



the Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 10

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Robert E. Fellers (center) receiving congratulations of P.M.G. Summerfield for having been awarded Philatelic Museum's Award, as Asst. P.M.G. Robertson looks on.

The MASONIC PHILATELIST

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Special Notice

Do not say later that the print was too small for you to see that our annual dinner will be held on Friday evening, May 21, 1954 at the Masonic Club in the Masonic Hall, 71 West 23rd street, New York City.

The Cover

Bro. Robert E. Fellers receiving the National Philatelic Museum Award for distinguished achievements during 1953 from Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield. The award was presented on March 13, 1954 in Philadelphia at a banquet held in conjunction with the International Exhibition of Postage Stamp Design, March 12-13-14, 1954 at the National Philatelic Museum, Broad street, Philadelphia.

Bro. Marcus W. White of Worcester, Mass., was elected president of the United States Envelope Society at its annual meeting in Boston.

Bro. A. H. Feinerman of Macomb, Illinois suffered a heart attack on February 18, until April 1, was confined to the Veterans Hospital at Iowa City, Iowa.

Meetings

First Friday of Each Month
Collectors Club Bldg., 22 E. 35th Street

May 7, 1954 — Annual Members' Exhibition — arranged by Emmanuel M. Reggel. No gold medals, we like to see that gleam in your eyes when you show your pet project.

At the April 2, 1954 meeting the Masonic Stamp Club donated the sum of \$100 to the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children at Portland, Oregon in memory of our departed Bro. Al Van Dahl. Ever since Bro. Van Dahl crossed the hot sands to the oasis of Al Kader Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S. of Portland, Oregon he had been concerned with pity for those unfortunate children.

By the Sign of the GAVEL

It was a rare privilege for me to be present on the occasion when our staunch member and Past President—Brother Jacob S. Glaser—received the 50-Year Service Award of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. It was indeed a pleasure to me that such a fine delegation of MSC members turned out to honor Jake. On behalf of all our membership I extend heartiest congratulations to Brother Glaser together with all good wishes for the future. I must also record our appreciation to the Master and Officers of Cornerstone Lodge #367 who received us so cordially.

On this occasion it was also a very great pleasure to greet Brother Max Kohane, Past Master of Philatelic Lodge #552 of Melbourne, Australia. Brother Kohane, you may recall, was present at the annual dinner of the MSC held last year, at which time he presented to our club the Bronze Medallion of the Masonic Philatelic Society of Victoria, Australia and a specially inscribed copy of the hand book, "The Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia." Brother Kohane is in fine fettle and is on his way to England on business. He asked me to send greetings to all members of the MSC from our brethren down under.

As a fitting token of the regard and affection that the members of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York have for the memory of the late Brother Al Van Dahl of Albany, Oregon the club has made a contribution to the Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children in Portland, Oregon. This is in accord with one of the last requests made by Brother Van Dahl which reveals so well his generous spirit and deep concern for the unfortunate.

Brethren, this is the last call for the 20th Annual Dinner of the club which will be held on Friday evening May 21, 1954 at the Masonic Club in the Masonic Hall at 71 West 23rd street, New York, N. Y. The speaker will be Brother Walter E. Koons, who has done a great deal of work on Masonic history and symbolism. His talk will be of real interest to Masonic philatelists. Brother Sid Barrett will be master of ceremonies. I look forward to greeting a record number of brethren at this 20th Annual Dinner.

—CARL H. PIHL.

JACOB S. GLASER RECEIVES FIFTY YEAR MEDAL

An honor that is accorded few Masons was bestowed on Brother Jacob S. Glaser on March 17, 1954 when he was presented with the 50-Year Service Award of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This award, signifying a half century of membership and service in the craft, was presented in Cornerstone Lodge #367, Brooklyn, N. Y. Members of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, headed by President Carl H. Pihl, and Brother Max Kohane of the Masonic Philatelic Society of Victoria, Australia, were received into the lodge as a delegation. MSC members who were present to honor Brother Glaser, a Past President of the MSC, were Brothers Sam Brooks, George Camnitzner, Arthur Heim, Fred Barovick, Frederick Hill and Emanuel Reggel. Brother Hill is also a member of Cornerstone Lodge. This was an inspiring evening during which three other members of Cornerstone Lodge, in addition to Brother Glaser, received the 50-year award.

SLAWSON BUYS COLLECTION

(Reprinted from
Western Stamp Collector)

The comprehensive collection of U. S. Postal Cards formed by Dr. W. I. Mitchell, Berkeley, Calif., has crossed the continent as a result of its pur-

chase by George C. Slawson, Craftsbury Common, Vermont, who will combine it with his own outstanding collection of U. S. Postal Cards.

Doctor Mitchell's collection, undoubtedly the finest ever assembled is highlighted by a showing of some 300 proofs and essays, built around a nucleus of these items from the collection formed during the last two decades of the 19th century by the late A. Lohmeyer of Baltimore, Md. This section of the Mitchell collection contains many unique pieces, some of which have formed the basis for listings in Dr. Clarence W. Brazer's catalog of U. S. essays and proofs. In addition, the Mitchell collection contains hundreds of regular cards, including nearly every variety ever recorded as well as a large number of cards in complete sheets.

This outstanding collection will become a part of the Slawson collection, which includes such standard rarities as the "four-pointed arcs" variety of the 1910 card, (Scott's UX21a) one of the few mint copies of the full-face McKinley card of 1902 (UX17) and the only complete collection ever assembled of postal cards of the U. S. Administration of the Philippines. With the Mitchell collection, the Slawson collection becomes easily the greatest collection of U. S. Postal Cards.

MASONIC INTERPRETATION U. N. STAMPS

Mountain Lakes, N. J., Mar. 16

Dear Bro. Ellis:

I am greatly interested in the articles, "Masonry on Stamps," by Wor. Bro. F. T. Anderson. I feel that I have something in common with him, as we served our respective lodges as Masters the same year, 1934. He speaks of grasshoppers and dust storms in northern Nebraska. In New Jersey we did not have any of these, neither did we have one single candidate that year. Everybody was broke.

What constitutes a stamp with Masonic meaning is a matter which must be settled by each Mason for himself. As Wor. Bro. Anderson says, probably very few stamps were produced with any Masonic meaning in mind. However we can fill many albums with stamps that suggest Masonry to us.

In this respect, I do not remember any mention of the United Nations stamps. Whether we approve of the United Nations, or not, many do not, the idea suggested is decidedly Masonic.

"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The designs, on the stamps, lend themselves to Masonry without leading one too far afield.

The Human Rights stamps of Dec. 10th, 1952. "The design is symbolic of the concept of understanding and equity inherent in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

Especially noteworthy are:

The Human Rights stamps of Dec. 10th, 1953. "The Right of all People to Freedom."

The "Protection for Refugees" stamps of April 24th, 1953.

The "Food Organization" stamps. Wheat—"A sheaf of wheat suspended near a waterfall." Wheat also on Andorra set of 1943-6.

The "Hand Clasp" on U. N. - 5¢ of Oct. 24th, 1951.

The Fraternal hand clasp is shown on many stamps: Czechoslovakia 1945, Scott's 311. Saar, No. 188-196. Trieste, 1949, No. 4, with the hammer and sickle, no less. Even Russia, 1922, No. B32. Many more.

There is a bee hive on Roumania No. 677, 1947. Lebanon shows any number of stamps featuring the "Cedar of Lebanon." Abyssinia shows the "Lion of Judah," in 1894 and 1947 and the Lion and a 6-pointed star in 1931.

I will not list any more. Read the back numbers of the Masonic Philatelist; read the articles by Bro. Anderson and Bro. Mirt and others. Hunt them out for yourself, but I warn you, if you once start you will never stop.

Best of all I like the old Masonic cancellations of the Civil War days.

Yours fraternally,

Harry L. Kinne.

STAMPS BACKGROUND

The recently issued commemorative postage stamp honoring the trucking industry has some interesting background design story. We all know of the change in the accepted published design in the type of truck and position of its driver but few know that the farm scene in the background of the stamp design was a left over from the Future Farmers commemorative postage stamp.

When the Future Farmers stamp was on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing stamp designer's desk for development ideas, two stamp designs were made up featuring a dairy farm scene, a U. S. Department of Agriculture photograph #S23007C. These two

stamp designs were among other Future Farmers designs to be rejected as not suitable for the stamp.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designer of the Trucking Industry commemorative postage stamp, William K. Schrage, utilized this farm scene for the background of the accepted stamp. This farm scene is on three rejected designs and on one accepted design.

Book Review

U. S. Postage Stamps, 1945-1952, compiled by Sol Glass. Published by Bureau Issues Association, Inc., 280 pages. \$5.

Postage Stamp Design, published by the National Philatelic Museum of Philadelphia, Pa., 246 pages. \$3.

The two books mentioned above, though unrelated, were prominently a part of the 1st International Exhibition of Postage Stamp Design which opened on March 12, 1954 in Philadelphia at the National Philatelic Museum.

The first mentioned book, compiled by Bro. Sol Glass, because of its origin of design, with source and rejected design information making up the greater percentage of the book, was the center of interest at the exhibit.

The second book, compiled by the Museum is made up of articles written by well known philatelic writers and by others interested in design information. Both of these books are available from Lindquist Publications, New York City.

Bro. Glass' book presents the information relative to the production and issuance of our commemorative postage stamps as released by the Post Office Department and is a sort of a continuance of the King-Johl books.

The information therein was first compiled for the Bureau Specialist in monthly form. The book however has the addition of the original design source photographs and with some revision of the original text.

The information for each stamp is made up into four groups; why the stamp was issued, the design, statistical data and the plate number record. The way the plate record is presented is highly beneficial to the U. S. collector, placed by itself for quick reference.

Accepted, unaccepted and source of the stamp designs make up the illustrations for the book and as some 89 stamps are described, we find that about every page has its quota. Nearly every book ever published has its errors, called "printer's devils" and this

book is no exception because of illustrations misplaced, etc. There are also many other errors of information owing to the use of the Post Office Department information which is not always accurate.

The Museum book is composed of 29 articles and is not a handbook of design but rather has well written up articles, some of detailed design information and others of what that particular writer has to say regarding his opinion of stamp design. Every page has its illustrations, foreign as well as the stamps of the U. S. are shown and discussed.

One article, compiled by Solomon Altman on the designers of the U. S. adhesive stamps, gives the names of all the designers of our postage stamps from 1847 to 1953, Louisiana Purchase.

The Columbia University 200th Anniversary slogan cancel is available at the New York City 1-7-17- and 51 stations.

The origin of design for the General Patton stamp are from photographs. The U. S. Army photo of Patton was taken in 1945 and the photo of the tanks are of two tanks of a medium tank battalion, 1st U. S. Cavalry Division, assigned to the 24th U. S. Infantry Division, blasting communist-held positions during action against the Chinese Communist forces in Korea, July 7, 1951.

Illustrations from two different National Geographic Magazines are responsible for the origin of design for the Gadsden commemorative postage stamp.

The cactus were modeled from a photograph on page 522 of the April, 1937 issue, and the covered wagon was modeled from a photograph on page 716 of the June, 1940 issue.

The covered wagon scene is from "America! Cavalcade of a Nation," at the 1940 Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco.

The map in the upper background of the stamp was modeled from a map of New Mexico on page 227 of "Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers, and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States."

SLOGANS IN USE

Send self-addressed stamped envelopes for slogan cancels to the postmasters of the following places:

Fayette, Missouri — Central College Centennial.

New York, N. Y.—Columbia University 200th Anniversary.

Alameda, California—100 Anniversary, Alameda Post Office.

Evansville, Indiana—Indiana's First Public High School.

Northampton, Mass.—300th Anniversary, Northampton, Mass.

Cookeville, Tennessee—100 Years of Progress.

Atlantic City, N. J. — Atlantic City Centennial.

San Francisco, Calif. — Visit Your Schools.

Fort Lee, N. J.—Golden Jubilee.

Atchison, Kansas—Atchison Centennial.

Rochester, Minnesota—Centennial.

Dwight, Illinois—Dwight Centennial.

Haverstraw, N. Y.—100th Anniversary.

"LEFT HAND CANCELS"

Although actually not a cancellation, these so-called "LEFT HAND CANCELS" are the most interesting of all of the machine affixed Slogan Type SPECIAL SERVICE MARKINGS. There are four types and they bear an illustration of a POINTING LEFT HAND to the right of the wording, RETURN TO SENDER SERVICE SUSPENDED, RETURN TO WRITER, RETURN TO WRITER POSTAGE DUE 2¢, or RETURN TO WRITER UNCLAIMED and are used on both International and Universal cancelling machines.

The Dater Circle and Slogan Box are set up in the machines UPSIDE Down so that when they are affixed to envelopes or circulars in the LOWER LEFT HAND CORNER they read RIGHT SIDE UP. The Slogan Box appears to the left of the Dater Circle as compared to the normal appearance of the cancellation where the Slogan Box appears to the right of the Dater Circle.

These markings have been seen used as a cancellation on rare occasions. Some cities use colored ink so that the marking should be more noticeable than the cancellation; Indianapolis, Ind., MAGENTA; Flint, Mich. and Des Moines, Iowa, RED.

These markings didn't see much use in the 1930's and 1940's but more and more cities are now using this Slogan Type Special Service Marking called a "Left Hand Cancel."

The following have been seen to date:

RETURN TO SENDER
SERVICE SUSPENDED

New York, N. Y.

RETURN TO WRITER
Birmingham, Ala. 3, 4

Chicago, Ill. Hyde Park Sta.
 Cleveland, Ohio *
 Denver, Colo. 1, 2, 3
 Detroit, Mich. 12
 El Paso, Texas 2
 Kansas City, Mo. *
 Minneapolis, Minn. *, 6
 Oakland, Calif. *, 2, 3, 5
 Oklahoma City, Okla. 1
 Phoenix, Ariz. *
 Salt Lake City, Utah 3
 San Antonio, Texas *
 San Diego, Calif. 1, 2, 3
 Springfield, Ill. *
 Trenton, N. J. 3
 Wilmington, No. Car. *

RETURN TO WRITER
 POSTAGE DUE 2¢

Philadelphia, Pa. *
 San Jose, Calif. 1

RETURN TO WRITER UNCLAIMED

Amarillo, Texas *
 Buffalo, N. Y. 1, 3
 Charlotte, No. Car. *
 Chicago, Ill. Hyde Park Sta.
 Lakeview Sta.
 Uptown Sta.
 Columbus, Ohio *
 Dallas, Texas *
 Dayton, Ohio 1
 Detroit, Mich. 12
 Des Moines, Iowa 2
 Flint, Mich. *
 Fresno, Calif. *
 Grand Rapids, Mich. 2
 Houston, Texas *

Indianapolis, Ind. *
 Kansas City, Mo. *
 Lansing, Mich. *
 Lincoln, Nebr. 2
 Long Beach, Calif. 1
 Los Angeles, Calif. *, 2, 5, Sta. C
 Arcade Sta.
 Memphis, Tenn. *
 Miami, Fla. *
 Milwaukee, Wisc. 3, 5, 7
 Omaha, Nebr. 2, 3
 Pasadena, Calif. 2
 Philadelphia, Pa. *
 Portland, Ore. *, 1, 3
 Rochester, N. Y. 3
 St. Louis, Mo. *
 St. Paul, Minn. *, 1
 San Francisco, Calif. *
 Seattle, Wash. 1, 4, 6
 Spokane, Wash. 1
 Wichita, Kans. *

Any additions to the above lists, and sample copies, would be greatly appreciated by the writer.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A new type of International Dater Circle is now in use in the various cities. The state name now appears at the bottom of the circle in the same position as the Universal machines. The Year Date appears over the State name and can be recognized by the fact that it is set in a much smaller type than the rest of the date. On the Universal machines the Month, Day and Year are all the same size type.

FROM NEEDHAM'S TRESTLE BOARD —

KANSAS-NEBRASKA TERRITORIES

(Material compiled
 by George B. Calrk, 32°)

The National Encyclopedia states: The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, an act approved May 30, 1854, for the territorial organization of the region between Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, i.e., the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase. The bill, introduced by Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Jan. 23, 1854, provided that this domain be organized into two territories—Kansas and Nebraska. Incidentally, Douglas was a member of Springfield (Ill.) Lodge #4, F. & A. M.

H. L. Haywood in his **Well-Springs of American Freemasonry**, had this to say: "According to such information as the writer possesses concerning these matters, no other large area in

the world has ever had so small or so weird a group of Masons as were those who organized the first lodge in the vast Territory of Kansas. Some Wyandot Indians had been driven out of Ohio by the Christians who desired their lands, and while they were on that westward trek which Bill Nye afterwards described with terrible sarcasm, fell into the hands of other white Christians who convinced them that slavery was a Divine Institution. So these Wyandots, who had never before heard of slavery, bought some slaves and went on out to Kansas. Somehow, and mysteriously, three of them had become Masons. These three, with a white missionary and four other white men, petitioned the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Mother of Masonry west of the (Mississippi) River, for a dispen-

sation. In August 1854, that dispensation was granted, and in the same month that most extraordinary lodge began its work. It elected the missionary, Brother John M. Chivington its first Master. By an irony that even Sucion of Samosata could not have conceived, this first lodge was not given the No. 1 listing when the Grand Lodge of Kansas was organized in 1856, but was reduced to No. 3 because 'it was an Indian Lodge'!"

Before the Grand Lodge of Kansas was formed in 1856 this same John M. Chivington was sent to Nebraska and assisted in formation of its No. 3 lodge and was its Master V. D. When the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was formed in 1857, he assisted and became Grand Chaplain. In 1860 he was sent to the Gold Region, now Colorado, to establish the Methodist church there. He assisted in setting up Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 8 (under Nebraska dispensation) which became No. 3 when the Grand Lodge of Colorado was organized Aug. 2, 1861, and he was elected its first Grand Master. Just in passing, as this writer is a resident of Ohio, John M. Chivington was raised in Butlerville Lodge #135, Butlerville, Ohio, on July 2, 1846.

An additional item is that a Richard R. Rees, a Kansas pioneer, was first Grand Master of Kansas at the organization of that Grand Lodge in 1855. He was a member of Leavenworth Lodge #2, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, of which he was Master. He was also Grand Master in 1861 when, on Jan. 29, 1861, Kansas was admitted to the union as a state.

As the Post Office Dept. has announced a new 3¢ stamp in honor of each of the centennials of both Kansas and Nebraska Territories, the writer thought it a good idea to write up some of the material Bro. Clark submitted into more acceptable form for publication in the philatelic press.

JOHN MARSHALL, A MASON

Depicted on the \$5 1894 issue of the United States (Scott's #263) is a likeness of John Marshall, source of design not known to writer. This was the third of three high value postage stamps first produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C. This stamp was also first issued on Dec. 10, 1894. There were only 6,251 made, from Plate #85. Brookman says that it is very probable that more of these stamps might have been sold were it not for the

fact that speculators were dumping \$5 Columbians at a discount from face because the rise they had anticipated had failed to materialize.

John Marshall was born at Germantown, Va. on Sept. 24, 1755 and died in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 6, 1835. He was the oldest of 15 children of Col. Thomas Marshall, the distinguished commander in the battle of Brandywine. He joined the army in 1775 and took part in the battle at Dunmore and Great Bridge with the Culpepper Minute Men. In 1776, he was a lieutenant in the 11th Va. regiment and took part in battle of Iron Hill when he was promoted to captain. He was in the engagement at Germantown and Monmouth and went thru the hardships at Valley Forge. He attended William & Mary college and was admitted to practice law in 1780. In 1792 he retired from the Virginia Assembly and devoted himself to the practice of law until 1795. During this time was active in Freemasonry, being Deputy Grand Master in 1792 and Grand Master in 1793 and 1794. He was made a Mason in Lodge #13, Richmond, Va. He was Secretary of State under President Adams in 1800. In 1801 he was appointed the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in which position he served brilliantly for 34 years. He with Governor Edmund Randolph of Va. was instrumental in establishing two other lodges, Richmond #10, and Richmond-Randolph #19, the latter lodge which performed Masonic rites for his funeral.

EARLY FLORIDA

When Governor Grant ruled Florida for England, he petitioned the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a charter to establish St. Augustine lodge in 1768. In 1771 Gov. Grant as Grand Master issued a charter to St. Andrew's Lodge at Pensacola which continued until that city and port were captured by the Spaniards in 1781. The members scattered, many going to Charleston, S. C., where in 1782 they obtained a charter. Florida was ceded to Spain by the British in 1783; then to the U. S. by the treaty of 1821.—Mirt.

Masons laid the cornerstone for the Roger Williams monument in Providence, R. I. October 16, 1877. He was the founder in 1636 and the lodge in his honor was named "What Cheer," Indian salutation that greeted Rogers upon his arrival in America.

From Mirt's Back Porch

"IN GOD WE TRUST" STAMP

The U. S. Post Office Department has given in to widespread demand for the issuance of a postage stamp, especially for foreign mail, bearing the nation's motto: "In God We Trust," to be carried on an 8¢ (foreign mail rate) stamp to be issued in April.

The stamp is a particularly fitting one for a Masonic collection, every man who seeks admission into Freemasonry is obliged to profess his faith in God.

In the second place, the stamp bears a picture of the Statue of Liberty, imposing symbol of freedom, which is recognized the world over. The statue is the work of a French Mason, Frederic A. Bartholdi, who became a member of Lodge Alsace-Lorraine, Paris, in 1875.

The Masonic fraternity is proud of the part which it played. The cornerstone was laid with Masonic ceremonies by Bro. William A. Brodie, M.W. Grand Master of New York, on August 5, 1885. On that occasion, Bro. Brodie said:

"There is a special reason why we (referring to the Masonic Fraternity) should be called upon for this special duty of today. No institution has done more to promote liberty and to free men from the trammels and chains of ignorance and tyranny than Freemasonry, and we as a Fraternity take an honest pride in depositing the cornerstone of the pedestal of the Statue of 'Liberty Enlightening the World'."

The new stamp is bicolored, with a blue background and design in red. A part is white, so that all the three colors of our flag are represented.

The stamp will serve as a potent propaganda force. It will be a medium through which this nation's belief in God and its stand for liberty and justice will be carried to all parts of the world—and more especially behind the "iron curtain." Other countries, particularly Communistic, have used the postage stamp to spread their propaganda throughout the globe.

Expressions of a belief in Deity have appeared on other U. S. stamps. The 2¢ Valley Forge issue of 1928 (No. 645) shows George Washington, a Mason, at prayer and carries the inscription "In God We Trust." The 3¢ Telegraph stamp of 1944 (No. 924) bears the legend: "What Hath God Wrought." The

Florida seal shown on the 3¢ statehood issue of 1945 (No. 927) contains the motto "In God Is Our Trust." The Colorado seal shown on the 3¢ statehood stamp of 1951 (No. 1001) bears the Latin phrase "Nil Sine Numine," which has been officially translated to mean "Nothing Without the Deity."

The Statue of Liberty is probably the most widely used symbol of freedom on postage stamps the world over. Some 25 countries have recognized the statue for what it represents and have issued perhaps 75 or more varieties of stamps which show the statue in one form or another.—From Mirt's Masonry on Postage Stamps."

MASONIC EMBLEM CROSSES OCEAN IN EPIC FLIGHT

On the morning of May 20, 1927, a monoplane whose fuselage bore the name "Spirit of St. Louis" and a Square and Compasses, took to the air at New York and headed out over the storm-tossed Atlantic Ocean. Thirty-three and one half hours later, the plane let down at Le Bourget air field, Paris, completing the first non-stop New York-Paris flight, a distance of 3,610 miles.

At the controls of the ship and alone with God on the trip was Charles A. Lindbergh, who was raised in Keystone Lodge No. 243, St. Louis, December 15, 1926, and who wore the Square and Compasses on his jacket as a luck charm. The plane bore a Masonic tag from his lodge.

The accomplishment caused the U.S. post office department to break all precedents. The feat was commemorated by the issuance of a 10¢ air mail stamp in 1927 (No. C10). This bears a picture of the plane in flight, the route taken and Lindbergh's name—the first time that a living person was so honored by the United States. Other stamps honoring Lindbergh are: Spain No. C56; Costa Rica No. 147, Cuba No. C2, Panama Nos. 256-7, issued in 1928, and France Nos. 243-4, issued in 1930.

The writer recently visited Keystone Lodge, of which Lindbergh is now a life member.—Mirt.

Two Masons are pictured on the Famous Scientist series of 1940, Dr. Crawford Long and Luther Burbank.