



Knight Templar

VOLUME L

FEBRUARY 2004

NUMBER 2



BROTHER OMAR NELSON BRADLEY
His story starts on page 13.

Grand Master's Message for February 2004

February brings many pleasant and yet poignant memories. It is, of course, the month in which we remember those dear to us with Valentine's Day (another day of love).

We are so fortunate to have those ladies in our lives who have done so much for us; our wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, etc. Speaking for the Sir Knights, we do appreciate everything that you have done for us. Many of our ladies are members of the Social Order of the Beauceant, which has raised tens of thousands of dollars, annually, for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. Some states do not have the S.O.O.B. but do have ladies' auxiliaries, which also help their Commanderies and the Eye Foundation. Sir Knights, be sure that you recognize and thank your ladies. Some roses, candy, or whatever makes her happy would be good. She will probably wonder, what the devil you have been doing to cause you to take this action, but the net result should be good.

This February is in a "Leap Year," which reminds me of a dear aunt who was born on February 29. When she passed away, she had celebrated 21 birthdays. She was my mother's next older sister and was a true workaholic. She loved to fish and would catch fish no matter what it took to catch them. Happy Birthday, Aunt Lenora!

Another February memory was the tradition at our house of pruning our rose bushes on or around Valentine's Day. This was at a time when the bush was dormant and pruning would have the best effect on the bush as it came to life and began growing again in the spring. This was the time to get rid of the dead wood and to shape the bush so that it was healthy and pleasant to see. Perhaps this is another good analogy for our lives and our Commanderies?

Now is a great time for you to make your plans and reservations for the Easter Sunrise Service in Washington, D.C. Details are available on the Grand Encampment web site and in the November 2003 *Knights Templar* magazine. We hope to see you there to witness another inspiring spring season.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenneth B. Fischer". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Kenneth B. Fischer
Grand Master, KCT, GCT



Knight Templar

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

FEBRUARY: The 36th Annual Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation is in full swing, and there is still plenty of time to activate your fund-raising! General Chairman Goodwin presents many ideas for fund-raising if you have not come up with your own. See his message on page 5-6! Comments from KTEF recipients on page 8 will be an inspiration for your activities, so don't miss them either! Dr. and Sir Knight James N. Karnegis returns this month on page 9 to encourage Sir Knights with their membership drives. It's easy to get new members once a Sir Knight is sure of and enthusiastic about Templary's tenets! Don't miss Dr. and Sir Knight Tribe's wonderful biography of Brother Omar Nelson Bradley starting on page 13, and enjoy the conclusion of Sir Knight Bennett's story of Charles Willson Peale, famous portrait artist and patriot, in America's Revolutionary times, starting on page 21. There's much news, too, for your enjoyment!

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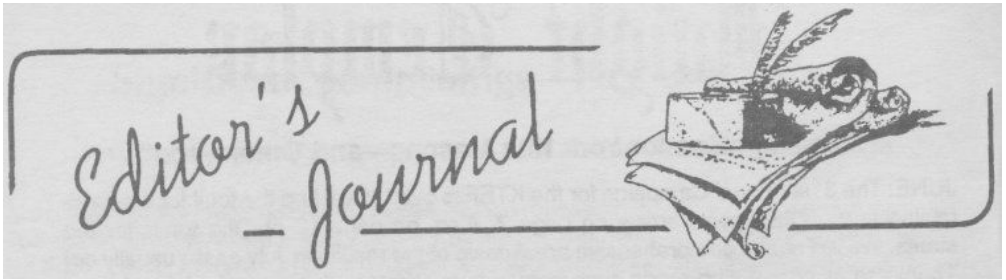
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When you order any of the items below, make check or money order payable to: the Grand Encampment, and send to: Grand Encampment, Knights Templar; 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 101; Chicago; IL 60630-2460.

Recently arrived: The Order of Malta is now available on DVD. This informative DVD is only \$15.00 plus \$3.50 for S & H (\$18.50). Send in your order today!

Place Mats & Napkins: The place mats have pictures of the Masonic Presidents of the USA, and the napkins have the Cross and Crown emblem. The cost of either one is \$15.00 per 250 in intervals of 250 (i.e. 250, 500, etc. - NO exceptions) plus S & H - UPS charges vary by location.

62nd Triennial Memorabilia A limited number of the badges from St. Louis are available for \$12.00 plus \$3.00 S & H (\$15.00). Also available are the black carrying cases that were given at registration - \$20.00 plus \$6.00 S & H (\$26.00). See above for ordering information.

Great Knights Templar Gifts: Available is the 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. As a set, the two books are \$25.00 plus \$4.00 S & H (\$29.00). Separately, each book is \$15.00 plus \$3.00 S & H (\$18.00).

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.

A Pilgrim's Path: Freemasonry and the Religious Right: This is John J. Robinson's last book, and it is available as a hardbound copy. The book is available for \$15.00 each, plus \$2.50 S & H. **Born in Blood** The exciting book by John J. Robinson is available at the price of \$17.00, including S & H. **Dungeon, Fire, and Sword:** This history of the Knights Templar by the late John J. Robinson is available for \$20.00 each, plus \$3.50 S&H.

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 is no limit on orders: \$1.50 each under 100 copies, plus S & H; \$1.00 each over 100 copies, plus S & H.

PINS: Malta pins and red or green widow's pins are \$5.00 each. You may order ANY quantity - even just one.

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



Message from the General Chairman The 36th Annual Voluntary Campaign

by Sir Knight David Dixon Goodwin, P.D.C. and G.C.G. of the Grand Encampment General Chairman of the Annual Voluntary Campaign

The 36th Annual Voluntary Campaign Continues...

Thank you, Sir Knights, for your speedy and enthusiastic response to the opening of the 36th Annual Voluntary Campaign of your Knights Templar Eye Foundation! I have just received the fourth week figures and am pleased to report that we are over \$25,000 ahead of last year at this time. I am also pleased to report that all of our Grand Commanderies have contributed during this first month.

As I mentioned last month and at the Department Conferences, one of the best types of money to keep our Foundation running is "OPM," other people's money. We are limited in the amount that we can receive from our members, but monies raised through outside fund-raising are limited only by our ideas and efforts.

Some Commanderies have sponsored a golf tournament in the spring with the proceeds going towards the Campaign. You can raise money by charging an entrance fee to play or by "selling holes" as advertising to local businesses. The prizes to be awarded may also be donated giving a greater donation to our charity. This idea can be modified to any sport. . . tennis or bowling anyone?

A Knights Templar Charity Ball has been successful for some Commanderies. Make it fancy, formal, and fun! Make it very special! Have a gourmet dinner followed by ballroom dancing. Invite friends, other Masons, and the public. People are always willing to pay for an elite and upscale event. You can contribute to the Campaign and have a great time, all with the same event.



Many Masonic Temples or centers routinely have public breakfasts or dinners to raise monies for their buildings. Why not organize one where the proceeds go to the Eye Foundation? Specialty dinners such as spaghetti, pancakes, etc., are always a hit. You already have an established group of patrons available to you. Why not give it a try?

You might also wish to try candy or fruit sales as a special fund-raising event. There are many companies whose sole purpose is to provide charitable fund-raisers for organizations like ours.

Some of our appendant orders might wish to donate to the Eye Foundation. For example, my York Rite College and Red Cross of Constantine Conclave both donate to various Masonic charities. You can't go wrong by asking.

Another idea is to involve our Masonic Youth Groups in our fundraisers. They provide a great source of young men and women whose youth, vitality, and interest can help to make any project a great success. Youth groups have a natural talent for bowl-a-thons, dance-a-thons,

swim-a-thons, car washes, and similar projects. Of course, split the fruits of the labor with them for their charities or projects. Not only will both organizations raise some funds, but also you will get to know and work with some of the finest youth our country has ever seen.

Another successful idea is to honor a leader in the community for his or her service. Have a public dinner and ceremony, and donate the proceeds to the Eye Foundation.

You might wish to try a direct appeal for donations to key businesses, foundations, organizations, or prominent community leaders. Tell them the good work we do, and invite them to assist.

There are as many good ideas as we have Sir Knights and many more. Don't be afraid to try new things. Remember, there is no such thing as a bad idea, only one that has not been fully developed. Give them all a chance.

You can always get a little larger contribution by taking up a collection at each Conclave, or having a pre-Conclave dinner, with the proceeds going to the Campaign.

As always, please feel free to contact the Eye Foundation office or any officer of the Grand Encampment for any assistance that you might require.

Please remember, through the generosity of our Sir Knights and friends, we provide about five million dollars of patient care per year, as well as \$600,000 for educational research grants. We need the Voluntary Campaign to be successful if we are to continue our service to prevent blindness.

May Almighty GOD bless you as you do HIS work through the Knights Templar Eye Foundation!

Courteously,
Dave

Sir Knight David Dixon Goodwin, GCT, Grand Captain General, P.D.C., and the General Chairman of the 36th Annual Voluntary Campaign for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, is a member of Malta Commandery No. 21, Endicott, New York, and The Empire State Commandery No. 83, Rochester, New York. He resides at 1509 Campus Drive, Vestal, NY 13850-4036

NEW CONTRIBUTORS TO KTEF CLUBS

Grand Master's Club

No. 4,229—in memory of
J. Paul Reynolds (VA)
by Mrs. Johan Reynolds
No. 4,230—Samuel Lamar Pearson (GA)
No. 4,231—Dr. Wallace D. Mays (GA)
No. 4,232—Dr. Wallace D. Mays (GA)
No. 4,233—Everett Kent Smith (NY)
No. 4,234—Glen G. Pitts (TN)
No. 4,235—John Ray Moore (GA)
No. 4,237—Forrest D. McKerley (NH)
No. 4,238—Arthur L. Jung, Jr. (LA)
No. 4,239—Richard V. Ashley, Jr. (PA)
No. 4,240—Harold J. Stahle, Jr. (PA)
No. 4,241—Jack A. Jones (GA)
No. 4,242—Larry Smith (GA)
No. 4,243—Norman Scott Clopper (PA)
No. 4,244—John A. Waag (FL)
No. 4,245—James A. Sinclair (TX)

No. 4,246—Robert J. Johnston (WA)
No. 4,247—William R. Hearter, Jr., M.D. (AZ)
No. 4,248—Arlene K. Scozzaro
No. 4,249—Howard C. Faust (PA)
No. 4,250—Rodger S. Fowler (FL)
No. 4,251—John Charles Johnson (PA)
No. 4,252—William H. Thornley, Jr.
M.E.P.G.M. (OH)
No. 4,253—John R. Jorgenson (IL)
No. 4,254—David Arthur Oliver (IL)
No. 4,255—Jose G. Villarreal, Jr. (IL)
No. 4,256—Daniel V. Hagen (GA)
No. 4,257—Randall Burnett (GA)
No. 4,258—Ronald Marcinski (GA)
No. 4,259—Storey A. Tate (GA)
No. 4,260—Henry L. Stonecypher (GA)
No. 4,261—D. W. Hendry, Jr. (GA)
No. 4,262—Robert Dowling (GA)
No. 4,263—Leonard F. Doering (WI)
No. 4,264—Kenneth D. Freese (WA)

- No. 4,265—Thomas J. Parker (GA)
- No. 4,266—Russell L. Mathuss (GA)
- No. 4,267—William Skumanich (PA)
- No. 4,268—Bruce P. Schrader (WV)
- No. 4,269—John D. Millichamp (MI)

Grand Commander's Club

- No. 101,897—Glen L. McDonald (TX)
- No. 101,898—Ronald K. Wray (NC)
- No. 101,899—Leland C. Warren (LA)
- No. 101,900—Steven V. Loges (NJ)
- No. 101,901—Emery J. DeWitt (KY)
- No. 101,902—Albert T. Thompson (PA)
- No. 101,903—Lynn E. Shields (PA)
- No. 101,904—Billy R. Morris (AR)

- No. 101,905—George B. Senft (SC)
- No. 101,906—Russell A. Koetke (WY)
- No. 101,907—Robert J. Johnston (WA)
- No. 101,908—Charles E. Stewart, Jr. (TX)
- No. 101,909—Gary W. Sheets (IL)
- No. 101,910—William T. Hawkins (VA)
- No. 101,911—Kenneth E. Erisman (PA)
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- No. 101,914—Haller W. Curran (WV)
- No. 101,915—Carroll M. Martin, Jr. (NM)
- No. 101,916—Edwin R. Carpenter, Jr. (VA)
- No. 101,917—Thomas S. Hutcherson (GA)
- No. 101,918—Nelson H. Thomas (GA)
- No. 101,919—Dr. James N. Karnegis (NE)
- No. 101,920—Gary Nordlinger (DC)

HOW TO JOIN THE KTEF GRAND COMMANDER'S AND GRAND MASTER'S CLUBS:

Any individual may send a check in the amount of \$100 or more specified for the purpose of beginning a Grand Commander's Club membership and made payable to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. This initial contribution of \$100 or more will begin your Grand Commander's Club membership. In addition, members of the

Grand Commander's Club pledge to make annual contributions of \$100 or more. Once contributions total \$1,000, the individual is enrolled in the Grand Master's Club. Membership is open to individuals only, and there is Commandery credit given for participation. Information is available from: Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.; 5097 N. Elston Avenue, Suite 100; Chicago; IL 60630-2460; (773) 205-3838.

New Contributors to the 33° Club

Larry Edward Ryerson (AZ), 33°
Vern H. Schneider (OH), 33°

David W. Parks (IN), 33°

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. 36th Annual Voluntary Campaign

Campaign report by Grand Commanderies for KTEF Officers and Trustees for the week ending January 9, 2004. The total amount contributed to date is \$134,798.83.

Alabama	\$983.00
Arizona	1,598.00
Arkansas.....	1,000.00
California.....	3,214.66
Colorado.....	3,205.00
Connecticut.....	725.00
Delaware.....	110.00
District of Columbia	1,214.00
Florida	4,228.00
Georgia	15,742.57
Idaho.....	315.00
Illinois.....	10,198.00

Indiana	361.00
Iowa	1,491.00
Kansas	995.00
Kentucky	1,154.00
Louisiana	1,720.00
Maine.....	170.00
Maryland	1,510.00
Mass./R.I.....	1,065.00
Michigan.....	1,268.00
Minnesota.....	500.00
Mississippi.....	310.00
Missouri.....	750.00
Montana	430.00
Nebraska	778.68
Nevada.....	340.00
New Hampshire.....	1,290.00
New Jersey.....	385.00
New Mexico	793.00
New York	3,551.00
North Carolina.....	2,901.00

North Dakota	320.00
Ohio.....	5,038.50
Oklahoma	260.00
Oregon	375.00
Pennsylvania.....	14,495.00
South Carolina	4,268.00
South Dakota	20,420.00
Tennessee	1,868.00
Texas	6,553.42
Utah.....	605.00

Vermont	483.00
Virginia.....	5,310.00
Washington.....	1,651.00
West Virginia.....	620.00
Wisconsin.....	6,486.00
Wyoming.....	130.00
Philippines.....	270.00
Alaska	50.00
Miscellaneous	1,300.00

***Thanks to the
Knights Templar
Eye Foundation!***

Words cannot express my thankfulness to your organization. Dr. Cohen did the procedure, and it is starting to show progress. I thought I would have to wait until I was 65 for Medicare because Medicaid would not cover it, nor would Eyes for the Needy.

When I was a young man I belonged to Nathan Hale DeMolay, Mizpah Lodge, Elmhurst, New York, and I will always remember the camaraderie and good works I experienced. Again, thank you so much!

*George H. Scarff
Clearwater, Florida*

Thank you so much for helping my son. He needed for his eyes to be operated on for years, but we had no insurance. For years he was teased at school because his eyes would wonder off when he was looking at you. He would come home upset but wouldn't tell me what had happened. I was afraid that he would end up with low self-esteem because of the teasing, but thank God your organization came through for Colton. I pray for God's blessings on you all.

*Crystal Ortego
Dequincy, Louisiana*

Thank you to your foundation for helping me with funds for my cataract surgery. My eye is healing well, and my vision is back to normal.

I want to thank you for your help and say that if anyone needs eye surgery, it will make a big difference for them to see properly again!

*Eleanor Pena
Roswell, New Mexico*

IN MEMORIAM



Charles E. Losey

Texas

Grand Commander—1993

Born: January 28, 1923

Died: October 25, 2003

Marvin Everett Schein

Idaho

Grand Commander—1989

Born: February 1, 1928

Died: November 5, 2003

Roy Alfred Wilson

Nevada

Grand Commander—1992

Born: February 24, 1931

Died: November 18, 2003

Francis Melvin White

New Hampshire

Grand Commander—1974

Born: January 10, 1908

Died: November 23, 2003

J. Robert Bourhill

New York

Grand Commander—1982

Born: December 5, 1928

Died: December 8, 2003

The "DNA Test" of Masonry and A Consideration of the Role of the Knights Templar

by James N. Karnegis M.D., Ph.D., KCT, GCT
R.E. Department Commander, North Central Department
Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the USA

We hear and read a lot about the DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) test these days. That is because this test is believed to reveal and identify the innermost protein structure of the cellular substance. DNA constitutes and defines the individually unique hereditary structural unit of cells, and it is from those cells that the organism is formed and developed. The question is then posed: Can we similarly consider a core definition of the great Fraternity of Masonry?

Here is an identity test for you to consider.

Fill in the blank in the following statement:

Masonry is _____

There are many possible answers, but is there one which provides the core identifier?

Masonry enfolds in its bosom many benefits, so it is not surprising that members offer various perceptions based upon their individual differences, backgrounds, and experiences. Discussions of this topic usually evoke multiple opinions that may be held with varying degrees of firmness or even stubbornness. It is often difficult to arrive at an understanding.

Many first think of Masonry as a "philanthropy" and cite the approximately two million dollars a day donated by Masons to charity. However, even a moment's thought tells us that "philanthropy" cannot be the essential element in Masonry. There are many worthwhile charities to which we can easily contribute, but we would not think of these as we do of Masonry. Masonry is unequivocally more than merely a fund-raising and a fund-dispensing organization.

Although there are those who may mistakenly or may deliberately mischaracterize it as such, certainly, and by definition, Masonry is not a religion, though it is inherently and constitutionally religious; nor is it simply a community, patriotic, social, or educational organization. Historically, the Fraternity of Freemasonry has made important contributions to many areas and to a wide range of human endeavors. Although it is easy to generally agree that the tree of Masonry gives forth many valuable fruits, the crucial question remains: What is its essential element; i.e., from where do its roots develop?

The fundamental definition of Masonry is that it is a Fraternity rooted in the traditional wisdom, that system of traditional teachings which is the basis for the highest development of mankind and which distinguishes us from the brute and blind aspects of nature. It is this unique capacity that affords each person the possibility of rising to his/her ultimate potential.

For the Christian Mason, his ultimate possibilities are vivified in his friend, teacher, and intercessor, his Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. The certainty of salvation is a gift to the Christian Mason expressed in the promise of Jesus. "In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." (John 14:2,3). The Knights Templar has the distinction of being the branch of Masonry specifically dedicated to the defense and support of the Christian religion. Templary, therefore, offers the wonderful opportunity to serve others and to experience and enjoy Masonry within a Christian context.

Simply stated, the Fraternity of Masonry speaks to the innate aspiration of the human heart. The Christian tenets of Templary personally and powerfully address these possibilities. **Every Christian Mason should be a Knight Templar!**

Sir Knight James N. Karnegis, M.D., Ph.D., KCT, GCT, Right Eminent Department Commander of the North Central Department, Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the USA, resides at 20975 Bonanza Boulevard, Elkhorn, NE 68022-1838.

Senior DeMolay Elected Sovereign Grand Commander, A. & A.S.R.,S.J.

When Ronald A. Seale joined Pelican Chapter in 1962 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, he began a DeMolay journey that continues even today, forty years later. What began as a love of DeMolay grew into a long and distinguished Masonic career. On October 7, 2003, his successful Masonic career reached new heights when he was elected Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite Supreme Council, 33^o for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

After joining Pelican Chapter, Seale quickly moved through the chairs to become Master Councilor of his Chapter. Upon reaching majority, Seale continued to serve DeMolay, becoming an adult volunteer. He was elected to the International Supreme Council



in 1990 and now serves as an Active Member. DeMolay has been a big part of his life. As an adult, he has served DeMolay for more than 30 years.

Raised as a Master Mason in 1969 in East Gate Lodge No. 452, Baton Rouge (Master in 1988), he now serves the Grand Lodge of Louisiana as a member of the Law and Jurisprudence Committee. A longtime member of the Scottish Rite in Baton Rouge, Seale was honored as a Knight Commander Court of Honor in 1977, Inspector General Honorary, 33^o in 1993, and Sovereign Grand Inspector in Louisiana in 1995.

A successful lawyer, Seale is active in his community. He is a member of the American, Louisiana, and Baton Rouge Bar Associations, and the International Association of Defense Counsel. In the past, he has served on the Board of Directors of the American Cancer Society and the Louisiana Sheltered Workshops. In addition, as a member of the First United Methodist Church of Baton Rouge, Seale has taught adults and youth in Sunday School, served as a Youth Coordinator, and was a delegate to the Louisiana Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church. Seale also holds a private pilot's license and is active in amateur radio.

Seale holds numerous DeMolay honors, including Chevalier, awarded for outstanding and marked DeMolay activity and labor; the Cross of Honor, awarded for three or more years of conspicuous meritorious service to a Chapter or jurisdiction, and exceptionally outstanding efforts on behalf of DeMolay; and the Legion of Honor, which is conferred on an unsuspecting Senior DeMolay for success in fraternal life and adult service to DeMolay.

Although Seale has risen to great heights within the Masonic community, he has never forgotten his roots - DeMolay.

Supreme Worthy President, S.O.O.B. Visits LaCrosse Assembly

Mrs. Mary Callaway, Worthy President, and members of LaCrosse Assembly No. 215, Social Order of the Beauceant, in Wisconsin were honored to have Mrs. Mary Harris, S.W.P. of the order, as their official visitor late 2003. Mrs. Harris, who resides in Maine, enjoyed the beautiful state of Wisconsin and especially the LaCrosse area. She was presented a "care" package of Wisconsin cheese and crackers.

Sir Knights from the area helped serve a luncheon and took care of the cleanup, and following the meeting, they served refreshments. The Assembly is very appreciative of the Sir Knights.

Other special guests included: Mrs. Clara McClure, Columbus, Ohio, P.S.W.P.; Mrs. Nancy Ipsen, Minneapolis, P.S.W.P.; Mrs. Judy Limas, Omaha, Nebraska, Supreme 1st Vice President; Mrs. Lorraine Smith, Worthy President of Minneapolis Assembly; and Mrs. Joan Kiper, Past President, Minneapolis Assembly.

Also in attendance were Sir Knights Burnell Roble, Paul Hersh, and Richard Reilly, all Past Grand Commanders of Wisconsin, and Sir Knight Jay Ipsen, Past Grand Commander of Minnesota.



Left picture, left to right: Clara McClure, Mary Callaway, Mary Harris, Nancy Ipsen, and Judy Limas. Picture Below: Mrs. Mary Harris, Supreme Worthy President, S.O.O.B., in the center with the LaCrosse Assembly members.

LaCrosse Assembly No. 215 of LaCrosse, Wisconsin is the only remaining Assembly in Wisconsin



Grand Recorder Neumann Presents Awards in Honolulu



While attending the York Rite Christmas party in Honolulu, Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment, Sir Knight Charles R. Neumann (at podium), was pleased to present a Companion of the Temple to Sylvia L. H. Ching (picture at left)

and a KCT to Bunny D. B. Wong (picture at right). Looking on in the picture above and acting as Master of Ceremonies for the event is A. Lee Skinner, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Hawaii.



Brother Omar Nelson Bradley: The G.I.'s Five-Star General

by Dr. Ivan M. Tribe, KYCH, 33°

When General Omar Bradley died in 1981, Alden Whitman, writing his obituary in the *New York Times* reflected that only seven men up to that time had ever attained either the rank of "General of the Army" or "General of the Armies." The *Times* listed the men as Henry H. Arnold, Omar Bradley, Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, George Marshall, John Pershing, and George Washington. What the newspaper did not mention was that all of these men, except Eisenhower, were Masons.

Omar Nelson Bradley was born on February 12, 1893, in the small village of Clark, Missouri. According to one story, his mother, Sarah Hubbard Bradley, named him Omar because no other Bradley in that area had that sobriquet and she wanted to avoid any confusion. His father, a schoolteacher, John S. Bradley, died when his son was thirteen. Growing up in Moberly, Missouri, the youth hunted, fished, studied, and applied to the U.S. Military Academy on the advice of his Sunday School teacher. The latter thought that West Point would be the best way for a "poor boy" to attain a first-class education. As a cadet, Bradley played both football and baseball, becoming especially known for his good throwing arm from the outfield. He graduated in 1915, ranking 44th in a class of 164. Another classmate, Dwight David Eisenhower, ranked 25th in the same group of graduates.



After commencement Bradley spent a tour of duty on the turbulent Mexican border where the Revolution had been going on since 1911. He was neither a part of the Pershing expedition that went in pursuit of Pancho Villa, nor did he get sent to France as part of the American Expeditionary Force. He did receive a temporary promotion to the rank of major. In December 1916 he was married to Mary Quayle with whom he had attended high school back in Moberly. In the postwar period he spent more than twenty years as a peacetime officer, alternating between teaching duties and taking advanced courses in military science. Bradley began these duties teaching military science and tactics at South Dakota State College.

In 1920 the young officer began four years of service at West Point as an instructor of mathematics. It was during those years that he petitioned West Point Lodge No. 877 in nearby Highland Falls, New York. Omar N. Bradley received his Entered Apprentice degree on October 18, 1923; his Fellowcraft degree on November 1; and his Master Mason degree on November 15, 1923. His rapid progress in the degrees at regular two week intervals suggests the type of efficiency that he would become known for as an infantry commander in the next great war. He remained a member of West Point Lodge for fifty-seven years. A few years later he took the Scottish Rite work in the Valley of Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, completing them in Army Consistory on April 11, 1929. He was twice suspended in the Scottish Rite, once for a few days in January 1937 and for a quarter century from the end of 1940 until August 1965. However, thereafter he remained in good standing for the rest of his life, eventually receiving the KCCH and 33^o.

After his Military Academy stint, Bradley went to Fort Benning, Georgia, for a year and then to Hawaii for three years where he divided his time between Schofield Barracks and Fort Shafter. Back in the states he spent a year at the Command and General Staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and then went back to Fort Benning to serve four years as an instructor at the Infantry School. Not long afterward, he returned to West Point for another round of teaching, this time in tactics. During this time Bradley was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1936.

In June 1938 Omar Bradley received a new assignment on the War Department General Staff. According to Alden Whitman, "by 1940 he was an obscure lieutenant colonel in civilian clothes who rode a bus to work in the old Munitions Building in Washington." The next year Bradley went to Fort Benning a third time, as a commandant of the Infantry School and as a brand new Brigadier General, the first member of the Class of 1915 to become a general. (Eisenhower would soon catch up with and surpass his classmate.) Soon after the declaration of war in December 1941, the new general was sent first to Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, and then in June 1942 to Camp Livingston. At the latter training station, he impressed both his superiors and subordinates with his physical endurance. It was said that he could do anything that those half his age could handle and then some. Obstacle courses; including swinging across ravines, streams and swamps; were all handled with prowess by the forty-nine-year-old Bradley.

In February 1943 General Bradley joined the North Africa campaign. Over the next two and one-half years, his military reputation would be made. After a few weeks as a field aide to General Eisenhower, Bradley became commander of the Second U.S. Army Corps. On May 7 his troops captured the Tunisian city of Bizerte, and three days later he received the surrender of General Krause and 25,000 badly beaten troops of the Africa Korps. As for Bradley, he was soon involved in plans for the Italian campaign and the invasion of Sicily. Prior to the conclusion of this phase of the war, General Marshall transferred

Bradley to England where he would command the First U.S. Army and prepare for the Normandy invasion.

From the time of the D-day invasion which began on June 6, 1944, until the surrender of the Germans the following May, Bradley again proved he had what it took. As subordinate only to Eisenhower in the chain of command (and Montgomery in theory at least for a time), he bore a heavy burden with quiet but efficient resolve. Although requiring a great deal of tough combat fighting, the Allied advance was sure and steady, slowed only temporarily by the German counteroffensive at the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944. The General conceded that he had "greatly underestimated the enemy's offensive capabilities," but added that Montgomery and Eisenhower had done the same. Like Eisenhower, Bradley also clashed with British Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery. At one point in the early weeks of 1945, the usually congenial Brother Bradley bluntly informed Eisenhower, "You must send me home, for if Montgomery goes in over me, I will have lost the confidence of my command." According to Alden Whitman, it took British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to pour "oil on the troubled waters" and smooth the ruffled feathers of wounded pride among the top commanders.

In March Bradley's troops began crossing the Rhine via the now famous "bridge at Remagen," and in the remaining weeks they took some 325,000 German prisoners. With combat coming to an end in May, the man who had earned the nickname "G.I.'s General," because of his concern for

his infantrymen and the respect they conferred upon him, returned to Washington and became head of the Veterans Administration, a post he held until 1947. Meanwhile numerous honors began coming his way including honorary doctorates from several American universities and military decorations from many of the World War II Allies. In 1948 he became Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army and in 1949 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In 1950 Omar Nelson Bradley was promoted to General of the Army, thus becoming one of the very few persons to attain the fifth star. In 1951 his widely admired memoirs, ***Bradley: A Soldier's Story***, came off the presses. Reviewers generally praised the volume. According to John P. Marquand, some passages possessed "a stark, grave beauty that is close to being literary" and that it "is a book to be read and reread, and one to be kept indefinitely." He retired early in 1954, but since five-star generals "are always available for recall to active duty," he never fully retired in that sense.

No longer actively engaged in day-to-day military activity, Brother Bradley joined the Bulova Watch Company, initially as head of the Research and Development Laboratories and later as Chairman of the Board. He also served on the Board of Directors for Food Fair Stores and for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc. In December 1965 Mary Quayle Bradley, the General's wife of forty-nine years, passed away. The couple had a grown daughter Elibeth. Later, he married Esther "Kitty" Buhier, who survived him.

In 1974 the Valley of Cincinnati named their fall class after the general,

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Recruiting Christian Masons for Templary

This article was taken from The Building and Sustaining Templar Member Booklet that was published by the Committee on Membership of the Grand Encampment in May 2002.

In order to be successful in recruiting Christian Masons to become Knights Templar, we must be completely "SOLD" on Chivalric Masonry ourselves. Only then will we be able to generate the proper amount of enthusiasm for our cause. Everyone who takes part in a membership campaign should know much about the organization he belongs to. Most certainly our own Sir Knights should know what Templary is all about! We must learn everything we can about our great organization and its "product." How can we recruit for Templary if we are not well enough informed to answer basic questions about our great order? Too many recruiters forget the old rule: "Know your product!"

We may not think of obtaining a petition for membership in terms of "selling," but that is exactly what it amounts to. It may be true that we are not in commercial business, and we are not out to make a profit - but the knack of "selling Templary" is based upon the same art of persuasion that governs everything else in the business world.

"Selling" Templary is still the art of convincing the other fellow that we have something he needs. We may not have a "sales department," but each one of the Sir Knights in the Grand Encampment should consider himself to be a part of the sales force. We should be able to persuade every Christian Mason that we are on the right track and that he belongs with us. Before we start on our selling job, each of us should be able to answer the question: "What does Templary stand for?"

Let us answer this question with all the enthusiasm we possess. Templar Masonry stands for the highest ideals of Christianity. It represents the best and noblest in humanity. It encourages right thinking and right living. It reveals Christianity in action. The world needs Templary because it is a positive spiritual force for good.

Let us answer this question by telling them the story of our allegiance to protect and defend the Christian faith. Let us explain to them our commitment to commemorate the birth, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of the Great Captain of our Salvation. Let us tell them of our witness in everyday life for the upright and moral things in the community in which we live.

Let us tell them about our symbolic ancestors - the brave Crusaders of the Middle Ages when Knighthood was in flower - as well as our modern, peaceful devotion to the same noble principles for which they fought. Let us tell them of our public parades where we proudly march as a Mighty Host in step with the stirring battle song of "Onward Christian Soldiers." Let us tell them of our church observances on Easter, Ascension Day, and Christmas Day, and our staunch support of civic decency and of patriotic activities.

Let us assure each Christian Mason of how much his enlistment under the banner of Templary will mean in stimulating the good impulses and the forces of righteousness in which he himself believes. Let us tell him how much he needs us! Let us convince him by our enthusiasm for our cause and the sincerity of our appeal that we are most serious when we tell him we want him to come with us - now!

No Mason can fully appreciate the depth of the work of Masonry until he has participated in the work of the Orders of Knighthood! No seeker of truth will ever be able to experience anything more impressive and inspiring than the Order of the Temple. Every Christian Mason owes it to himself to put the "Cap Stone" over his York Rite Masonry.

Ten Reasons Why You Should be a Knight Templar

1. The Commandery offers you a grand opportunity to improve in every walk of life through the study and work in the progressively expanding light of pure Freemasonry.
2. It is the mightiest non-theological Christian organization in the world. It stands for the noblest principles in individual life and the highest standards of good government.
3. It is founded on and draws its inspiration from the Christian Religion and the faithful practice of Christian Virtues.
4. As a vigorous Christian command, we wage war unceasingly in the defense of innocent maidens, destitute widows, helpless orphans, and the Christian Religion.
5. It teaches and assists you to "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."
6. Its work presents an advanced and liberal education to all mankind designed to bring forth their finest character and works to be shared without limit with one another.
7. It gives you the richest of fraternal fellowship, peaceful freedom of mind, and a deep understanding of character enabling you to live in harmony with God and with benefit to your Country.
8. It bases all its teachings upon the fundamental truth, thereby adding greatly to your understanding of the symbolic significance of the first three degrees of Freemasonry.
9. In mastering the exalted lessons of Knights Templar, you learn by taking a full, active part in the beautiful work of each Order of Knighthood. Templary has no special class for the portrayal of its truths.
10. Templary extends to you the privilege of sharing its priceless heritage from the past as Defenders of the Faith and ennobles your life through participation with the Sir Knights in the work of Freemasonry's greatest Order.

The article on pages 16 and 17 was submitted by Sir Knight Charles A. Games; H.P.D.C., P.G.C. of Pennsylvania, and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations. He is a member of Duquesne Commandery No. 72, Penn Hills, Pennsylvania. Write: Charles A. Games, 1700 Jamestown Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15235-4944 or e-mail: charles.games@verizon.net



Left to right: generals Bernard Montgomery, Dwight Eisenhower, and Omar Bradley.

and he planned to attend, but a last minute illness prevented it. He did, however, send them a message outlining his views on Masonry, part of which is quoted herein:

"I have served as a Mason since 1923, when I first joined the lodge at West Point, and I have always tried to live by the tenets for which Freemasonry stands.

The goals of Freemasonry are to be diligently sought by men of good faith but can be achieved only by those who enjoy the privileges of freedom... The fraternity of Freemasonry is aware that a democracy such as ours cannot be defeated. It can lose only through default... Our Nation has not failed us. We shall not fail our Nation."

A few months later representatives of the Supreme Council and the Valley of Cincinnati presented General Bradley with the Killian H. Van Rensselaer Gold Medal. In 1977 the octogenarian general settled at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas. One of his last

official duties was to attend the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan in January 1981. By this time the old general was confined to a wheelchair, a condition credited to an injury dating back to his football days at West Point. Back in Texas he celebrated his 88th birthday and a few weeks later went to New York in April to attend a dinner and meeting of the Association of the United States Army, where he suffered a fatal cardiac arrest and died on April 8, 1981. Thus passed one of the most revered Masons and military leaders in the annals of the American Republic, a credit to his country and to his fraternity and an inspiration to those who can rise from modest circumstances to achieve greatness.

*Note: The best account of Bradley's life is his own *Bradley: A Soldier's Story* (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1951). However, for purposes of this sketch, I found his entry in *Current Biography* (1943) and the*



Left to right: generals Courtney Hodges, Omar Bradley, and George Patton.

lengthy obituary by Alden Whitman, "Gen. Omar N. Bradley Dead at 88; Last of Army's Five-Star Generals," New York Times, April 9, 1981, PP. 1, D21, most useful. For his Masonic record I am indebted to V W. Thomas M. Savini, Director of the Chancellor Robert R. Livingston Masonic Library of the Grand Lodge of New York, for the Scottish Rite I am indebted to Brother John Boettjer of The Scottish Rite Journal, and for the

quote to Brother Jack deVise in his excellent new book, A Magnificent Heritage (2003), pp. 404-406.

Sir Knight Ivan M. Tribe, KYCH, 33°, a professor of history at the University of Rio Grande, Rio Grande, Ohio, is a Past Commander of Athens Commandery No. 15, Athens, Ohio. He resides at 111 East High Street, McArthur, OH 45651

Knights Templar Afghan To Benefit The KTEF

The afghan is a tapestry throw made of 100% cotton with 360 picks per square inch. It has 2 American flags, one from 1776 and one from the present day. It, also, has our national bird, the bald eagle, and nine battle shields for the nine knights of Malta, who founded the Christian Crusaders and led to the Knights Templar period. The shields are from an original design that was taken from historical artwork of the Grand Lodge of England. There is a poem, "A Knight Templar," and four pictures from the past to present of knighthood. On the bottom are five Sir Knights, early to present with the far right showing a Knighting. These make great gifts, or buy one for yourself or to hang on a Commandery wall!

To order send check or money order for \$49.00 to: Stanley C. Buz, PO Box 702, Whitehall, PA 18052. \$5.00 from each afghan will go to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.



Summer Uniform Sale Aids Knights Templar Eye Foundation

Milford Commandery No. 11, Milford, Massachusetts, is offering a complete summer uniform and accessories (no pants or shoes) for \$135.00. (G.C. and P.G.C. add \$35.00 for gold decoration on cap visor.) The uniform includes white military style cap with insignia, short sleeve shirt, shoulder rank insignia, collar insignia, metal ribbon bar, name plate, plain black tie, tie clasp with cross and crown, and shipping and handling. Send us your cap size, shirt size, rank, Commandery name and number, choice of engraving on the tie clasp (plain/Knight Templary our state/Commandery name and number) to the address below. For further information request an order form for your state (include a stamped, self-addressed envelope) or e-mail: ccwinterhalter@aol.com Make checks payable to: Milford Commandery No. 11. Mail to: Milford Commandery No. 1, C/O Robert P. Winterhalter, P.O. Box 321, Ashland, MA 01721-0321. All profits go to the Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

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



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 ladies.

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.

Part II - Patriot Portrait

Artist: Charles Willson Peale

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

Charles liquidated his final debt in Annapolis in the early summer of 1775. It was during his first months in Philadelphia that Peale was present several times in old Williamsburg, Virginia Lodge (now Williamsburg No. 6). His presence is reflected in those ancient minutes, as a brother Freemason. Those are the only known official record of Peale's Masonic status, and his attendance was for the purpose of borrowing a portrait of Peyton Randolph, in order to copy it. Brother Randolph was then the Provincial Grand Master.

It is generally accepted that Charles Willson Peale was a member of old Williamsburg Lodge. Sufficient records have not survived to document detailed history of his membership. Inasmuch as the Grand Lodge of Virginia was not constituted until 1778, Peale's Masonic affiliation occurred under the sovereignty of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, adding another obstacle to preserving complete lodge records in those transition years.

Peale established residence in Philadelphia that winter but did not move the family there until mid-June 1776. He purchased a home on Arch Street to accommodate his large household. The Peale home was near the State House in Philadelphia, where the artist was present when the Declaration of Independence was read on July 8, 1776. A spirit of patriotism engulfed all of Philadelphia, and volunteers flocked to the local militia. One of those volunteers was Charles Peale.

He enlisted as a private in a volunteer militia company called the "Philadelphia Associators" on August 9, 1776. The tall, slim artist never projected an image of a

robust, physical type. Moderately handsome, he had a rather frail appearance, and his tall stature gave him a slightly gaunt look. He was totally ignorant of military customs, as were virtually all militiamen. Peale overcame his lack of military background and physical appearance with tremendous dedication

"It is generally accepted that Charles Willson Peale was a member of old Williamsburg Lodge. Sufficient records have not survived to document detailed history of his membership. Inasmuch as the Grand Lodge of Virginia was not constituted until 1778, Peale's Masonic affiliation occurred under the sovereignty of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, adding another obstacle to preserving complete lodge records in those transition years."

and untiring effort directed to improving his role with the Associators. His popularity with his comrades and dedication to colonial freedom proved sufficient to gain him promotion to the rank of first lieutenant by November 1776.

The winter of 1776-1777 was a grim experience for Washington's colonial army. Washington's army of 20,000 had dwindled to less than 8,000 after the unsuccessful attempt to save New York City. As the colonial army retreated into New Jersey, General Charles Cornwallis, with an army of 10,000 British regulars and Hessian mercenaries, pursued. Many of Washington's regulars were due for release at the end of December, when their enlistment expired.

Panic gripped Philadelphia when Washington warned that the British would surely attack the city. Many families fled Philadelphia, including the Peales. Charles had procured a house 12 miles north of the city and made an effort to secure a safe haven for the families of the 81 men in his

command. He then joined a company of some 1,000 Philadelphia militia ordered to join General Washington at Trenton, New Jersey.

When the colonial army arrived at Trenton, they were reinforced by a Pennsylvania militia force of 2,000 men under Colonel John Cadwalader. The colonial strength stood at no more than 6,000 men. It was late in December 1777, and Charles Willson Peale was one of the colonials at Trenton.

General Washington elected to cross the Delaware River and take up position directly across from Trenton, New Jersey. The British army was ordered into winter quarters on December 14, 1777, satisfied there would be no further fighting until spring. Washington had a mere 1,600 regulars, with the balance of his army consisting of untrained militia. Three Hessian regiments had quartered at Trenton for the winter.

Washington opted to cross the Delaware River in the very early morning hours of December 26, 1776, leading a surprise attack on the British. It was a total victory for the colonials. They killed 22 Hessians, wounded another 92, and bagged 948 prisoners. Washington decided to march 12 miles to the town of Princeton and capture British supplies stored there. When Washington attacked Cornwallis' British force at Princeton, Peale had his first and only combat experience during the war. He was part of the Pennsylvania militia who held the left side of the line after a British counterattack broke through and routed the colonial regulars. It was a brief battle, consuming only 15 minutes, but it was a glorious moment for the Philadelphia Associators. Peale was present with his company on October 4, 1777, at the battle of Germantown, north of Philadelphia. However, his company was not in line.

In December 1777, Washington and his army went into winter quarters at Valley

Forge, Pennsylvania, just west of Norristown. It was a historically bitter winter of suffering for the patriot army, and Peale endured some of it in an unofficial capacity. He visited the encampment frequently. He painted many miniature portraits of distinguished officers and made moccasins for bare-footed soldiers from tanned leather he was able to procure. During the winter he occasionally dined with Washington and with the Marquis de Lafayette. It was during this period that Peale decided to record as much of the Revolutionary story on canvas as possible. His efforts provided an invaluable pictorial record of those legendary heroes, a great contribution to our nation's history.

Rachel gave birth to another son on February 22, 1777. The child born on Washington's birthday was christened Rembrandt, continuing proof of Peale's admiration for the old master painters. The war moved away from the Philadelphia area, and the British evacuated Philadelphia in June 1777 much to the consternation of thousands of loyalists who lived in the city. When the British marched away, some 3,000 Tory families walked behind them. They feared reprisals from the returning colonials.

When Peale reoccupied his home in Philadelphia during the summer of 1778, he immediately became involved with the formation of a provisional government in the city. As a commissioner, he was assigned the odorous task of seizing homes and personal property of Philadelphia Tory families and preparing them for public auction. Peale was obliged in many instances to determine whether or not the owner was an active loyalist. He hated the duty but could not avoid it.

In the fall of 1779, he was a reluctant candidate for the Pennsylvania Assembly on the Independent Constitutional ticket. Although elected by a large majority, Peale was distressed

that many of his former patrons and supporters were now devout enemies. They had provided the market for his artistic work. He must now look to the proletariat as a market for his portraits.

Peale also owned several slaves, which were becoming something of a political embarrassment in Pennsylvania at the dawn of the 19th century. He planned to free them "as soon as they were able to fend for themselves," but mere ownership was negative political baggage. Politics demanded an inordinate amount of his time, and he longed to be released from public service. He was defeated in the next election, in 1780, a welcome release from an unwanted role.

His many war-time artistic works earned him extensive public acceptance in the immediate post-war years, and he enjoyed a continuation of portrait commissions. It was an unexpected windfall. The success fueled his dream to complete his gallery of Revolutionary War heroes in a suitable display forum.

Peale purchased a large brick home at Third and Lombard streets in Philadelphia in 1780 and moved his household into the impressive dwelling. A large mortgage went along with the new home. When he decided to launch the gallery project and construct a major addition to his home, Peale was obliged to borrow money to begin the project. The pace of completion was contingent on his ability to raise funds to pay construction costs for the "Gallery of Great Men." To raise immediate funding, he put many of his miniature portraits on the market for half price. Employing every means at his command to raise money, the gallery was completed by the fall of 1782.

When the official peace treaty with England was signed in 1783, the Pennsylvania General Assembly decreed a mammoth freedom celebration in Philadelphia, the state capital. Peale was

commissioned to construct a wooden arch over Market Street in Philadelphia and provide the necessary paintings and decoration to project the theme of the celebration. The arch was to be decorated with 13 original paintings, plus ancillary painted decorations with all responsibility delegated to Charles Peale. He built the arch and finished the paintings, complete with illumination and fireworks, in time for the celebration on January 22, 1784.

When the fireworks display was commenced, opening the freedom celebration, a rocket was detonated near the display storage. The rocket ignited the entire store of fireworks simultaneously, and the fire engulfed the wooden arch. Peale was working on a roof near the arch, and his clothes were ignited by the flames. He fell to the ground, breaking several ribs and suffering an assortment of abrasions and minor burns. The wooden arch was salvaged, but the paintings were destroyed. One spectator was killed by falling debris.

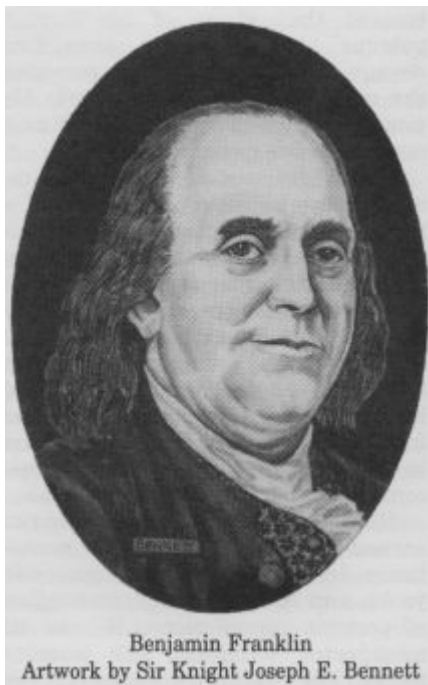
The celebration was rescheduled, and Peale recovered enough to continue his day-to-day activities almost immediately. However, he received no fee for reproducing the paintings and refurbishing the display. Always short of money, the fire was a serious drain on his strained finances. Happily, three commissions for George Washington portraits, immediately after the fire, provided an infusion of badly-needed cash. The Gallery of Great Men was not continuing to attract the huge crowds that Peale had hoped for. He decided to add theater seating and create a panoramic display to provide a new feature for the gallery project. It meant more building, great effort, and considerable expense to build an illuminated panoramic scene. Peale designed animated scenes for the production, which included constantly changing color. It depicted a dawn-to-dusk panorama, with thunder and lightning

effects and changing seasons. It was a two-hour show that Peale dubbed "moving pictures." It was a pioneering effort and very impressive. He made continuous improvements to the production and added background music to his other sound effects. It was a sensational draw for some time and a great financial windfall.

Gradually, the patrons began to demand a changing format, and the escalating cost of production became extremely burdensome. Peale eventually sold the project in 1790.

In concert with the panoramic theater operation, Peale continued to expand his gallery display to include natural history artifacts. He had been commissioned to make detailed drawings of mastodon bones excavated in Kentucky in 1783. The bones were displayed in Peale's gallery and proved to be a great public draw. He began to assemble a growing collection of natural history items. On July 18, 1786, Peale formally opened his natural history collection and named it "The Pennsylvania Packet." That became his most ambitious project, and it eventually became known as Peale's Museum. The natural history collection enjoyed vast public support, and none was greater than that from Peale's good friend, Benjamin Franklin. Even President Thomas Jefferson got into the act, when he directed the specimens collected by Lewis and Clark on their 1803-1804 expedition be turned over to Peale.

The expansion of Peale's several displays under the same roof required constant building additions. That, of course, translated into a continuous demand for capital. Expansion became more ambitious when Peale added a live-animal display on the grounds of his combination residence and museum. Peale conceived and developed a taxidermy process, hitherto unknown, to mount and display animals, birds, and reptiles. It was highly successful, but it



involved handling dangerous chemicals (arsenic and bichloride of mercury). Peale ignored the danger involved and forged ahead, mounting a magnificent collection of native specimens. His son, Raphaele, was drafted to assist in the taxidermy operations. The creative genius of Charles Willson Peale was without parameters. He saw a solution to every problem.

Naturally, during the years of the 1780s, Peale continued to accept portrait commissions and traveled frequently. He drafted his grown sons to help in the Peale Museum whenever he was otherwise occupied. In the midst of Peale's hectic agenda, family tragedy struck the household. Rachel developed tubercle and died in April 1790. That same year his infant daughter Rosalba; Peale's own mother; and the old nanny, Peggy Durgan, died. Four losses in such a short time was a devastating blow to Charles

Peale and a calamity for the close-knit family circle.

A household with an industrious and organized wife was an essential element in Peale's life. Several months after his beloved Rachel's demise, he was considering matrimony. His bridal prospect had been a museum visitor from New York City. She was a 25-year-old singer, a plump, matronly lady of Dutch ancestry, named Elizabeth de Peyster. Peale was 50 years old, but the age difference did not deter him. After a discreet courtship, they married in May 1791. Elizabeth blended perfectly into the Peale household. She was an ideal stepmother, happy and efficient. Equally important, she ran the household like a genial Napoleon. Peale was tranquil and happy.

In 1794 Peale announced he would no longer accept portrait commissions; deferring to his sons, Raphaelle and Rembrandt, both accomplished artists. His museum operation was bursting at the seams, and he needed larger quarters. The problem was resolved by the American Philosophical Society. They offered to house Peale's entire operation in the newly-constructed Philosophical Hall (today's Independence Hall) near the State House in Philadelphia. The most pleasing aspect of the offer was that it was rent-free. The Peale Museum, including live animals, was moved to the new location.

Late in 1794 Elizabeth gave Charles their first son. Peale chose the name "Charles Linnaeus" in honor of a noted scientist. It marked Peale's shift of interest from art to science. The next year another son was born to Elizabeth, and they named him Benjamin Franklin Peale, after the most famous member of the Philosophical Society. Franklin had died in 1790.

Peale's son Titian died of yellow fever in 1798. He was the choice to succeed his father as the director of the Peale Museum. Even at the tender age of 18, Titian had

great promise as an administrator. However, there were other sons to help.

In 1801 Peale departed to investigate a discovery of large fossil bones on a New York farm, near the Hudson Valley town of Newburgh. The discovery had been reported by the owner, John Masten. Although Peale was then 60 years old, he enthusiastically hurried to the site. It was the largest discovery of mastodon bones to date. Peale was convinced that he would be able to reconstruct a complete skeleton. During the excavation he became convinced the adjoining area contained even more fossils. He struck a deal with Mr. Masten to continue digging, offering \$200 for all bones that had been uncovered and an additional \$100 for anything he would excavate. He packed and shipped to Philadelphia everything he had collected.

The news caused a great stir in Philadelphia when it was announced. Peale lacked funds to continue the excavation, but he was confident he would discover more than enough bones to assemble a complete skeleton. Great crowds poured into the Peale Museum to view the first skeletal remains of a prehistoric mastodon.

Obtaining a loan from the Philosophical Society, Peale returned to the New York excavation. A swamp had to be drained on the site, and the resourceful inventor built a machine to accomplish the task. It was a sterling success. The five-month project ended with nearly enough bones for two complete mastodon skeletons plus a collection of other fossilized artifacts. The formal opening of the complete collection with an assembled skeleton was in late December 1801. Vice President Aaron Burr was among the first visitors. Peale's great historic accomplishment earned him a niche in the paleontology hall of fame.

Peale had been grooming his 17-year-old son Rubens to become the

future manager of the museum. Continuous expansion of the collection had overwhelmed their quarters at Philosophical Hall, and it was difficult to accommodate the large flow of visitors. Peale petitioned President Jefferson's assistance in 1802.

Jefferson was a natural history enthusiast, but he was unable to offer help at that time. Peale turned to the Pennsylvania State Legislature for help, requesting free space in the State House at Philadelphia. In March 1802 they granted the Peale Museum use of the entire fourth floor - at a modest rental fee.

Betsy (Elizabeth) died in February 1804. Their 13-year marriage had produced four surviving children; Charles Linnaeus, Benjamin Franklin, Titian Ramsay II, and Elizabeth. Peale was once again a widower with a house full of youngsters. In spite of the upheaval in the household, Peale began painting portraits again. With a renewed interest in art, he also became involved in the founding of the Pennsylvania Academy in Art. It was launched in 1805 with Peale serving as director.

As the months passed, Peale found he could not function without a well-regulated household. He found a third wife working on the museum staff. She was Hannah Moore, a middle-aged Quaker lady. They were married in August 1805. Serene and pleasant, Hannah made an excellent mistress for the Peale household and an ideal stepmother for the children. President Jefferson remarked wryly at the news of the marriage, "This is his third ticket in the lottery of marriage." By the end of 1805, Rubens had taken over much of the day-to-day management of the Peale Museum.

Peale's fertile imagination had produced countless inventions over the years, many of which were patented. The long list of those included a design for an arched wooden bridge and a fireplace with a damper and sliding

shutters, allowing it to be operated like a stove. In 1803 he had registered a device to duplicate signatures simultaneously. It was a workable improvement of a similar apparatus conceived by his English friend, John Isaac Hawks. The device contained several pens moving in concert with the writer's hand, precisely duplicating his movement. Peale called it a "polygraph." There was also a portable steam bath he touted as a valuable health aid, particularly effective as a treatment for yellow fever and other infections. Peale started to experiment with false dentures when he began to lose some of his own teeth while still in his thirties. He also ground optical lens successfully, after he noted some sight deterioration in his eyesight.

Peale believed he could live for 200 years, as long as he followed his own prescribed diet of sensible, wholesome food, avoided alcohol and tobacco, and exercised in moderation. Of course, it was necessary to escape a number of contagious maladies which had taken so many of his immediate family.

In 1810 Peale announced he was retiring to his farm and devoting his time to cultivating the land. He called the farm "Belfield," and it became his next major project. Peale was 69 years old. He developed a number of gadgets to assist in work common to farm life. Among his creations were a device to peel apples, an improved cart to haul milk to market, and a more efficient windmill design. He also wrestled with several cash crops to provide income. The most productive crop proved to be currants, in high demand for the manufacture of wine. Although a devout teetotaler, Peale grew and marketed the fruit. He also developed an intense interest in botany.

When he undertook the creation of a large, landscaped garden and floral display, he also devised an efficient drainage system. The impressive botanical exhibition soon became a

popular public attraction. By 1816 Peale had begun to paint many landscapes. He was also keenly interested in a new technique his son Raphaelle had studied in Paris. It was known as the "encaustic technique," a process whereby hot wax was fused with paint to create an iridescent quality to dried color. Raphaelle tutored his father in the technique until he had mastered it. As usual, Peale ran short of funds at Belfield, with his endless experiments and improvements. He had invested in a cotton manufacturing venture for his sons, Linneaus and Franklin. It failed due to their inability to meet competitive pricing. In addition, the museum was in serious difficulty as a result of a substantial increase in rent. Rubens, by 1816, had full management of the museum. Peale first attempted to interest the city of New York in having the museum relocated there. With an abundance of cultural institutions already operating there, New York was not interested in underwriting the Peale proposal.

While in New York from November 1818 through February 1819, Peale received a number of portrait commissions. He was still the most renowned portrait artist in the East. His portraits included President James Monroe, Henry Clay, and Andrew Jackson. Back in Philadelphia the banking panic of 1819 had a profound negative effect on the museum. Earnings were reduced dramatically as visitor attendance declined.

In 1821 a yellow fever epidemic swept Philadelphia. One of the fatalities was Hannah Peale. For the third time in his life, Charles was a widower. He was now 80 years old and in spite of the fact he expected to live to 200 years, he made some provisions to protect his children's inheritance assets. He incorporated Peale's Museum with himself as the only stockholder. He appointed five trustees to assure that his children's interest in the museum would be

protected after his demise. He also painted a full-length portrait of himself, at the request of the new trustees. It was titled "The Artist In His Museum." It remains Peale's most celebrated work.

The Marquis de Lafayette visited Philadelphia in 1824 and was given a lavish hero's welcome. Spying Peale in the throng waiting to greet him, Lafayette ran to his old comrade of Valley Forge and embraced him affectionately. He insisted Peale remain at his side during the events which followed.



Raphaelle died at age 51 in 1825. Today, years after his death, he is acclaimed as a brilliant still-life artist. During his lifetime, Raphaelle lived in the shadow of his illustrious father and turned to alcohol in his depression. Complications from that dependency were the primary cause of his premature demise. However, there was conjecture that he may have suffered to some degree from the long-term

effect of the chemicals used in Peale's taxidermy process. He had assisted his father in that endeavor. In spite of the great affection Peale displayed for all of his children, he and Raphaele had never been close.

Peale had started to write his autobiography in his early eighties. Unfortunately, he had disposed of many letters and papers relating to his earlier life and had to depend on his memory of events from many years past. He had been an active writer his entire life, but in the retention of private documents, he neglected to preserve a valuable segment of history.

In 1826 Peale had finally perfected his denture design to his own satisfaction. He introduced the use of porcelain to his design, achieving a pleasing appearance, along with a satisfactory fit. He was so pleased that he announced his intention to market dentures. His family was aghast at the embarrassing plan. It was undignified for a man of Peale's stature to be selling false teeth. Peale brushed the objections aside and began advertising dentures for \$150 per set, a substantial investment in those days.

Still convinced he would live to be 200 years of age, Peale determined he must find another wife. At age 86, he was confident he had many years of life ahead. A friend recommended he become acquainted with a prospect in New York City. She was Mary Stansbury, a teacher in a school for the deaf. Peale regarded it a serendipitous choice. He was hard of hearing and perhaps Miss Stansbury could help him. Peale found the lady and presented his proposal. He added that he would teach her to make false teeth. Unfortunately, she declined Peale's proposal of marriage, in spite of his offer to teach her the mysteries of denture-making. Nevertheless, the fertile mind of Charles Willson Peale had contributed enough to the dental profession for him to become one of their revered pioneers.

Returning from his trip to New York, Peale took passage on a coastal packet, scheduled to dock at Philadelphia. The vessel ran aground a mile short of its destination, making it necessary for the passengers to disembark and carry their own luggage the remaining mile to the dock. Peale carried a heavy trunk, along with other baggage, the entire distance. He was totally exhausted by the exertion and began to suffer angina pains by the time he reached the dock.

Peale was confined to his bed immediately, as his heart condition became critical. He declined steadily, expiring at home on February 22, 1827. He was 86 years of age. His funeral cortege was a lengthy one, numbering scores of distinguished friends. They were an eclectic throng with artists, Revolutionary War veterans, political figures, and aristocratic gentry. Among that respectful and grieving gathering were a legion of ordinary citizens who loved Charles Peale for his kind and generous personality plus his great contribution to the country and city. St. Peter's was overflowing during the obsequies, ending with the interment in the adjoining church graveyard.

The tireless, indefatigable genius who was Charles Willson Peale was gone. His legacy has been an unforgettable gift to the citizens of Philadelphia, Virginia, and Maryland. Not the least of his legacy was a pictorial record of many heroes involved with the birth of our American nation. His incredible ability to create in any field of endeavor has been criticized by a handful of naysayers who suggested he would have been wise to confine himself strictly to painting. Peale shrugged it off with the observation that he had "strayed in many ways," adding that it brought him pleasure. When the bell tolls for each hero of the American Revolution, a clarion peal will certainly resonate for Brother Charles Willson Peale, a certifiable genius and a premier Freemason.

THE END

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- The Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. VII Archives of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. & A.M.*
- Archives of the Masonic Library and Museum of Pennsylvania, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
- 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 734 Providence Avenue, Middleton, ID 83644

Florida Sir Knights and Ladies Set Sail for Charity!

Warm weather and balmy seas met 40 Florida Sir Knights and their ladies when they boarded Carnival Cruise Lines' ship *Fascination* on a 4-day western Caribbean cruise out of the Port of Miami. While fraternal fun and fellowship was foremost on their minds, the cruise, arranged by Sir Knight Gordon Anderson, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Florida, netted \$1,400 for our York Rite charities. "We not only raised funds for our charities," said Sir Knight Anderson, "we had a great time doing it!" Below is the group picture.





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.

For sale: lapel pins. The 64th Triennial Conclave Committee is offering a lapel pin (2 knights on horseback) for \$6.00 each, including S & H. Checks payable to 64th Triennial Conclave Committee, CIO E. K Longworth; 502 Wentworth Avenue, N.E.; Roanoke; VA 24012-3545. This is a fund-raiser for the 64th Triennial Conclave.

Needed/wanted: for St. Michaels Commandery, a new Commandery being formed in Cochran, Georgia: Knights Templar uniforms, chapeaux, swords, sword belts, and equipment. We have just received our dispensation and are on the rise. Neal Mimbs, 708 Jeanette Street, Cochran, GA 31014, (478) 934-4187, e-mail neal217@bigfoot.com

For sale by Park Place Commandery No. 106, Houston, Texas: ornate, brass, hanging medallion commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Commandery, 1953-2003; \$10.00 each plus \$2.50 S & H per order. Allow 2 to 4 weeks for delivery. Check or MO to Recorder, PO Box 263430, Houston, TX 77207-3430

Knight Templar dress ties: the perfect Templar gift: cross and crown on square and compass (\$25.00 each). Help us celebrate 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) 344-4309; 0: 349-9933; e-mail jnh.kthhzlaw.com

For sale: C.P.O. coats, poly-wool, summer weight; sizes: 44 short and 46 short. \$23.00 includes shipping and handling. 10⁰/c of all sales will be donated to KTEF. General Merchandise Company; 13690 Broad Street, SW; Pataskala; OH 43062, (740) 927-7073

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 Commandery, 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 Rd; Staten island; NY 10310-2698

Ostrich feathers: Griffin Commandery No. 35, Fayetteville, Georgia, has a fundraiser to supply new Knights with equipment and provide a portion of the profits to the KTEF. Replace those worn out feathers on your chapeau. The bleached white feathers are a minimum of 23 inches long and 8 inches wide. Price per feather is \$15.00 plus \$5.00 S & H while quantities last. Check or MO and request to Mark Johnson, 291 Buckeye Road, Fayetteville, GA 30214-3139; order online mjfayette@aol.com

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 Ct, Staten Island, NY 10306-2234, (718) 987-4532

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Kanawha Commandery No. 4, Charleston, West Virginia, has compiled approx. 150 recipes for a cookbook, Classic Cooking. Proceeds from its sale will go to various Masonic charities. It sells for \$10.00 each with \$2.00 S & H per copy. Payment to Knights Templar Ladies' Auxiliary, Kanawha No. 4 in care of Kitty DeBord, 213 Seneca Circle, Winfield, WV 25213-9710

Fund-raiser: fine Royal Arch tie, imprinted with the Triple Tau, within a triangle, within a circle: \$15.00, p.p. Chapter needs funds to continue to survive. Make checks payable to Bay View Flatbush Chapter No. 298, and send requests to Sal Caradonna, 23 Gail Court, Staten Island, NY 10306-2234, (718) 987-4532

N Middle Georgia Chapter No. 165, RAM., the first R.A.M. Chapter to be chartered in Georgia in 25 years, is selling their newly minted shekels for \$10.00 each or 2 for \$15.00, postpaid. Each coin is mounted in a 2x2 coin folder and comes with a sealed certificate of authenticity. Orders to Chuck Smith, 6559 Cypress Drive, Eastman, GA 31023, e-mail happy31023@yahoo.com

For sale: peel-off, vinyl, royal blue square and compass decals designed to fit on your license plate or window, 2 inches high, 1 inch wide. 6 vinyl decals for \$5.00, postpaid. Also, approx. 4-inch reflective-chrome, vinyl square and compass or Shrine decals to fit on your taillights, only \$5.00 per set of 2, postpaid. All profits go to our Masonic Widows' fund. Joe Allen, P.M., Sec., Cochran Masonic Lodge No. 217, F & AM.; PO Box 732; Cochran, GA 31014

Cochran Lodge No. 217, F. & A.M., 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 & A.M.; PO. Box 732; Cochran, GA 31014; or e-mail harry217@bigfoot.com

Fund-raiser: Lodge auto tags with blue vinyl letters on white, 6 x12-inch aluminum, include lodge name and number, square and compass, F & AM (AF & AM, AAFM, etc.), city and state: \$8.00 each plus S & H of 5 at \$5.00, 10 at \$7.00, 20 at \$10.00 shipped to same address in US - minimum order of 5. One free tag with each ten ordered. 25% of proceeds to the Georgia Masonic Children's Home Endowment Fund Send info, check or money order to Ernest P Gentry, 893 Brookside Drive, Winder, GA 30680-2848, e-mail tagmaker@att.net

Key Lodge No. 7, F. & AM., Siloam Springs, Arkansas, is celebrating their 150th anniversary in 2004. They have a coin minted to commemorate the occasion and assist them in raising funds for the celebration. Price is \$7.00 per coin. Check payable to Key Lodge No. 7 and mail to Dale Ezell, 15453 Ezell Road, Siloam Springs, AR 72761

Sprig of Acacia pin: each handcrafted pin is 14 karat gold; it will make a nice gift for the newly raised Brother; price is \$40.00 each, including S & H. Also available is 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 benefit the KTEF. S. Kenneth Baril, 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 O in Valor, a 268-page digest with the names, congressional citations, and Lodge membership of all Masons who have received our nation's highest military award for bravery. Books may be obtained by contacting Macoy Publishing & Masonic Supply Co., P.O. Box 9759, 3011 Old Dumbarton Rd., Richmond, VA 23228-0759, (804) 262-6551. The price is \$16.95 plus S & H. Author's portion of profits donated to KTEF.

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

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 my 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. Especially needed are Iowa, Michigan, and Alaska, Maurice Storck, Sr.; 775 W. Roger Road, No. 214; Tucson, AZ 85705; (520) 888-7585.

Wanting to sell: ring, yellow gold, size 10, with blue sapphire, 3/4 size, perfect stone. Does not fit larger finger. Ask only \$1,250; appraised at \$1,650. John P Boal, 1907 Paulette Road, Morehead City, NC 28557-4730

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

For sale: Beautifully customized Masonic gifts and promotional items. Represent Masonry with pride this year with custom-imprinted fraternal items, all priced to fit your budget and customized to your specifications. Choose from a variety: writing instruments, lapel pins, die cast coins, magnetic business cards, full color business cards, greeting cards, pest cards, brochures, and much, much more. Hand sketch and we will design the art for you. Sold in minimum quantities only. For more info or a free catalog call (800) 765-1728 or write Frank Looser, 408 Ashlar Circle, Nashville, TN 37211, or e-mail mason@cnfinteractive.com or web site www.cnfinteractive.com Mention this ad and receive a 10% discount on your first order. 3% goes to KTEF.

U For sale: Meadowridge Memorial Park, Maryland: prime location in the Masonic area are 4 beautiful burial sites with 2 vaults; will sell in parcels of two or all four for \$10,000.00 For information call James Roberts, (757) 490-0974

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. Donating a % of profits to the KTEF. Randy Mogren, 8 Gould Street, Millbury, MA 01527, (508) 865-4816

Wanted to buy: daggers, swords, and any other German military items; US military items; trains or train sets - American Flyer, Lionel, and Marx (any condition); Confederate or Civil War articles; and pre-1924 US stamps; retired Sir Knight: Tim Rickheim, 14761 Tunnick Road, Petersburg, MI 49270-9716; collect: (734) 854-3021 or e-mail vonrueckheim@hotmail.com



Valentine's Day
February 14

Presidents' Day
February 16