heavy; Washington's army was able to retire from the field in good order. General Lafayette had suffered a serious wound in the left thigh during his first battle under American colors. However, the morale of the Continental Army reminded at a high level, reinforced with many new recruits and French arms.

On September 15 Baron de Kalb departed Philadelphia, planning to visit Moravian relatives in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, prior to boarding ship for the return to France. Before reaching Lancaster, de Kalb was intercepted by a congressional messenger informing him that he had been commissioned a major general in the Continental Army on September 15, the day of his departure. Several influential members of Congress had learned of his reputation in European military circles and insisted that the terms of the Deane contract be honored.

De Kalb agreed to consider the offer. The next morning, he informed the messenger that he would not accept, inasmuch as no provision was made for the others in his party. They could not speak English, and de Kalb suspected that to be the reason they had not been included.

At the insistence of the messenger, de Kalb finally agreed to return and lay his detailed demands before Congress. He insisted that his commission as major general be predated to July 31, 1777, the same date as that of LaFayette. He also demanded command

of a division with a definite assignment. His final requirement was that he would not accept the commission unless he had a personal request to do so from General George Washington.

Those terms being agreed, de Kalb departed to join the Continental Army encamped at Germantown, a few miles north of Philadelphia. He was cordially received by General Washington on November 14, 1777, and assured his assignment to a division was confirmed.

Nevertheless, he was doomed to a long wait before he would have an opportunity to display his true metal as a combat officer. Before General de Kalb assumed his official duties in Washington's army, a number of significant events had occurred.

In early October the Continental Congress convened at a temporary location in York, Pennsylvania. British General William Howe had captured and occupied Philadelphia on September 26, 1777, where a large segment of loyalists were not unhappy to become an occupied city.

On October 4, 1777, Washington launched an attempt to recapture Philadelphia. A Colonial army force of 11,000 struck the British main defense at Germantown, north of Philadelphia. The attack ended in confusion during a heavy fog, and Washington was obliged to order a retreat after suffering heavy losses. It was his last battle in 1777 and a losing one.

The turning point of the war came on October 17, 1777, although neither the embattled Colonial army nor the British realized it at the time.

General de Kalb's first official duty for the Continental Army was to conduct an inspection of fortifications at Red Bank, near Monmouth Beach, New Jersey. Accompanied by generals Arthur St. Clair and Henry Knox, de

Kalb evaluated the dilapidated installation and declared it indefensible.

Again, on November 24, 1777, the baron was summoned to a council of war with General Washington and eleven general officers in his immediate command. They were asked to advise Washington if it was feasible to launch a major attack against General William Howe and his British occupation force in Philadelphia. The council was unanimous in advising against any attempt to retake Philadelphia at that point in time.

During the month of November 1777, General de Kalb had an opportunity to become acquainted with Washington's general officers. Aside from Washington, he formed the impression that they were clumsy and unskilled. He deemed it fortunate that the British command was staffed with officers who equaled the colonials in lack of military expertise.

De Kalb met with churlish behavior from many of Washington's generals in the months leading up to the establishment of winter quarters at Valley Forge. Although the French officer spoke fluent English, they seemed to regard him as an adventuring foreigner, one not to be trusted.

Surprised at a total lack of discipline and indifferent military deportment, de Kalb noted a tendency among militia officers to deviate from direct orders and proceed according to their personal judgment. Overall, he deemed the Continental Army a very loose, undisciplined lot.

De Kalb held Washington in high esteem, respecting his unswerving loyalty to the cause and his personal ethics. Although he was not a military genius on a level with French Marshall Saxe, the General de Kalb regarded Washington as a competent commander. The baron opined, however, that Washington was manipulated excessively by the

Continental Congress and was entirely too forbearing with their scheming and meddling.

General de Kalb's division was soon organized, consisting primarily of Maryland and Delaware units, but it was far below conventional strength.

Washington's entire army had dwindled to only 6,000, a matter of grave concern to de Kalb, as well as to the commander-in-chief. Fortunately, the only action de Kalb's division faced was to cross the Delaware into New Jersey and counter British General Howe's feints from Philadelphia.

The long months of bickering and negotiating, coupled with a lack of field activity, caused the baron to yearn for France and the comforts of Paris. General de Kalb, without realizing it himself, had made the transition from mercenary soldier to total commitment to the American cause. He had become a patriot!

However, General Horatio Gates was about to test the strength of his new patriotic resolve. General Gates had obtained permission from Congress to organize a winter attack against the British army in Canada. The scheme had been concocted without Washington's knowledge. Gates had been promoted to major general, as a direct result of his victory over General Burgoyne at Saratoga, in spite of Washington's objection.

Gates' serendipitous victory was the result of circumstances not created by himself. He was fortunate enough to have been thrust into the role of Burgoyne's opponent at the last moment and had reaped credit for a great victory.

A devious, self-seeking incompetent, Gates had friends in Congress willing to advance his position over that of Washington. Congress had approved the hair-brained winter

adventure at Gates' urging. He had also requested that LaFayette be assigned to the venture, deeming it a fine public relation ploy to curry favor with both France and Congress.

LaFayette, however, refused to be a part of the plan unless General de Kalb was included, deeming him to be vastly more qualified than himself for such an assignment. Congress agreed.

General de Kalb, though, had no interest in the ill-conceived plan to foray into Canada, which entailed marching over frozen Lake Champlain in the dead of winter, and he refused to consider taking part in the all-volunteer venture without discussing it with General Washington, who had not been consulted heretofore.

Surprisingly, Washington advised de Kalb to join General Gates. Possibly, his advice was based on the fact that volunteers from the Albany, New York area, were to be recruited for the 2,500-man force. In addition, as it was winter, the British army would not launch a campaign in the middle Atlantic area. Reluctantly, the baron traveled to Albany, arriving February 24, 1778, to join the assembling invasion force.

The Canadian invasion never materialized. A mere 1,400 green recruits answered Gates' call for volunteers; it was an adventure doomed from the beginning. Without funds or adequate equipment and faced with an early and severe winter, it was madness to try.

On the upside of the aborted incursion, General de Kalb enjoyed a comfortable winter in excellent quarters at Albany, amenities he had not enjoyed since arriving in America. He was also spared the agony of Valley Forge, where Washington's shivering, half-starved army barely survived the elements until spring thaw.

On March 26, 1778, General Washington arrived at Albany to settle

the fiasco. He ordered de Kalb back to Valley Forge after granting him a leave prior to reporting for military duty.

France had formally announced support for the colonies on February 6, 1778, which included increased armament, supplies, and possible military assistance for the beleaguered Americans. Many recruits had swelled the ranks of Washington's army, and morale was high once more. De Kalb had nine regiments in his reinforced division, seven from Maryland and two from Delaware, divided into two brigades when it marched into Morristown, New Jersey. There they settled into winter quarters after yet another summer without a chance for de Kalb to bloody his sword on the field of battle.

In most respects the winter of 1778-1779 equaled that of Valley Forge in hardship and suffering for the troops. The destitute treasury found it impossible to provide adequate clothing or food for the ragged army. The economy was in the throes of runaway inflation, compounded by a Continental Congress which continued to issue paper script, in lieu of gold or silver, to finance the war. The annual salary for a major general (which de Kalb never received) was \$2,000 in script. In the winter of 1778-79, it was worth \$50 in gold. The ice on the Raritan River, near Morristown, was measured that winter at a thickness of six feet.

On April 3, 1780, Major General de Kalb and his division were detached from Washington's army and handed new orders. At last, after four years of struggling to obtain a military objective which might validate the baron's value in the role of a general officer, success was at hand. He was ordered to march to Charleston, South Carolina, to reinforce General Benjamin Lincoln, who commanded

the colonial forces there. They were besieged by British forces under command of General Henry Clinton.

After losing their iron grip on the northern colonies, Sir Henry Clinton decided to make a second attempt at dominating the southern colonies.

The port of Charleston was one of the most valuable supply links between European merchants and the colonials, in spite of a British naval blockade. Clinton sailed from New York on December 20, 1779, landing his main force of 10,000 south of Charleston at John's Island. With an English naval force commanding the harbor, the British proceeded to encircle Charleston, beginning on March 29, 1780.

General Lincoln and his 5,000 men were soon bottled up in the city of Charleston. The remaining escape corridor for the colonials was a slim one, protected by General Isaac Huger and a mounted command of 500 men. The escape route was effectively sealed by 26-year-old English Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton and his troop of dragoons. They quickly cornered General Buford, who signaled his capitulation and ordered his men to lay down their arms. Tarleton and his Tory dragoons savagely attacked the defenseless colonials with sword and bayonet, slaughtering 131 and wounding over 200.

Whether it was an unprovoked attack or a misunderstanding made little difference. From that moment forward, the British cavalryman was known as "Butcher" Tarleton.

On May 12, 1780, General Lincoln surrendered to General Clinton. The 5,000 enlisted men and officers constituted the largest single prisoner loss the Continental Army suffered in the entire war, a disaster of severe proportions both in terms of personnel and supplies. With Charleston

secure, Sir Henry Clinton embarked for New York, leaving General Charles Cornwallis in command. By the time word reached General Washington, Baron de Kalb and his division were marching toward Charleston, having departed on May 13, a day after Lincoln's capitulation.

General de Kalb halted his march at Deep River (some 50 miles south of Greensboro, NC) on July 6, 1780. It had been a debilitating journey thus far for his complement of approximately 2,000 men.

General Horatio Gates caught up with the baron at Deep River on July 25 with the news that he had been appointed by Congress to replace the general, Benjamin Lincoln, now a prisoner of war.

Congress had hurriedly selected Gates as Lincoln's replacement without consulting General Washington, who had preferred General Nathaniel Greene. The general consensus was that the Continental Congress preferred having an American commander in the Carolinas rather than a foreigner. In their profound wisdom, Congress had inflicted the most unqualified, irresponsible, and self-serving officer in the army to command their army in the south.

De Kalb would continue to serve as a division commander, although he had no confidence in the 3,000 green volunteers who had arrived in camp a few days after Gates. His trust reposed entirely with the Maryland and Delaware regulars and his artillery.

Gates proclaimed that nothing could stop his army and issued orders to march at once to Camden, South Carolina. Totally disregarding the poor condition of his force of 5,000, Gates pressed forward sans supplies or adequate ammunition. That, he blithely assured one and all "would catch up to the column in a day or two."

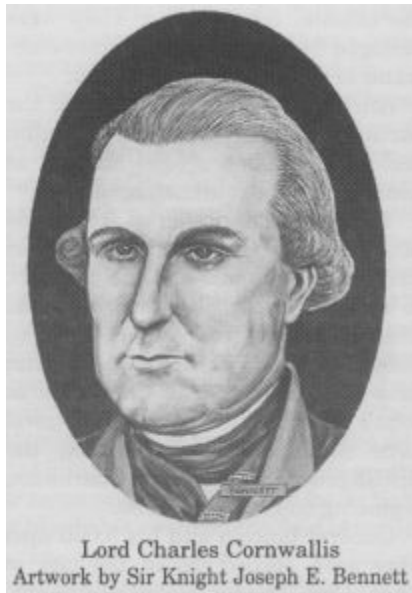
De Kalb was alarmed at Gates' ignorance of conditions and the complete

folly of a forced march with such an ill-equipped command, but General Gates ignored any attempts to convince him to delay the offensive, and he commanded the march to continue.

Without rations the troops were obliged to forage for food over the barren countryside, long since stripped of crops. The only food located was a small amount of partially grown corn, abandoned by the fleeing owner. The ravenous colonials ate the green corn, laced with a small amount of molasses they had located, but very soon they harvested the consequences: Among the 4,100 men in the line of march, only 3,000 remained fit for duty within a matter of hours. The others fell victim to severe diarrhea and became so ill they were barely able to walk. The shortage of horses was so acute that two of the eight artillery pieces had to be abandoned.

On August 15, 1780, the bedraggled colonials were encamped near Camden, South Carolina. General Gates had barely 3,000 men able to fight, many of whom were untrained militia, scarcely able to march in ranks; nevertheless, he insisted on a night attack against the British in spite of strenuous objection from General de Kalb. Gates, angered at resistance to his plan, accused the baron of cowardice, declaring that they outnumbered the British and could defeat them easily. In spite of a documented troop count, Gates insisted he had 7,000 soldiers able to fight.

In Camden, British General Charles Cornwallis was aware of the approaching colonial troops and planned to launch a night attack of his own, committing 2,000 seasoned regulars. The British were at Saunders Creek, 12 miles north of Camden, when they attacked. Gates' assault was launched simultaneously. The adversaries clashed in startled surprise at



2:00 A.M. Some English troops, wounded in the initial exchange of fire, fled to the rear, throwing the infantry behind them into confusion. After a brief skirmish, both forces withdrew to await daylight. Gates confidently predicted he would dine in Camden the day after the battle.

Shortly after daylight on August 16, 1780, General Gates faced Cornwallis' army, with General de Kalb's colonial regulars on the right and the green Carolina militia volunteers on the left. There were approximately 3,000 Americans in line. Cornwallis attacked first, launching a savage bayonet assault against the raw recruits on the colonial left.

Don't miss Part III of the de Kalb Story in the March issue!

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

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 2¹/₂-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.

Under the Knights Templar Medicare

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.



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.

Wanted: Knights Templar uniforms, chapeaux, sword belts, and equipment needed. St Aldernar Commander), No. 3, Grand Forks, North Dakota, just recently Knighted 9 new Sir Knights and is in need of equipment to get the Commandery up and running; most of their equipment was lost in a flood of 1997. Commander Lon Kuasager, 627 24th Avenue S.: Grand Forks, ND 58201; home: (701) 772-9419; (218) 779-9419; or Udcrc@twl.com

62nd Triennial pins: The Grand Commandery of Illinois is offering 62nd Triennial pins in the shape of a shield with Salem cross (purple/white/gold). Available while supplies last at a cost of \$5.50, including S & H. Checks payable to Grand Commandery of Illinois, PO Box 280, West Chicago, IL 60186. Show your support of our Grand Master by wearing the 62nd Triennial pin!

For sale: Knights Templar shoulder straps, pairs, 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; Emeritus ranks: Generalissimo, Captain General and Prelate (red): \$45.00; Honorary Past Commander with H.C. in Old English silver lettering at foot of cross, \$50.00; Grand Commander) Grand Rep. (red), \$50.00, and Past Grand Commander (purple): \$60.00. Also: chapeaux crosses: Sir Knight, \$35.00; Commander/Past Commander, \$40.00; Grand Commandery (red), \$50.00; Past Grand Commander (purple), \$55.00. Embroidered bullion sleeve crosses: Sir Knight (silver) and Commander or P.C. (gold), \$35.00. Metal lapel crosses (a pair) in silver, \$35.00; gold, \$40.00. Grand Commandery lapel crosses (red): \$45.00 (pair); Past Grand Commander (purple), \$50.00. Cap crosses in metal: silver, \$32.00; gold, \$38.00. Past Commander's jewel (gold plate), \$45.00. All plus shipping, handling, and insurance: 1st item, \$5.00, each additional item, \$1.00. Percentage to York Rite and Masonic charities. Checks to and mail to Jacques N. Jacobsen, Jr., PC.; 60 Manor Road; Staten island NY 10310-2698

For sale: Knights Templar triangular aprons, black with silver trim and silver bullion thread for embroidered crossed swords on flap, skull and crossbones on the apron. These are identical to those worn by all Sir Knights in the last century and still worn in some jurisdictions: brand new: \$75.00 plus \$5.00 U.P.S. A percentage to York Rite charities. Sal Caradonna, PC., 23 Gail Court, Staten Island, NY 10306-2234

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, April 16-18, 2005. Ties

are navy blue with emblem. 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.texasorkrite.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: jnlLkt@hhzlaw.com

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

Knight Templar lapel pins for sale: price per pin includes S & H. 4 pins from which to choose: new replica beauecant, 2 xl inches - \$12.00 each (design is a copy of an early 1900's pin); Blue Lodge/Commandery; Knight Crusader of the Cross; and Knight Commander - all are \$6.00 each. Manchester Commandery No. 40, Manchester, Tennessee, created these pins as a fund-raiser for KTEF. 100% of profits will be donated to KTEF. Pricing on bulk orders is available at e-mail glcarter61@blomand.net Check or MO payable to Manchester Commandery No. 40, and send to Garry L. Carter, Rec.; 424 Winchester Hwy.; Hillsboro; TN 37342.

For sale by Park Place Commandery No. 106, Houston, Texas: Knight Templar golf shirts, black or white, with cross and crown logo and pocket: sizes XXL, XL, L, and M. Proceeds of shirt sale go to K'IEF. \$25.00 per shirt plus \$3.50 S & H. Allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery. Check or money order and specify color and size to Recorder, PO Box 263430, Houston, TX 77207-3430.

Crescent Council No. 16, Waterloo, Iowa, is celebrating its 100-year anniversary with a lapel pin. The price is \$5.00, including S & H. Percentage of each sale will go to our York Rite charities. Send check or money order to Jess Boat right, Sec.; 407 Oaklawn Ave; Waterloo; IA 50701

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, RAM., 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, RAM. \$1.00 per cup will be donated to RABA. 20% discount for orders of 10 or more.

P.S.W.P. (Mrs. Homer) Janice Hendrickson, S.O.O.B., has written a cookbook. The entire \$14.95 will be donated to the KTEF. Price is \$14.95 plus \$3.85 postage. Send request to Mrs. Homer Hendrickson, 901 East 31st Avenue, No. A-21, Hutchinson, KS 67502-4268

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, PM., Sec.; Cochran Masonic Lodge No. 217, F & AM.; P.O. Box 732; Cochran; GA 31014.

Cochran Lodge No. 217, F. & AM., Cochran, Georgia, is continuing its long-term charity project: Masonic jewelry boxes, 6 x5 x2.5 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 to Masonic charities, a portion directly to the Georgia Masonic Children's Home Endowment Fund. They are \$20.00 each with \$6.00 shipping in the U.S. Check or money order to Cochran Masonic Lodge No. 217 and mail to Harry A. Bruno, Chairman; Cochran Masonic Lodge No. 217, F & AM.; PO Box 732; Cochran; GA 31014; or e-mail :harry217@bigfoot.com

United Lodge No. 8, F. & AM., Brunswick, Maine, has 200th anniversary gold coins for sale. This lodge did not close during the Civil War, and Civil War hero, General Joshua L. Chamberlain, was raised in this lodge. We have minted a gold color coin, 1 and a half inches in diameter. The front of the coin has the lodge, and the back has the charter members on it. Price is \$10.00 each plus \$5.00 for shipping in the US. Check or MO to United Lodge, PO Box 164, Brunswick, ME 04011 - c/o Sec.

Volume 4 of Masonic research papers, published by the South Dakota Lodge of Masonic Research, is now available, \$8.00 a copy. Volumes 2 and 3 are also available for \$5.00 each. Please add \$1.50 per volume to cover shipping costs. Check or MO to Richard M. Luther, Sec., SDLMR; 124 Gilley Ave S.; Brookings; SD 57006

For sale: The South Carolina Masonic Research Society (SCMRS) is pleased to present The Poems of Albert Gallatin Mackey A long lost historical treasure, this work offers a unique perspective into the private life and writings of this immensely influential and prolific Masonic writer. It's an excellent addition to any library, Masonic or otherwise! Price is only \$5.00 each plus \$2.00 S & H, regardless of number ordered. (International shipping determined on a case by case basis.) Check payable to SCMRS and send to SCMRS, C/O Paul C. Graham, 2105 Windsor Road; Cayce; SC 29033. For questions, e-mail pcgraham2105@juno.com or phone (803) 939-4669

Sprig of Acacia lapel pins: Each handcrafted pin is sterling silver with a 24 karat gold vermeil finish. Price per pin is \$10.00 ea. including S & H. Also available: the four immortal chaplains lapel pin, a beautiful pin honoring 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 ea. including S & H 10% of proceeds will benefit the KTEF. New item: Sept. 11 Memorial Masonic lapel pin, \$8.00 each, including S & H-to commemorate members who lost their lives in terrorist attack-proceeds to New York Grand Lodge WTC Disaster Fund and KTEF. S. Kenneth Bard, 6809 Main Street, Apt. 2 West, Cincinnati, OH 45244-3470, (513) 272-2815. fax (513) 272-2830

For sale: The Medal of Honor The Letter Gin 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. Books may be obtained by contacting Mawzy Publishing & Masonic Supply Co, PO Box 9759,3011 Old Dumbarton Rd, Richmond, VA

23228-0759, (804) 262-8551. The price is \$16.95 plus S & H. Author's portion of profits donated to KTEF.

For sale: hardbound book on Masonry, A Survey of the History and Mysteries of Freemasonry. The book is 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. Check or MO to Robert L Breeding at 405 Ascot Court, Knoxville, TN 37923-5807. e-mail rbreed4217@4ad.com. Phone (865) 539-9932

New novelty book available: Pythagoras, This Cross Is for You, by Past Master and Past Commander Jack N. Barricklo-\$6.00 each, pp. "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: York Rite cap with six-color embroidery showing Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery emblems. Specify white or dark blue cap. \$11.00 each plus \$1.00 postage. Also: gold color Knights Templar lapel pin, \$4.00. Part of each sale goes to the York Rite charities. Robert Haupt, PO Box 433, Farmington, NM 87499.

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 Rd, No. 214; Tucson; AZ 85705; (520) 888-7585

Wanted to buy: Masonic first day covers and cachets, and also buying cover collections. G. B Adkins; Rt. 1, Box 152A; Keyser; WV 26726; (304) 788-3783; e-mail gadkins@pennswoods.net

Wanted to buy for music in degree Work in Templar and Masonic bodies: English basson; B-flat, silver, "Herald trumpet." Sir Knight Stewart Long, (615) 794-5705 or e-mail slong_37069@yahoo.com

Customized Masonic coins, lapel pins, and other metal items for sale Represent Masonry with pride with custom imprinted fraternal gifts, reasonably priced and customized to your specifications. Sketch out your ideas, and I'll do the rest. Minimum quantities only. Also, new full-color Masonic business cards imprinted with name, title, address, phone number, and your choice of Masonic logo. Also offer custom brochures, post cards, stationary, address labels For more info call: 1-800-765-1728 or send SASE to Prank laser 409 Ashlar, Circle, Nashville, TN 37211; e-mail mason@enfintemctivewm.- website www.crifinterachme.com Please specify what type of items interest you. 3% of profit goes to KTEF.

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 40 years experience. A percentage of profits to I(TEF). Randy Mogren, 8 Gould St, Millbury, MA 01527, (508) 865-4816

For sale: mobile home, 1984, 14 x 65 feet, with LR pullout. Wanting 31K or to trade for one of equal value in Florida. Columbus, Ohio. (614) 487-7882

For sale: The Celestial Clock, a book about sacred geometry; comparative mythology, and 'end times' biblical prophecies looked at from a scientific point of view. GAOTU is the only true scientist, according to Dr. William A. Gaspar, writer and publisher. Price is \$20.00, plus \$4.00 S & H. Send \$24.00 check or MO to Adam & Eva Publishing, 5307 N. Prince Street, Clovis, NM 88101. % to KTEF. Allow 1-2 weeks for delivery.



**Left is
Brother George
Washington from a
painting that
depicts the hard-
ships of the winter
of 1777-1778.
(See the Baron
de Kalb story.)
Brother
Washington's
birthday is
February 22.**