



The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 24

APRIL 1968

NO. 8



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DUDLEY HILBORN
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By the sign of the Gavel

Although the weather was not with us, "Swap Night" was well attended. However, there was not too much enthusiasm to do any swapping, and we would appreciate any suggestions from the members to improve this event.

Since not enough members have inquired about the Degree of Philately, the meeting which would have been held next month, will be postponed. Instead, we will have a surprise for the membership.

Brethren, please don't forget our annual competition. Prizes will be awarded for outstanding exhibits.

Brothers Yarry and Reggel were given the task of arranging our annual dinner. It should be an outstand-

★ MEETINGS ★

First Friday of each month
Collectors Club Building
22 East 35th Street, N. Y. C.

ing affair at which we will honor one of our hardest working members, Milnor Peck. We will show Milnor in a very small way that we appreciate him thoroughly.

As we approach the Holiest of Seasons, Easter for our Christian Brethren and Passover for our Jewish Brethren, let me wish all of you a joyous holiday and let us remember to rededicate ourselves to the principles taught by our fraternity, as we attend our places of worship during this Easter and Passover season.

Keep well.

Joseph Munk

IN MEMORIUM

BE IT RESOLVED that the Masonic Stamp Club in behalf of the Fraternity at large extends to their families their sympathy in their bereavement. We share with them the sense of loss occasioned by the passing of a true and loyal brother.

Deceased

Victor J. Fenstermaker
Stephen R. Henderson
Edwin A. Jenkins
Walter Huxel
Orvie G. Odell
Paul G. Ortmann
Harold E. Richardson
Wm. H. Roberts
Wm. F. Saars
Bernard Tepper
Hubert M. Wellons

Welcome New Members

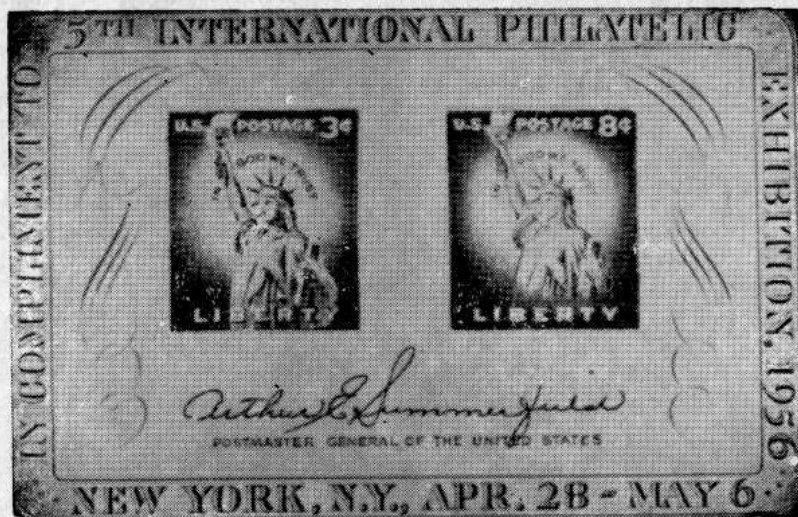
Jeck A. Gooding
Martin P. Haluza
G. W. Fieser
William W. Johnson
Marshall E. Hodge
Bertil T. Ladson
Carlton G. Hagen
James A. Reynolds
Bruno S. Guglielmi
Howard Cooper
Louis E. Krohn
Stephan P. Szekeres
Krikor B. Drigian
Norman Sapolnick
William C. Hemecker
F. P. Limbert
P. G. Huntsman
Daniel L. Beyer
Chas. R. Myers

—Peter T. Lee

Adventure in Masonic Stamp Collecting

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

By Peter I. Lee



Many Countries besides the United States have issued stamps picturing the Statue of Liberty. It has Masonic significance since its creator was a Mason and the cornerstone at its base was laid with Masonic rites by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The idea of creating it was as a symbol of French-American Friendship. Following is a list of all the Countries that have issued stamps in its honor, with Scott's numbers taken from the 1968 Catalogue. Listed are also U.S. Post Cards, U.S. Pre-Cancels and the January 7th, 1968, six-cent embossed envelope, not yet listed.

United States #566, 696, 899, 908, 995,
1008, 1035, 1041, 1042, 1042A, 1044A,
1066, 1320, 1057, C35, C58, C63.

Brazil # 673

Bulgaria # C78, CB1

China # 593-8

Cuba # 372

France # 372-3, 243-4, B44-5, B335

Haiti # 338-9, C12-13

Korea # 132-75

Liberia # 355, C102

Monaco # C20

Nicaragua # C253

Norway # 386

Panama # 317-21

Peru # 318

Philippines # 572-4

Poland # 319

San Marino # 268-C80

Sharjah # C25-7



Spain # C56
 Switzerland # C42
 U.A.R. # 194
 Uruguay # 217-22
 U.S. Precancels # 566, 696, 1035, 1057
 U.S. Post Cards # UX44, UX45 and
 reply card, UX46
 U.S. Embossed Envelope — New 1968
 6¢ with head of Liberty

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO (1746-1817)

Thaddeus Kosciuszko was born February 12, 1746 of a noble, but not wealthy, Lithuanian family. His mother gave Thaddeus his early education after which he attended a Jesuit school. Prince Adam Czartoryski, who was the founder of the first Masonic Lodge in Warsaw, at his own expense enrolled the youth of 18 in the Cadet Military School in Warsaw. Kosciuszko finished his studies with high honors and the rank of captain and, after graduating, was sent to a Military Engineering School in France and became a great military engineer.

Returning to his beloved Poland, he found it dismembered by Russia, Prussia and Austria. He wanted freedom for Poland but resolved first to help the Americans get their independence. He was the first foreign officer to offer his services to General Washington. On August 30, 1776 he was appointed engineer with rank of colonel. Some of his important assignments were at Ticonderoga, Saratoga and West Point. He fought in the southern campaign as a cavalry leader. Near the end of the war he was made a brigadier general and admitted to American Citizenship October 13, 1783.

Kosciuszko returned to Poland to fight against the Russian rulers. He called the whole country to arms in 1794 and resisted the invaders for several months. On October 10, 1794 his outnumbered army was defeated, he was taken prisoner and taken to St. Petersburg where he was confined two years until the death of Catherine II, when her son, Paul I, who is said to have been a Freemason, restored Kosciuszko to liberty.

Kosciuszko went immediately to America. Congress voted him a grant of 500 acres and a cash award of \$12,000. He left the money to buy freedom for slaves. He returned to Europe in 1798, resided in France and later in Switzerland where he died October 16, 1817. Emperor Alexander, who like his father, Paul I, was a Freemason, had Kosciuszko's remains removed to a

vault in Cracow, the burial place of Polish kings.

—Marshall S. Loke

LAKE ERIE CHAPTER NO. 2 M.S.C. OF NEW YORK

The first meeting of the new year was held in the Masonic Temple Library, 3615 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, January 17. The meeting was called to order by the President, Brother Wilbur Awig, and followed by the Pledge of Allegiance and invocation. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Dr. Joseph Schneider and approved. The Treasurer Brother Ray Runt, gave a report on the financial status of the club.

The President-elect, Brother Harry Pahl, was unable to be present due to the illness of his wife. A motion was made, seconded and passed to send flowers to Mrs. Pahl.

Prior to the installation of the new officers, President Awig expressed his deep thanks and appreciation to all of the members for their loyalty and support during his term of office.

The roll of the new officers was called and they were installed in due form by Ill. Bro. Mark Snow, 33 degree. The officers installed are as follows:

First Vice President, Brother Spensley S. Daykin.

Second Vice President, Brother John F. Sternbergh.

Recording Secretary, Dr. Joseph Schneider.

Corresponding Secretary, Brother Donald L. Cilley.

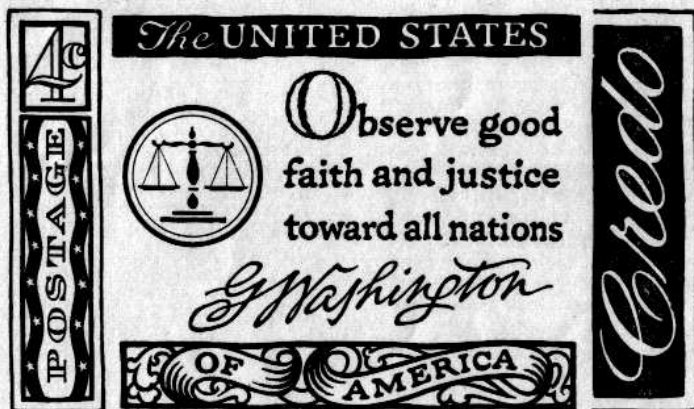
Treasurer, Brother Raymond Runt.

A five-minute talk was given by Brother John Sternbergh on the 1962 (Scott No. 396) education stamp of Canada. Brother Sternbergh called attention to the many symbols, many with masonic significance, which appear on this stamp. A moment of mirth given by Brother Harry Bolbach was enjoyed by all. Routine Club business was discussed and a letter from our member Brother Don Miller, now in Florida, was read. Announcements were made.

The newsletter of the Masonic Stamp Club of Missouri was read by Brother Stenc. Daykin. The meeting concluded with the Benediction.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
 Don Cilley.

Propaganda envelopes appeared in the US in 1852. They were used for anti-slavery, temperance and religious causes.



WASHINGTON SIGNATURE?

An autograph expert, Charles Hamilton of New York City, claims that the signature of George Washington used on the first stamp of the Credo series is a forgery. According to a New York Times story by Gay Talese, sent to us by readers, the Post Office Department tampered with the original signature because it was not too legible.

At least that is the reason given by the commemorative's designer Frank Conley, who stated that his superiors wanted one that was a bit more readable.

Hamilton, the expert, has stated, "It's a travesty on the American public. Washington's signature is one of the most famous in the world, and to tamper with it is sacrilegious."

The major difference indicated between fact and forgery is that Washington wrote "Go." for George with the small "o" above the capital "W" of the surname. The "for real" autograph might be a bit more illegible, but at least it would have been an honest presentation.

In explaining about the "Go.," Hamilton advised that from youth on the Father of our Country signed his name thus. "He started doing this in 1753," he continued, "when he was in his early twenties. As a youth he did occasionally sign it 'GWashington' but that signature is nothing like what the 4¢ stamp has."

GEORGE WASHINGTON— MARSHAL OF FRANCE!

A little known fact about George Washington is that he was a Marshal of France. The story is found in a copy of The Missouri Intelligencer, for September 20, 1830, in old and yellowed pages that have been long overlooked.

"George Washington," the Watertown Register says, "it is a fact not generally known to Americans that the Father of this country held the office of Marshal of France, under Louis XVI. At the same time he was performing here the duties of Lieutenant General of the Revolutionary Army."

He was created Marshal, to enable him to command Rochambeau, who in rank was a very old General, and could only be commanded by a Marshal of France. On a picture presented to him by the Earl of Buchan, was written, "To Marshal General Washington."

Every day we seem to uncover new facts and activities of George Washington, all of which testify to the integrity and worth of this great man.

WILLIAM PITT LELEIOHOKU

William P. Leleiohoku was born on January 10, 1855, son of the high Chiefs C. Kapaakea and A. Keohokalole (the parents of the then Royal Family of Hawaii). In infancy, he was adopted after the custom of the Chiefs, by Her Highness Ruth Keelikolani, sister of King Kamehameha V. He was educated at St. Alban's College and then served as a clerk in the department of Foreign Affairs. Upon accession of King David Kalakaua to the throne, William P. Leleiohoku was appointed and proclaimed Heir Apparent to the Throne.

In November 1874 Leleiohoku was appointed Prince Regent and served until the King returned from his tour on February 15, 1875. He received the decoration of Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; he was a member of the Privy Council of State and of the House of Nobles, Captain of the Leleio-

hoku Cavalry; and Foreman of Engine Company No. 4 of the Honolulu Fire Department. He died on April 10, 1877.

William P. Leleiohoku was a member of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, being initiated on May 9, passed on June 4 and raised on June 24, 1874. The Prince's obituary appearing in the "P.C. Advertiser" of April 21 and 28, 1877 stated: "In the Order of Free Masons he was a prominent and advanced member, and held offices of importance. In the evening (of April 10, 1877), the members of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. & A.M. of which the deceased was a member, marched in a body from their Lodge Room to the Palace, and read the impressive Masonic service for the dead over the bier of their deceased Brother." The Masons were in the funeral procession and "After the clergy had retired, the Free Masons, led by the W.M. of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, performed the impressive funeral service of the Order around the coffin of their departed brother; and last of all, was said the touching "Requiescat in Pace," and "Farewell" of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in which the deceased Prince was an office bearer."

Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku is pictured on a stamp issued by Hawaii (Scott No. 36).

By Robert A. Domonique

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER

Bro. Reginald V. Harris, N.W. Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, contributes the following information concerning Sir MacKenzie Bowell, pictured on a 5¢ Canadian stamp.

Sir Bowell (1823-1917) was born in England and came to Canada in 1833, settling first in Montreal where he took up journalistic work. He represented North Hastings in Parliament from 1867 to 1896, meanwhile also serving as minister of customs 1878-1891, and in the cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald 1891-1894. He served as prime minister from Dec. 21, 1894, to April 27, 1896, and thereafter for 10 years was a member of the Senate and Conservative Party leader. He was knighted in 1895. While residing at Belleville, Ont., he was editor and publisher of the Belleville Intelligencer.

He took his degrees in St. Lawrence Lodge No. 640 (English Constitution), Montreal, in 1864, and on February 4, 1897, affiliated with Eureka Lodge No. 283 (Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario), Belleville.

FREEMASONRY AND THE CIVIL WAR

Nicholas G. Koutroulis

Little known to most people are the efforts made by Masons and Freemasonry to alleviate the suffering and hardships during the Civil War in the United States, 1861-65. Many instances are on record of Masons helping one another, as well as their fellowmen who were not Masons, although on opposing sides during the war.

The story of "Freemasonry and the Civil War" can be well related and illustrated by postage stamps of the United States, and here follows a brief number of examples with a Civil War connection which can be included.

James Buchanan (United States, Scott No. 820), President of the United States immediately preceding the Civil War, was a past Masonic Master. During dedication ceremonies of an equestrian statue of George Washington, he pleaded for understanding between the opposing factors. The citizens of the United States, but not the fanatics sympathized with him.

The stamp issued to commemorate the final reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic (United States No. 985) has a Masonic tie-in, since the first national commander of the GAR, Stephen Hurlbut, was a Mason. He was a Union army officer who was the new commander of Fort Donelson after its surrender.

President James A. Garfield (United States No. 825) enlisted as a private in the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry and rose to the rank of Captain in 1864. Although a Union army officer, he received his degrees in a southern lodge during the war.

Garfield, protecting and managing the army hospital at Winchester, Va., was struck by the warm ties of friendship which he saw existing between the Union surgeons and Confederate prisoners.

When he learned the reason for such brotherly spirit, in spite of war and hatred, he asked to be admitted to the Craft. A Confederate chaplain served as Master.

A stamp of the Army-Navy series (United States No. 793) honors Admiral Winfield Schley, a Mason, who served on various frigates during the Civil War. The second great battle of the war, the battle of Shiloh, was commemorated by the United States in April 1962.

The Masonic hero of the battle was Confederate General Joseph Wheeler,

who covered the retreat of the Confederate forces and saved them from complete destruction.

Another Mason, Andrew Johnson (United States No. 822) who became president, after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, was the Union's military governor in Tennessee. He was loyal to the Union during the Civil War and held the rank of brigadier general.

Charles Robinson, first governor of the state of Kansas, can be illustrated with the Kansas statehood stamp (U.S. No. 1183). He became the leader of the Free State party, was commander-in-chief of the Kansas Volunteers, and organized most of Kansas state's regiments for the Civil War.

Stephen Douglas (United States No. 1115), another Mason, was a very strong advocate of maintaining integrity of the Union at all costs.

Admiral David Farragut (United States No. 792), another Mason, was the outstanding naval officer of the Civil War. In 1862 he took New Orleans without bloodshed.

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson (United States No. 788) Confederate army officer, was seen helping Union prisoners. Union General Pope gave Jackson the sign of distress, which Jackson answered by seeing that Pope and his prisoners were supplied with food.

Winfield Scott (United States No. 786), Union army officer and a Mason, was placed in command of Federal troops and prepared the defense of Washington.

The first of the Civil War centennial stamps, commemorating the firing on Fort Sumter (United States No. 1178), has great Masonic significance.

Major Robert Anderson, commander of Fort Sumter, was a Mason. Brigadier General P. G. T. Beauregard, another Mason and a Knight Templar, was in charge of the Confederate artillery batteries which fired on the fort.

The fact that both were Masons might explain why Anderson was permitted to evacuate the fort after 34 hours of shelling.

During the Civil War, all the way from Washington to Shiloh, from Maine to California, from the North and the South, in the east and in the west, the brotherhood of Americans shone through the light of Freemasonry. Freemasonry held the hearts of men together, although guns were keeping them apart.

The stamps discussed here are but a few examples of many that can il-

lustrate the story of Freemasonry and the Civil War. There is no limit as to how far you can go with topical Masonic stamp collecting. Its only limit is your imagination.

BUENOS AIRES STOCK EXCHANGE

We are indebted to Wor. Bro. Douglas Murison of Temperly, Argentina, for the following item:

A history of Freemasonry in Argentina would be incomplete without reference to the bodies which acted as a stock exchange in Buenos Aires in the years following the country's severance of ties with Spain in 1810.

The British Commercial Rooms provided a primitive substitute for a stock exchange a few months after the republic was established. Then, an organization of brokers known as "El Camuoti," was formed, but it was persecuted after Rosas came into control of the government in 1829. In time, all institutions were dissolved.

Due to pressure from abroad, foreigners were permitted to organize provided they barred Argentine nationals. Thus, it was that the Strangers' Club came into being in 1841, and which is still in existence. After the rule of Rosas ended in 1852, a number of organizations came out of the Strangers' Club. In 1853, "Excelsior" Lodge was founded under the English Constitution. It is today the oldest Masonic lodge in Argentina. "Bolsa," the stock exchange in Buenos Aires, emerged in 1854.

The first president (1854-55) of "Bolsa" was Felipe Lavallol, a Mason. Four of the 12 committee members likewise were members of the Craft—Daniel Gowland, Vicente E. Casares, Jacobo Parravicini and Francisco F. Moreno.

The centenary of the stock exchange was observed in 1954 by the issuance of a one peso stamp, showing the central part of the exchange's frontage on Avenida L. N. Alem, named after a Past Grand Master.—John A. Mirt.

"To us, as Masons, events evidence the growth of principles we hold most dear, and we would fain regard it as presaging the coming of the time when the love of man for his fellowmen shall unite all the races of the earth in one great brotherhood, when men of all nations shall commingle and vie with one another in the promotion of liberty and the enlightenment of mankind."

HUNGARIAN, LOUIS KOSSUTH

The Hungarian 100th anniversary commemoratives (set of four—1 franc blue, 2 francs reddish brown, 3 francs green and 4 francs red) issued March 15 are of Masonic significance. The outstanding leader of the Revolution was Louis Kossuth, who was named provisional governor of Hungary after that country declared its independence from Austria in 1848.

Kossuth, however, was forced to flee and in 1851 he came to the United States where he was received with open arms. He was made a Mason in Cincinnati Lodge No. 133, on February 20, 1852.

In the Freemasonry Monthly Magazine of June, 1852, I came across an account of his visit to a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in Boston, May 10, 1852. More than 400 were present and hundreds were turned away.

"Could the doors of the Grand Lodge have been thrown open, and the public found space to hear his remarks, they would have seen that the oracles of Ancient Craft Masonry at all times and in all places, wherever uttered, breathe only the freedom of man, attachment to good order, and love of virtue," said the magazine. "The Great Magyar only spoke, in his own eloquent way, the true principles of the Institution."

The magazine quoted Kossuth as saying: "Masonry has never flourished where a country is ruled by despotism." That statement made nearly 100 years ago, holds true today.

The May, 1852, issue of the same magazine carried an account of his visit to Centre Lodge No. 23, at Indianapolis, Ind. At that time, he said: "The Masonic Brotherhood is one which tends to better the conditions of mankind." Without a country or a home, "dependent upon the hospitality of strangers for life and protection," he found that a great substitute "is to be surrounded by Brethren of the Masonic Order."—Mirt.

IN THE SERVICE ?

Any members who may report for military duty are urged to send in their new address to Dudley Hilborn, 370 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. We want them on our mailing list and wish them Godspeed.

MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York on the occasion of the presentation of the Grand Lodge Medal for Distinguished Achievement, Sept. 30, 1963, M. W. Harry Ostrov addressed General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as follows: "The name of Gen. MacArthur is known throughout the world for one man's service to his country and to humanity; you are one whom we are proud to call our brother. Maybe in years to come our country may see fit to set aside a day similar to the one on which we honor Bro. Geo. Washington. With just three little words you gave the peoples of the free world the famous message "I shall return." Those three words were spoken in our darkest hour by the man who never lost faith in what his country could do. And in so doing, General, you have brightened the lives of all your brothers. As Grand Master, I take great pleasure in presenting to you this Medal for Distinguished Service. Few if any famous men who have received this Citation can equal your record of service, of dedication to your country and to the ideals for which our Fraternity proudly stands."

FRENCH FAMOUS MEN

The 1955 stamp program of France includes one to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Jean P. C. Florian (1755-1794), famous author and fabulist, who was a Mason.

Also, a semi-postal stamp was issued, carrying a design commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Balloon Post during the Siege of Paris. Jules Ferry, a Mason, was prefect of the besieged city during the French-Prussian War when the famous balloon post was established to get mail out of the city. This was the world's first air mail. Ferry is pictured on a 15 francs stamp of 1951 (No. 644). (See MASONRY ON POSTAGE STAMPS, vol. 2, page 30).

Brother Bruno S. Guglielmi, Strada San Martino 18/12, 18038 Sanremo, Italy. Asks that if any member has the Masonic Cacheted envelopes of Group No. 1—1956, Group No. 3—1958, and would consider selling them to him, he offers to pay double price per set. Any one interested kindly contact him.