

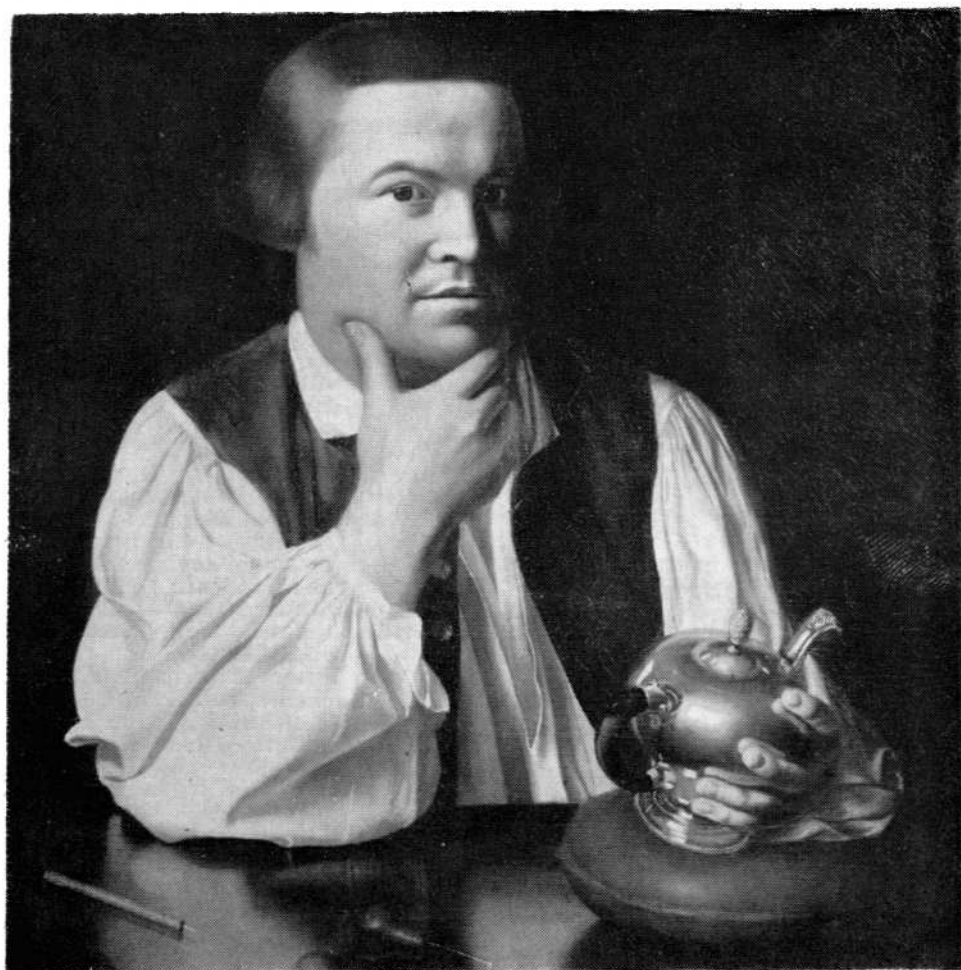


# *the Masonic Philatelist*

VOL. 14

APRIL 1958

NO. 8



Bro. Paul Revere—from the original painting by John Singleton Copley, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

# The MASONIC PHILATELIST

APRIL 1958  
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Published by  
The Ralph A. Barry-Al Van Dahl  
Publication Fund  
of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York



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## THE COVER

The new 25¢ stamp, to be issued on April 18, will depict Paul Revere, for the first time philatelically honored. Famous for his "Midnight Ride," we honor him as a Mason, who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. More about this on Page 7, this issue. On our cachet we have used the Copley portrait of Paul Revere, with the kind permission of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, where hangs this original painting.

## IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER ROBERT E. MIDDLETON  
May he find peace everlasting.

## MEETINGS

First Friday of Each Month  
Collectors Club Building  
22 East 35th St., N.Y.C.

- Apr. 11 (Pls. note: This is exception to regular meeting night.)  
Master of Philately Degree.  
(See announcement below for other details.)  
May 16 Annual Dinner and Testimonial to Bro. Robert E. Fellers. (See details below.)  
June 6 Annual Meeting. Committee reports and election of officers.

## COMING EVENTS

- Apr. 11 Master of Philately Degree Night. Instead of first Friday, this meeting is scheduled for second Friday. Be sure to let Secy. know that you will be present to take degree. We would like to have as many attend as possible since the Grand Treasurer, R. W. Harry Ostrov, representing the Grand Master M. W. Nathan Turk other check for a Masonic charity, a result of the sale of Lafayette cachets  
May 16 Testimonial Dinner. All details are in and here they are. We will honor Bro. Robert E. Fellers and Bro. Franklin Bruns will make the presentation. The inimitable Harry L. Lindquist will act as M.C.  
Place: Vanderbilt Hotel (Park Ave. at 34th St., NYC)  
Price: \$6.00 per person. Informal Members and their guests will have the use of the Private Bar in the adjoining South Court from 5:30 until Dinner, which will be served at about 6:30.  
Remittances and reservations should be sent to: Jacob S. Glaser, Chairman, 845 East 13th St., Brooklyn 30, N. Y.  
Added attractions: After the dinner, special Master of Philately degrees will be conferred upon members of the George Washington Chapter of the MSC, a delegation of whom will be present. There will be philatelic gifts to all attending and the long awaited Roster of the MSC will be distributed.  
We expect an overflow crowd; we have made an estimated number of reservations. Please cooperate and write Bro. Glaser now—today!

## BY THE SIGN OF THE GAVEL

### Masonic Charity

Our fraternity is based on the triangle of Universal Brotherhood, Universal Benevolence, and A Universal Being. To this we all subscribe to as Brother Masons.

In the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, these same moral principles are carried forth. Each meeting is opened with a prayer and the activities of the club are in conscious accord with good fellowship and benevolence. From the club's inception, various sums were contributed to Masonic causes. The George Washington Shrine at Tappan, which one of our founding members, M\* W\* Charles N. Johnson established, received contributions and support from the club's activities.

During the past few years the interest in Masonic Philately has increased tremendously with the result that our stamp club has become the fountain-head for this research. The interest in Masonic cachets has added hundreds of new members and funds for Masonic charities; reflecting the "twice blessed" of the scriptures.

At our April 11th meeting a contribution will be turned over to the Grand Treasurer R\* W\* Harry Ostrov, representing Grand Master M. W\* Nathan Turk. Last year the sum of \$1500.00 was donated by the club for Masonic charities.

In keeping with these principles of Masonry, The Masonic Stamp Club of New York "will continue to practice those virtues which make for harmony and friendliness among all its members."

—Irwin M. Yarry, President.

## MEETING: MARCH 7, 1958

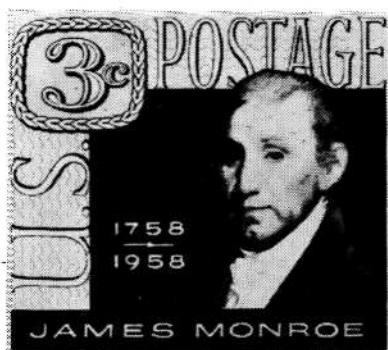
A fine crowd turned out for what resulted in an interesting and spirited meeting. Reports were read on the coming meetings including the April 11 night at which time the degree of Master of Philately will be conferred. On the same night we will present a check for a Masonic charity through the Grand Lodge of the state of New York. R. W. Harry Ostrov representing M. W. Nathan Turk, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, will accept the donation.

We were honored with the presence of Albert Higgins, Treasurer of the Collectors Club of New York. We were also pleased to learn that Brother Max Kohane of 317 Exhibition St., Melbourne, Australia, has just been made the Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of Australia. Our congratulations and best wishes go to him.

Dr. Swan then presented Bro. O. L. Winklestein as speaker, whose topic was "Foreign P.O.'s in Palestine before the Mandate." Dr. Winklestein traced the rise of Postal Services in Palestine with the development of Capitulation Treaties between the Ottoman Empire and the various foreign powers. He showed how starting with courier service between the consulates and national capitols, the foreign governments finally opened up their own national P.O.'s on Turkish soil, in Jaffa, Jerusalem, Haifa and Acre. Starting with France and Austria, and followed by Russia, Egypt, Germany and Italy, each country developed their own postal system in Palestine. Austria developed with the aid of the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co.; France with the aid of the French Messageries National Steam Ships; and Russia through the means of ROPIT, the Russian Company for Steam Navigation and Trade.

The visit of the German Emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II was illustrated with souvenir postcards of his visit.

Turkey's fight to end Capitulations and the foreign P.O.'s on her soil, was discussed and also the competition between the various foreign powers to secure the postal revenues available. The lecture was illustrated by numerous covers and cards of these various offices, showing the various cachets, imprints, postmarks and postal stationery of the times, and also the various issues of the governments.



## Freemasonry In the Kingdom of Hawaii

By PORTER L. RANCK

(The writer is indebted to Brother Cletus F. Chausee, P. M., 33rd, of Honolulu, Hawaii, for the major portion of the information contained in this article.)

Freemasonry was established in the Hawaiian Islands in 1843, under interesting if unusual circumstances.

On March 30, 1843, the barque Ajax, out of Le Havre, France, with Captain M. LeTellier in command, sailed into the harbor of Honolulu. Captain LeTellier, a 30 degree Mason, carried with him a document which gave him the title and extraordinary powers of a Special Inspector of the Supreme Council for France and its dependencies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. This document authorized him "to create and constitute conformably to the general regulations of the Rite, new lodges of the obedience of the Supreme Council in all lands whereof the jurisdiction has been neither decided nor recognized." Further, "In his quality as Special Delegate he will receive all credentials relative to the creation and installation of Lodges and to him will be rendered by Masons all the honors due his powers."

Captain LeTellier remained in port until May 3, 1843 when he continued his whaling cruise to the northwest.

During his stay in Honolulu he acquainted himself with the town and its inhabitants. He talked with the captains of other ships in port and, in the manner of Masons, learned that many of his brotherhood were in port and among the residents. Calling a chosen few of them to a meeting, he disclosed his credentials. They proved that he was a special deputy of the Supreme Council for France and its dependencies of the Scottish Rite. The American Masons were convinced of the propriety of this and accepted it.

On April 8, 1843 Captain LeTellier organized the Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie, under Dispensation at a meeting aboard the barque Ajax, lying in Honolulu Harbor. He issued a dispensation and sent for the charter. Thus, in a ship's cabin, lighted by whale oil lamps, Freemasonry was introduced to the Hawaiian Islands.

Nine years later, a Dispensation dated January 12, 1852 was issued to Hawaiian Lodge by the Grand Lodge of California. On the 5th day of May, 1852, the Grand Lodge of California granted the charter which authorized

Hawaiian Lodge to work as a regularly constituted Lodge under its jurisdiction, becoming Hawaiian Lodge #21 Free and Accepted Masons.

In due course of time, the Masonic fraternity numbered among its members three of Hawaii's seven Kings: Kamehameha IV, Kamehameha V, Kalakaua I, and Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku, each of whom is pictured on stamps issued by the Kingdom of Hawaii.

### HIS MAJESTY KING KAMEHAMEHA IV

Kamehameha IV (Alexander Liholiho) King of Hawaii from January 11, 1855 to November 30, 1863, is pictured on the 2¢ rosy vermilion stamp of Hawaii, Scott #31.

The minutes of Lodge LeProgres de l'Oceanie for January 7th, 1857, show that a petition dated December 31, 1856 was received from His Majesty Alexander Liholiho, Kamehameha IV. He was elected by unanimous consent on a precedent cited by Alexander McDuff when the Grand Lodge of Germany waived a ballot in the election of Crown Prince Charles of Prussia.



**KING KAMEHAMEHA IV**  
(Alexander Liholiho)

The King received his Entered Apprentice degree on the evening of January 14, 1857 and was raised to the degree of Master Mason on February 8, 1857. He was elected Master of his lodge for the years: 1858-1860 and 1861. The 30 degree of the Scottish Rite was

conferred on him by the Supreme Council 33 degree of France.

As a zealous Mason, King Kamehameha IV determined that the impressive services of the Masonic Fraternity would be a fitting ceremonial for laying the foundation stone of Queen's Hospital, which was founded by the King and Queen. Accordingly on the 17th of July, 1860, the members of Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie and Hawaiian Lodge assembled and escorted the Acting Grand Lodge to the spacious hospital grounds. The King officiated as Grand Master and made an eloquent address at this first impressive public ceremony of the Masonic Order.

This great and benevolent King passed to that Higher Lodge on November 30, 1863. The Masonic burial service was conducted at the Royal Mausoleum on February 3, 1864 at

the close of the burial service of the Episcopal Church.

#### HIS MAJESTY KING KAMEHAMEHA V

Kamehameha V (Lot (Kamehameha) was king of Hawaii from November 30, 1863 to December 11, 1872. His likeness is depicted on the 5¢ blue stamp of Hawaii, Scott #32.

The petition of Prince Lot Kamehameha (later Kamehameha V) dated May 11, 1853, was presented to Hawaiian Lodge #21 F. & A. M. Honolulu Friday evening, June 10, 1853, and was ordered to lie over until the next meeting, or at the will of the Worshipful Master. On Monday evening, June 13, 1853, Prince Lot Kamehameha was balloted for and approved, and was initiated Wednesday evening, June 15, 1853. He was passed to the Fellow Craft degree, Thursday evening, December 8, 1853, was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Ma-

*Honolulu, Dec 31<sup>st</sup> 1854*

*To the W. M. Wardens and Brethren of Lodge  
Le Progres de l'Oceanie; of Ancient, Free  
and Accepted Masons*

*The Petition of the Subscriber  
respectfully represents that entertaining a fa-  
vorable opinion of your Ancient Institution,  
he is desirous of being admitted a Member  
thereof*

*Place of Residence - Palace at Honolulu  
Ages 32 years*

*Kamehameha*



son Monday evening, February 27, 1854, and later was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Honolulu Capter #1, Honolulu.

Despite an interdiction\* of the Grand Lodge of California forbidding Masonic intercourse with Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie, Prince Lot Kamehameha visited the Lodge Le Progres on the evening of January 14, 1857, when his brother, King Kamehameha IV received his Entered Apprentice degree. On Monday evening, February 2, 1857, charges were preferred against Prince Lot Kamehameha for violating the interdiction imposed by the Grand Lodge.

Prince Lot Kamehameha was tried on February 25, 1857, and, although found guilty, was upon due consideration excused from punishment. This no doubt rankled the royal personage because on March 2, 1857, a request for a dimit was received from him by Hawaiian Lodge, and upon motion, was granted. He never again affiliated with a regular Lodge becoming thereby a non-affiliated Mason. However he was always treated as a Mason.

When the corner stone of the Judiciary Building was laid on Monday, February 19, 1872, with Masonic Ceremonies, His Majesty Kamehameha V (Lot Kamehameha) was present and assisted the Acting Grand Master.

King Kamehameha V died December 11, 1872 and was buried in the Royal mausoleum on January 7, 1872. Masonic burial services were conducted by Hawaiian Lodge #21 assisted by Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie.

\*The interdiction of the Grand Lodge of California was removed in 1859.

### HIS MAJESTY KING DAVID KALAKAUA

David Kalakaua, King of Hawaii from February 12, 1874 to January 20, 1891 is pictured on the 2¢ brown stamp of Hawaii, Scott #35.

The petition of David Kalakaua, dated January 16, 1859, and signed by King Kamehameha IV and John O. Dominis, Prince Consort and Governor of the Island of Oahu, was presented to Lodge LeProgres de l'Oceanie. He was raised a Master Mason by King Kamehameha IV on December 1, 1864. David Kalakaua became Master of his Lodge November 11, 1875. In addition to serving Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie as Master and Secretary, he held many other Masonic honors.

He was elected High Priest of Honolulu Royal Arch Chapter #1 on January 27, 1883. On December 13, 1877 he was elected Eminent Commander of Honolulu Commandery Knights Templar.

The Scottish Rite Degrees were conferred on him by Illustrious Pitkin C. Wright, 33 degree Deputy and Legate of Grand Commander Albert Pike in 1874. King Kalakaua was a charter member of the Scottish Rite in Hawaii and the first Wise Master of Nuuanu (Now Honolulu) Chapter Rose Croix. He was coroneted thirty third degree on August 14, 1878 and elected Grand Cross of Honour on October 21, 1880 by the Supreme Council 33 degree for the Southern Jurisdiction.

In recognition of his work in the Masonic bodies in Hawaii, as well as his friendly attitude towards American Masons in the Islands, he was honored with membership in St. John's



### KING DAVID KALAKAUA

Conclave #1 "Red Cross of Constantine" in Chicago on January 14, 1875 while visiting in the United States. On September 10, 1881 while on a visit to Europe, the King had the grade of Knight Grand Cross conferred upon him by the Grand Imperial Council Red Cross Of Constantine of Scotland at Edinburgh.

In an effort to regain his health King Kalakaua made a trip to California in 1890. He died in San Francisco on the 20th of January, 1891. He was buried February 15, 1891 in the Royal mausoleum, Honolulu. Masonic funeral services were conducted at the close of the burial service of The Church Of England.

## Editor's Notebook: 'LETTERS-We Get Letters!'

From time to time, you may look over our shoulder and read some of the interesting mail received from our members. We wish that we could answer all our mail, but time does not permit, but we want you to know that we read and enjoy every one, **be it a bouquet or a brick-bat.**

"Been a Master Mason 47 years; been a 32 degree Mason 46 years; been a R. A. M. 32 years," writes **Chester E. Wing**, Hastings, Mich., "and I played in the Washington, D. C., Shrine Band when Harding was President. Was guest player in Bro. John Philip Sousa's band at Charlotte, N. C., in 1925. Have collected stamps 60 years and now collect Masonry on Stamps."

From **John H. Vale**, Port Orford, Oregon, "Am a dealer in Latin America stamps. Am 72½ years old and received my 25 year R. A. M. pin recently. In 7 years will receive my 50 year pin in Blue Lodge. Started collecting stamps in 1893. My father gave me a mint copy of Tasmania #65, which he bought at the post office and which I still have."

A Canadian Brother, **George William Starling**, of Timmins, Ont., writes: "Would like to exchange stamps, philatelic information and friendly correspondence. Due to war disability I retired from active employment 5 years ago and renewed the hobby of stamp collecting and now have the good fortune of being accepted a member of the MSC and feel my pleasure will greatly increase. The brotherhood of the Craft and Philately is a wonderful combination. Bro. Lurch sent me back copies of the M.P. and I think it an excellent publication and I look forward to future issues. The welcome mat is out should any brethren happen to visit this neck of the woods. The hunting and fishing are the best and the highways good."

A heartwarming note from **Bro. Harold J. Schieck**, Morrisville, Penna.: "At FIPEX I was introduced to the terrific idea of a Masonic Stamp Collection and since then, using every available spare moment, I have been arranging album pages, etc., according to Masonic themes, personalities, etc."

A well-turned description comes from **Bro. Archibald W. Ostrander** of Albany, N. Y., who lists his many Ma-

sonic connections and adds, "I work in the vineyard of Masonry night and day, except Wed. evening when I act as Secy. of the Troy Stamp & Coin Club. A very active life for a 73 year oldster? I could tell more but Heaven forbid!!" (Just what does the man mean? Or shouldn't we ask. Ed.).

From Western Springs, Illinois **Bro. Byrle C. Mogk** writes, "I didn't know there was such a club as the MSC of NY until I saw it in Linn's Weekly News. I received your Masonic Philatelist and find it very interesting. I hope some day to attend one of your meetings as I am employed by United Air Lines and get passes to fly." (Please come soon, Bro. Mogk, and meet some swell fellows like yourself. Try to make the Master of Philately degree night or the Annual Dinner and we'll all be happy you did. Ed.).

Here's a nice deal from **Bro. Chester Moeller** of Lynbrook, L. I., New York: "Presently employed by the Gulf Oil Company, Foreign Production Div., and I have accumulated stamps of many countries which I would like to exchange with other members and perhaps share with my brothers that are less fortunate and without the opportunities that I may have."

**Bro. Ralph L. Miller** of Fargo, N. D., writes: "Am trying to connect a Masonic Collection with my own record of active participation since Dec. 1908, when I was installed as Sr. Deacon of my lodge . . ." and then he uses the entire back page, typed single-spaced to list his Masonic affiliations (42 of them), including 14 Honorary memberships in Grand Lodge, Commanderies, Chapters and Councils. So you thought you had a busy day?

Ever so many of our good brothers want to attain the degree of Master of Philately, but cannot be present in person on the night set aside. Writes **Bro. William H. Peters** of Interlachen, Florida: "I would like to suggest a change in the By-laws to permit out-of-townners to take the degree by proxy or by vote of the membership. Some of us will never get this honor if we wait for the always postponed trips to the great city." (So very sorry, Bro. Peters, and others, but the M.P. degree can only be given in person. Ed.).

From **Bro. Raymond Edward Rhoades**, Ardara, Penna., "I have been an active stamp collector for around 55 years. The last few years I have enjoyed my affiliation with the MSC of NY and

the philatelic knowledge I have gained through the club and its associates. I have often wished that I could have been more active in the Club."

In a handwriting worthy of a beautiful scroll, we are advised by **Bro. Jewell I. Porter** of Oneida, N. Y., that he has been an engraver all his life so that it is only natural he be interested in stamps and coins. Natch!!

**Bro. Arthur Handley Walpole** of Chicago, Ill., writes: "I started stamp collecting about two years ago and due to a pension, my interests in stamps became keener. To me Masonic stamps are now a "must" and I hope to build up a good collection of stamps and covers. The historical, patriotic and brotherly connection with your Masonic Stamp Club of N. Y. to me is

of great interest and value. Hope I will be a more valuable brother member as time goes on and my collection improves."

For you members who wish to correspond, please contact **Bro. Alvin C. Weeks** who claims he collects U.S. commemoratives and "junk." His address is 170 East Ave., Hampton, Virginia, and he says he has retired "to pass the time and have a hobby. I would like to meet, through the mail, retired Service men who are Masons and are interested in collecting stamps. Of course, any Mason's letter would be welcome."

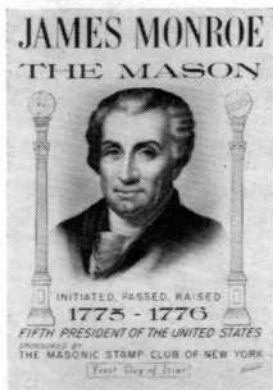
"Letters . . . We Get Letters" will be a regular feature and we welcome any items of interest for our members.—Editor.

## Have You Reserved Your Masonic Cachets?



In our March issue we introduced the new Masonic cachets: **PAUL REVERE**, **JAMES MONROE** and a special Birthday Cachet of George Washington.

The one honoring Brother Paul Revere will be issued at Boston, Mass., on April 18, the anniversary day when Paul Revere began his midnight ride when he received the signal from Old North Church that "the British are coming." The stamp honoring Brother James Monroe will be issued from Montross, Virginia, on April 28, to a great President famous for his Monroe Doctrine. The third cachet issued by our George Washington Chapter #1, is dated February 22 and bears the cancellation of "MASONIC TEMPLE" Alexandria, Va., and shows the Master's Chair used by Bro. George Wash-



ington while Master of his lodge. All three of these cachets for only \$1.00 or 6 sets for \$5.00. Already many orders have been received, and since this will be a limited issue, we strongly urge that you send in your order . . . today!

With each cachet, there will be an enclosure, with pertinent facts about these Brothers, which make them valuable additions to any collection, and equally attractive as gifts to fellow Masons.

Paul Revere was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from December 12, 1794 to December 27, 1797. He was a member and Past Master of St. Andrews Lodge in Boston, Mass. He was also a Royal Arch Mason, being a member of St. Andrews Royal Arch Chapter at Boston, and held the office of Junior Deacon



in 1770. Brother Revere (or Rivoire) was an engraver, and also a gold and silversmith, the basis for the portrait on the front cover of this issue. He also had a copper-plate engraving shop, from which evolved the big corporation of today, which produces Revere Ware, known by many and used by today's housewives.

You will find these cachets meet the

same fine standards as those issued in the past. As usual, part of the proceeds will be donated to a Masonic charity, the balance to the MSC building fund.

**DONT DELAY . . . SEND YOUR  
CHECK AND ORDER TO—  
MASONIC CACHETS  
Pleasantville, New York**

## Masons On Stamps

This is the second check-list of a series compiled by Brother Elmer Edens of Famous Americans. He gives credit to Bro. John A. Mirt and the MASONIC PHILATELIST for much of the information, but we feel he has done a splendid job on his own. Later, he will compile check-lists of Masons on Stamps, other than Americans, which we will print at that time. All numbers used are from Scott's catalog. (Corrections and additions will be listed at end of series. Many thanks to our members for being so alert and keeping us posted on these items. Ed.).

John Quincy Adams, U.S. 811.

John James Audubon, U.S. 874.

Stephen Fuller Austin, U.S. 776, 778.

James Buchanan, U.S. 820, 1081.

Luther Burbank, U.S. 876.

Adm. Richard Evelyn Byrd, U.S. 733, 735.

George Rogers Clark, U.S. 651.

Capt. William Clark, U.S. 1063.

Henry Clay, U.S. 139, 150, 162, 227, 259, 309, 06, 20, 30, 41, 63, 78, 89.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) U.S. 863, Hungary C310.

Davey Crockett, U.S. 775.

Stephen Decatur, U.S. 791.

Adm. George Dewey, U.S. 793, Philippines 303, 346, C9, 24, 42, 011.

George Eastman, U.S. 1062.

Adm. David G. Farragut, U.S. 311, 792.

Benjamin Franklin, U.S. 1, 3, 18, 38,

55, 61, 63, 71, 81, 84A, 86, 92, 100,

102, 110, 112, 123, 133/4, 145, 156,

167, 182, 192, 206, 212, 219, 246/7,

264, 279, 300, 314, 316, 318, 331, 334,

343, 348, 352, 357, 374, 383, 385, 387,

390, 392, 414/23, 431, 440, 468, 470/78,

497, 505/18, 523/24, 547, 552, 575, 578,

581, 594, 597, 604, 632, 658, 669, 803,

947/8, 1030, 1073, 01, 10, 15, 25, 35,

57, 72, 83, 94, 96, 114, K8/16, PR2, 6,

L01.; Canal Zone 71, 100, 118, J15;

Philippines 213, 226, 250, 259, 270,

283, 288C, 299, 349, C12, 27, 45, 014,

24; Porto Rico 210, 215; Argentine

Republic 660; Cuba 221, C150; Bulgaria 950; France 814; Liberia 300, C54/6, CB24; Roumania 1122; Russia 1875; San Marino 266/71, C55; Guam 87.

James Gadsden, U.S. 1028.

James Abram Garfield, U.S. 205, 216, 224, 256, 305, 558, 825.

Samuel Gompers, U.S. 988.

Gen. Nathaniel Greene, U.S. 785.

Nathan Hale, U.S. 551.

Warren Gamaliel Harding, U.S. 553, 610, 684, 833.

James Hoban (U.S. Capitol Architect), U.S. 572, 992; Nicaragua C42, 44, 48.

Sam Houston, U.S. 776, 1040.

Andrew Jackson, U.S. 73, 143, 157, 183, 211, 215, 221, 253, 302, 786, 812, 941, 02, 11, 16, 26, 36, 58, 73, 115; Confederate States 3, 8.

Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson, U.S. 788.

John Paul Jones, U.S. 790.

Andrew Johnson, U.S. 822.

Gen. Harry Knox, U.S. 854.

Richard Henry Lee, U.S. 854.

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, U.S. 1063.

Gen. Morgan Lewis, U.S. 854.

Charles Augustus Lindbergh, U.S. C10; Cuba C2, 123; Panama 256/7; Spain C56; France 243/44.

Robert R. Livingstone, U.S. 323, 854, 1020.

Crawford W. Long, U.S. 875.

Wm. McKinley, U.S. 326, 359, 829; Philippines 242, 262, 277, 286, 291, 306, 329, 341, 371, 405.

Paul V. McNutt, Philippines 512/14.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Philippines 519/21, 629.

Thomas Macdonough, U.S. 791.

John Marshall, U.S. 278, 480, 1044.

James Monroe, U.S. 325, 562, 810, 1020, 1036; Liberia C68.

James Oglethorpe, U.S. 726.

James Otis, U.S. 854.

Oliver Hazard Perry, U.S. 155, 229, 276.

James Knox Polk, U.S. 816.

Gen. Rufus Putman, U.S. 795.

John D. Rockefeller, Belgium B584.  
 Will Rogers, U.S. 975; Nicaragua C236/40.  
 Franklin Delano Roosevelt, U.S. 925, 930/33; Argentine Republic 551; Brazil 487, C76; Colombia 520/22; Costa Rica 251/55; Ecuador 509/13, C168/72; Guatemala C92, 151/56; Haiti C33/4; Honduras C158, 163; Mexico 826, C167, 169; Nicaragua 695/700, C272/76, 295, CO44; Panama C100/04; Paraguay C184/88; Salvador 606/12, C111/17; Uruguay 602/04; Ethiopia 278/80, C21; Greece 469/71; Liberia 296/7, C51; Monaco 198/202, 355, C14/16; Philippines 542, C14, 20; Malta 253; San Marino 266/71, C155; Turkey 818, 821.  
 Theodore Roosevelt, U.S. 830, 856, 1011, 1023, 1037; Canal Zone 74, 86, 103, 138; Panama 403, C61.  
 Winthrop Sargent, U.S. 955.  
 Adm. Winfield Scott Schley, U.S. 795.  
 Gen. Winfield Scott, U.S. 153, 786.  
 John Sevier (Gov. of Tenn.), U.S. 941.  
 Wm. H. Seward, U. S. 370, O68/71.  
 Gen. Rogers Sherman, U.S. 854.  
 John Phillip Sousa, U.S. 880.  
 Wm. Howard Taft, U.S. 685, 687, 831; Panama C55.  
 Harry S. Truman, Brazil 673; Ecuador 558, C206.  
 Gen. Anthony Wayne, U.S. 680.  
 Brigham Young, U.S. 950.

## OUTLINE OF UNITED STATES POSTAL HISTORY

Compiled by Charles W. Brooks

(It has been said that to steal from one writer is plagiarism; to steal from several is research. If that is true the following is pure research.—C.W.B.)

The first post office and mail service in what is now the United States is shrouded in mystery.

In 1639, the Massachusetts General Court designated the house of one Richard Fairbanks as the place where all letters from overseas should be delivered and he was enjoined that they be delivered, for which he was to charge one penny per letter.

In 1657, the Virginia Court ordered planters to provide messengers to convey dispatches between plantations.

In 1672, what was probably the first post was established between New York and Boston by Francis Lovelace, Governor of New York.

In 1677, John Hayward, scrivener, of Boston, was appointed by the Court to take in and convey letters.

In 1710, by Act of Parliament the Postmaster General was authorized to keep one chief letter office in each of the colonies. Deputy Postmasters General were appointed by the Postmaster General in England. Benjamin Franklin was so appointed in 1755 and dismissed in 1774.

On July 26, 1775, the Continental Congress determined that a Postmaster General be appointed for the United Colonies at an annual salary of \$1000 and unanimously elected Benjamin Franklin.

By Act of September 22, 1789, the First Congress under our present constitution established a post office and directed the appointment of a Postmaster General. On September 26, 1789, President Washington appointed Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts Postmaster General of the United States.

By 1790 there were seventy-five post offices in the United States.

By the General Law of 1792 the rate for single-sheet letters was six cents under thirty miles, eight cents for thirty to sixty miles, ten cents for sixty to one hundred miles, twelve and a half cents for one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles and graduated to twenty five cents for over four hundred and fifty miles. In 1814, fifty per cent was added to these rates for war revenue. The Act of February 1, 1816, however, repealed the war rates and restored the 1792 rates. The General Act of 1825, regulating the Post Office Department, continued the 1792 rates. With these high rates in effect many letters went by private express despite existing laws which provided for a government monopoly of postal routes.

Stampless covers were used prior to the adoption of adhesive stamps and until January 1, 1856. These were letters marked "Paid" or "Due," usually with the amount and date.

The adoption in England, 1840, of uniform Penny Postage (penny per half ounce anywhere in British Isles) and adhesive stamps started a movement in the United States for reduced postal rates and stamps.

An Act of Congress, July 2, 1836, had authorized local delivery service, and carriers were entitled to charge two cents for pick-up or delivery in addition to the regular postal charges. It was therefore possible for private enterprises to successfully compete.

On February 1, 1842, the City Des-

patch Post commenced operations in New York City in competition with the Post Office carrier service and issued postage stamps. Although not an official issue, this was the first adhesive postage stamp used outside of Great Britain.

Act of Congress, March 3, 1845, effective July 1, 1845, established uniform postage rates reducing letter rate to five cents per half-ounce for under three hundred miles and ten cents per half-ounce for over three hundred miles. This "5 and 10" rate remained in effect until 1851. Drop-letters and circulars required two cents each.

Between the Act of 1845 and the Act of 1847 authorizing the Postmaster General to issue stamps, some postmasters issued provisional stamps, the first being Robert H. Morris, Postmaster at New York.

Act of Congress, March 3, 1847, effective July 1, 1847, authorized the Postmaster General to issue adhesive stamps and invalidated all stamps not authorized by him. Drop letters required two cents and circulars three cents, prepaid.

The Postal treaty of 1848 with Great Britain established a letter rate of twenty four cents per half-ounce computed as follows:

U.S. Domestic Shore to	
Ship rate	5¢
Sea carriage	16¢
British Dominion rate	3¢
Total	24¢

A separate accounting was required on face of each envelope.

In 1850 there were eighteen thousand, four hundred and seventeen post offices in the United States.

Act of Congress, March 3, 1851, effective July 1, 1851, further reduced single letter rate, if prepaid, to three cents for three thousand miles and six cents over three thousand miles. Drop letters and circulars were reduced to one cent. Act of 1851 also authorized the Postmaster General to establish post routes within the cities and towns to enable him to abolish local private posts.

Act of March 3, 1855, effective April 1, 1855, increased to ten cents the single letter rate to California and points over three thousand miles. It also made prepayment of postage on domestic letters compulsory on and after April

1, 1855 and use of stamps compulsory after January 1, 1856.

Act of February 27, 1861, established a rate of ten cents per half-ounce, prepaid, on letters between any point in the U.S. east of the Rocky Mountains and any state or territory on the Pacific Coast.

Dear Bro. Kerstein:

I admit there was a typographical error in the dates I sent in regard to Christian IX of Sweden, as corrected by Bro. Bennett in March Masonic Philatelist.

BUT, He was an honorary 33rd of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

AND, Gustavus V was awarded The Gourgass Medal by the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, for achievement in Freemasonry and Government, and made a 33rd.

Some of my information about Masonry in Norway and Sweden was furnished me by my good friend, William E. Yeager, R. W. Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania and published in the Pennsylvania Freemason. He lives in Warren, Pa., where I was born and raised (literally and Masonically) and where I still retain my membership in the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is an active 33rd and has been since 1949.

Sincerely and Fraternally,

Homer P. Rogers,  
Box 167  
Pendleton, Oregon.

#### PRINCE WILLIAM PITT LEILIOHOKU

Prince William Pitt Kalahoolewa Leiliohoku 18 degree is portrayed on the 12¢ black of Hawaii, Scott #36.

The Prince, brother of King David Kalakaua was proclaimed Heir Apparent to the Throne of Hawaii on February 14, 1874. He was raised to the third degree of Freemasonry in Hawaiian Lodge #21 on June 24, 1874. After the formation of the Scottish Rite Bodies in Hawaii, Prince Leiliohoku was the first Mason to petition for the degrees.

His petition dated November 25, 1875 carried the names of King Kalakaua. Governor John O. Dominus, Gideon West and William Cooper Parke, all of whom became 33 degree Masons. He died April 10, 1877.

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