



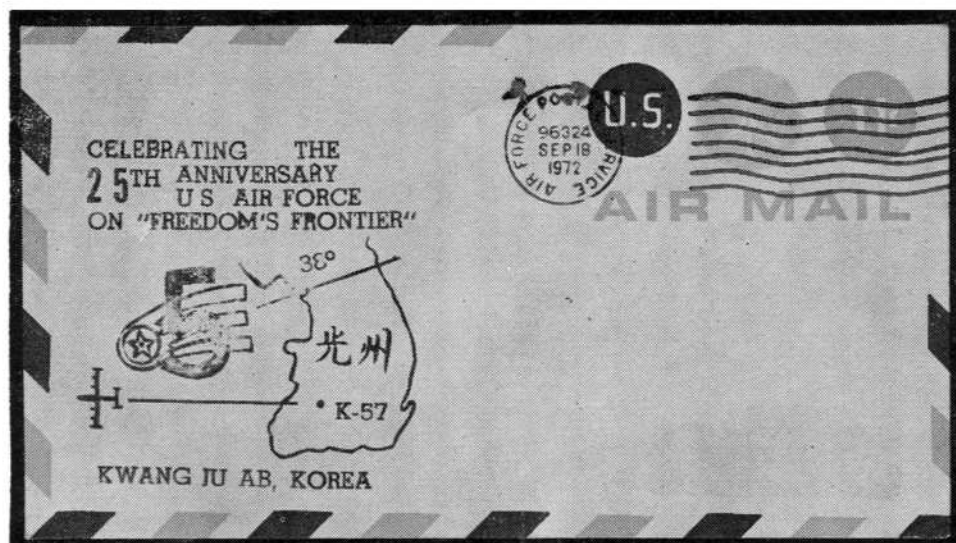
The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 29

SEPTEMBER 1972

NO 1

Air Force Cachet Has Masonic Significance.



On September 18, 1972, the United States Air Force's 6171st Combat Support Squadron (PACAF) applied a rubber stamp cachet commemorating the 25th anniversary of the U.S.A.F.

The National Security Act of 1947, signed by President Harry S. Truman (P.G.N. of Missouri) made the Air Force a separate service effective September 18, 1947. Bro. W. Stuart Symington was sworn in as first secretary.

The MASONIC PHILATELIST

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NO. 1

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Published by

The Ralph A. Barry - Al Van Dahl

PUBLICATION FUND

of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York Inc.
22 East 35th St. New York, N. Y. 10016

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ROY T. KETCHAM

Editor

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The Masonic Stamp Club of New York was organized in 1934 for the purpose of encouraging research and study in Masonic Philately, and to establish bonds of good fellowship among Masons who are stamp collectors. The need for the organization has proved itself through the years with its ever-increasing membership and the formation of other Masonic stamp clubs in the United States.

* MEETINGS *

First Friday of Every Month
(Except July and August)

COLLECTORS CLUB BUILDING
22 East 35th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10017

BY THE SIGN OF THE GAVEL September Message

The printing of this issue of The Masonic Philatelist inaugurates the beginning of another season's activity for our club. I wish to convey to all, my deep appreciation of the trust and confidence placed in me by my selection as president. It is a high honor for me personally and an opportunity to be of greater service to our wonderful club. Also I am confident that my administration will be able to maintain the dignity and fine record that has characterized our club under our past presidents.

As president I am pleased to announce the appointment of Franklin R. Bruns, Jr. as Guest Editor of The Masonic Philatelist. Frank is a long-time member of the club and is well known and regarded throughout the philatelic world.

Some highlights of the 1972-73 season will be our participation in both ASDA Shows (November, 1972 and April, 1973), having our Annual Dinner during the ASDA International Philatelic Fair—New York '73.

It is hoped that each and every member has had a pleasant and healthy summer and that I may have the pleasure of greeting you during our philatelic year.

Robert A. Smith

FROM THE GUEST EDITOR

Unhappily, the transition from one editor to another is sometimes occasion for delay, and this has been the current happening.

Officers of The Masonic Stamp Club of New York have been very cooperative, and long-suffering, and the lapse in appearance is no fault of theirs.

Simple logic brings an awareness there are just so many hours in each day. There's a point where a straw can break a camel's back.

For this reason, this issue, and likely a few more until the schedule has been picked up, will appear under a guest editor. Therefore, patience and fortitude.

F. R. B.

BRO. DONALD L. CILLEY

A clipping from the Cleveland Plain Dealer of Aug. 22, 1972, sent by Bro. Spensley S. Daykin, reports the passing of Donald L. Cilley of Chagrin Falls, Ohio. He was an ardent stamp collector, being a member of The Masonic Stamp Club of New York, the Lake Erie Masonic Stamp Club, Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, and the American Philatelic Society.

PROGRAM FOR THE 1972-73 YEAR 1972

- September 15—Slide Program — "The Drama of Postage Stamps Creation".
- October 6—"Scouts on Stamps"—John Dowd, speaker.
- November 3—"Mulready's" — Edwin Mayer, speaker.
- December 8—Dutch Treat Dinner and Swap Night — German Masonic Temple, 220 E. 15th St., N.Y.C.
- 1973
- January 5—Past Presidents Night.
- February 2—Masonic Night—Members to exhibit, and Masonic slide program.
- March 2—"Jamaica"—Arthur Spear, speaker.
- April 6—Annual Dinner during ASDA International Philatelic Fair-'73.
- May 4—"My Favorite Page"—Members to exhibit.
- June 1—Annual Election and Installation of Officers.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS and TOM SAWYER



Issuance of a "Folklore" stamp picturing Tom Sawyer—a creation of Mark Twain, or, more properly, Samuel L. Clemens, represents a second U.S. post-honor to a member of the craft.

Clemens had initially been portrayed on one of the Famous Americans stamps (Scott's 864), and had also been postally honored by Hungary (CB10).

A Norman Rockwell painting of the celebrated fence whitewashing episode was the basis for the stamp. A replica hangs in the Hannibal Museum, and it appears also in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," produced by the Heritage Press in 1936.

Bradbury Thompson designed the stamp, which was modeled by Thomas Kronen, and engraved by Joseph S. Creamer (vignette) and Robert G. Culin, Sr. (lettering).

The release announcing the Tom Sawyer stamp was prepared by Herbert Harris of the Philatelic Affairs Division. He prefers anonymity, but deserves credit, since he really "took off."

He wrote: "Tom Sawyer buffs will forgive Norman Rockwell's artistic license in reducing the height of the fence. It really was nine feet high and extended thirty yards, presenting Tom with a herculean task of whitewashing on that wateful Saturday when 'all the summer world was bright and fresh and brimming with life.'"

"Tom conned his companions into begging for the privilege of whitewashing the fence. He made them pay for the honor and acquired such boyhood wealth as an apple, 12 marbles, a brass doorknob, several tadpoles, six firecrackers and a dead rat. Name, if you please, another young entrepreneur who, starting from scratch, could have done as well.

"Twain explained that Tom 'had discovered a great law of human action, without knowing it—namely that in order to make a man or boy covet a thing, it was only necessary to make the thing difficult to attain.'"

"He was not the model boy of the village... Tom played hookey from school. Tom provoked fist fights, tormented the family cat, ran away from home, stole a boiled ham and smoked a pipe. He also came under the wondrous spell of puppy love, got lost in a cave, found buried treasure — and — as the book ended — was planning a career as a robber, which he regarded as being more high-toned than a pirate."

A NEEDED ISSUE

Bro. Spens Daykin, 18501 Hilliard Road (Apt. 205), Rocky River, Ohio 44116, is in quest of Vol. 27, No. 7 of The Masonic Philatelist.

It has been his practice, for years, to present the magazine to the Fine Arts Section of the Main Cleveland Public Library, which is the repository of the philatelic library reference library of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club.

PERSONALITIES

Bro. Edwin Meyer, president of The Masonic Stamp Club 1969-71, and treasurer in 1968-69 and 1971-72, is now president of the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum's New York Chapter. As an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of The Masonic Stamp Club of New York, he will continue to be active in club affairs.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN — MASON



"Master Mason" and "Postmaster" are missing in the background of the 7-cent regular postage stamp issued by the United States Postal Service in Philadelphia on October 20.

The new 7-cent stamp is intended to pay postage for certain educational materials which are granted preferential rates. Franklin would approve being on such a stamp, for among his many civic activities he helped found what is now the University of Pennsylvania.

Franklin appeared on the first U.S. stamp in 1847, and has reappeared 22 times, trailing in frequency only George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

The horizontal, regular size stamp is being printed in unlimited quantities in light blue by the Cottrell press; was designed by Bill Hyde, of San Francisco, and modeled by Thomas Kronen.

Two newcomers to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's staff of stamp engravers are involved: Thomas Hipchen (vignette) and Hugh Kasley (lettering).

The stamp, which cites Franklin as a signer of the Declaration of Independ-

ence and of the Constitution, and as Minister to France, has his portrait to the right and carries a facsimile signature.

The questing brain of Benjamin Franklin, to quote a Postal Service release, took this remarkable man in many directions. He was a printer, writer, inventor, postmaster general and statesman. His formal education ended when he was ten, but Franklin taught himself French, Italian, Spanish and Latin, Yale, Harvard, Oxford and other conferred degrees on one of the best known men of his day.

He invented bifocal eyeglasses and an improved stove, and is believed to have designed the first rocking chair. He printed the first cartoon in an American newspaper and urged reform of the alphabet in which six letters would be dropped. He was an advocate of daylight savings to save candles. He also conceived America's first street cleaning service, for which Philadelphia residents paid six pence a month.

In 1749, Franklin engaged in the first electric cookery, roasting a turkey. In his writing about electricity, he is said to have been the first to employ terms used today, such as positive, negative, battery and conductor.

Franklin was an architect of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Perhaps his greatest service came in 1778 when he negotiated a treaty of alliance with France, which brought the feeble United States military and monetary aid and materially speeded the ending of the Revolutionary War.



Franklin will also become a part of another new U.S. stamp November 17 when the Postal Service honors stamp collectors' 125th anniversary in New York.

This particular 8-cent stamp has a reproduction of the first U.S. stamp, the 5-cent regular issue of 1847, shown under a magnifying glass.

It is a new format—described as semi-jumbo—slightly larger than commemorative size and slightly smaller than jumbo size, printed forty to a pane.

Frank E. Livia of Malverne, New York, designed the new stamp, with Edward P. Archer (vignette) and Robert G. Culin (lettering) handling the engraving. The initial printing order calls for 150 million.

Postal Service announcements are a font of information. So, for the record, pertinent information has been picked up, as follows:

The 125th anniversary of the first U.S. stamp is considered an appropriate time to respond to the frequent requests of stamp collectors that a stamp be issued in support of a hobby that includes an estimated 18 million American adults and countless youths.

The first U.S. stamp—the 5-cent Franklin of 1847—was engraved from a drawing by James B. Longacre, and it established a pattern in ornateness that was to be the fashion for many years.

It was produced imperforate by the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson on thin, bluish woven paper, and was first placed on sale in New York City, which had received an initial supply of 190,000 stamps.

Linked with issuance of the 8-cent "Stamp Collecting" bit of Franklinia is an announcement by the Postmaster at Memphis, Tenn., that the third in a series of twelve medallions commemorating Postal Service History has been produced.

The brilliant proof coin commemorating the 125th anniversary of United States postage stamps, struck in pure silver, features a reproduction of the 5-cent Franklin of 1847, and a history of the stamp on the reverse.

W. D. Ashford, of Memphis, originated and designed these postal medallions. Though they are being sold through a Postique in Memphis, the Postal Service philatelic staff in Washington seemingly knew nothing of the items.

Actually, the medallions are available in three forms: prooflike silver at \$12.00; nickel-silver at \$5.00, and antiqued bronze at \$3.00. Complete sets are sold for \$19.00 through the Postique, United



States Post Office, Memphis, Tenn. 38101.

The first two coin-medals in the series marked the inauguration of the new U.S. Postal Service July 1, 1971, and the Boston Post Road.

SMITHSONIAN HALL OPEN

Saluting 125 years of United States postage stamps, the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of History and Technology in Washington, D.C., will open its renamed and redesigned Hall of Stamps and the Mails on Friday, November 17.

As part of the opening program, Dr. Robert L. D. Davidson, president of Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., who was formerly chairman of the Philatelic Institute at Temple University and president of the American Philatelic Congress, will deliver the third in the museum's series of first-day lectures. The title of the talk is "Stamp Collecting—125 Years."

Once known as the Hall of Philately and Postal History, the exhibition gallery has been distinctively redesigned to house the National Postage Stamp Collection, and to display the colorful

history of the mails, from Sumerian clay tablets of 2500 B.C., carried by royal messengers, to airmail lofted by rockets and missiles.

The opening celebrates National Stamp Collecting Week and the United States Postal Service issue the same day of a new 8-cent stamp that commemorates the nation's first stamp, which bore a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, one of the earliest colonial postmasters, and a distinguished member of the craft.

A MASONIC HISTORICAL SOUVENIR—OR A COINCIDENCE?

By Herman Herst, Jr., 32°

Just about the last place in the world in which one would expect to find something of Masonic significance is on a sightseeing trip in an Old World city, but exactly that happened to the writer this summer.

The locale was Trier, a Rhineland city in Germany. Excavations are presently underway there, revealing for the first time in almost 2,000 years what very likely was the largest Roman settlement in northern Europe. An amphitheater seating 20,000 has been uncovered, along with baths second only to those of ancient Rome, and underground passages have come to light.

It was while passing through one of these passages that the guide pointed out the very clear outline of an open compass on the roof of the tunnel. According to the guide's explanation, "The workman apparently dropped his compass into the form before the cement was poured on top of it, and when the cement hardened, it left the perfect outline of the compass." Of course, in the intervening years the compass itself, it is assumed, crumbled into dust, but, nonetheless, there for all to see was its very clear outline.

Could this have been an accident? Or, was some workman leaving evidence of his craft? Placed as it was at the highest point of the arch, it could not have been an accident. This writer has mused a good bit on the subject.

That the construction was done by slaves was of course certain, but the question was, what would a barbarian slave in Germany in the second century know of Masonry . . . but then, obviously, he did use a compass.

On our return home, we visited the local library and looked up the story of slavery under the Romans. We learned that the Romans made extensive use of slaves, but never allowed them to work in the area in which they had lived,

since insurrection was too likely.

Instead, bands of slaves were exchanged. Those seized in Egypt, for example, might be sent to Rome, while those taken in what is now Italy could be sent to Egypt.

A further reference indicated that an even exchange was made between slaves taken in the Holy Land, and those taken after battles with Germanic tribes. In fact, so we learned, the ancient city of Trevorum (present-day Trier), was built entirely by slaves taken thence from the Holy Land.

A Masonic souvenir—or a coincidence? We shall never know, very likely, but it is interesting to consider the possibility that a member of our fraternity, thousands of miles from home over seventeen centuries ago, may have deliberately left a message for one of the craft—to be seen, and to continue to be seen, hundreds and hundreds of years later.

STAMPS WITH MASONIC SYMBOLS

Bro. Edward R. Walsh, 28 Maple Street, Lexington, Mass. 02173, has compiled a listing of stamps with Masonic symbols, which was distributed to members of the George Washington Masonic Stamp Club, and was offered to The Masonic Philatelist by Bro. John N. Hoffman, president of the Washington-area group.

The listing follows:

- AFGHANISTAN: #522 Pomegranates, 10/16/1961; #526 & 531, 10/16/1961; #643, Corn 3p 3/27/1963.
- ALBANIA: #790, 4L, Pomegranates, 1/25/1965; #863, 20q, Forget-me-nots, 10/25/1966; #1236, 25q, Pomegranates, 8/10/1969; #1269, 25q, Floor Mosaics, 12/25/1969.
- ALGERIA: #418-9, 30c, 1d, Columns (2 Standing, 2 Broken), 4/5/1969; #445, Sword, 75¢, 6/27/1970.
- ANGOLA: #332, 4a, Three Burning Tapers, May 1950.
- ARGENTINA: #449, 10p, Grapes (vineyard), 1935-51.
- AUSTRIA: #657, 3s, Ionic Capital, 8/29/1960; #864, 2s, Organ, 6/5/1970.
- AUSTRALIA: #339, 5p, Bible, 11/9/1960.
- BELGIUM: #731, 3.50fr, Mason, 10/17/1970.
- BOLIVIA: #C176, 20b, Hand to back, 8/2/1954.
- BRAZIL: #778, 40¢ Wine, 2/27/1954; #881, 2.50 cr, Hour Glass, 9/27/1958; #893, 3.30 cr, Organ, 7/16/1959; #902, 3.30 cr, Burning Bush 12/24/1959; #716, 1.20 cr, Bible, 12/

- 9/1951.
- BULGARIA: #500, 4L, Beehive, 4/12/1946; #1414, 1s, Corn, 1/1/1965.
- CANADA: #493, 6c, Working Tools, 5/21/1969; #O16-25, "G" (overprint), 1950.
- CHINA: #1382, Candle, 12/17/1963.
- CONGO: #187-8, Oil (palm), 1942.
- CONGO REP.: #113, 80fr., Corn and Working Tools, 4/24/1964; #169, 90fr., Square & Compasses, 12/11/1967.
- CUBA: #558, C135, Masonic Temple, Havana, 6/5/1956.
- CYPRUS: #126, ½pi., Broken Column, 12/1/1934; #144, ½pi., Broken Columns, 1938-1944; #247-50, Wine, K. T., Mosaic, 10/26/1964.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA: #1289-91, Sun, Moon, 3/15/1965.
- DANZIG: #B13, 17-19, Gates, 1935-36.
- DENMARK: #467, Candle, 5/4/1970.
- DOMINICAN REP.: #672, C177, Masonic Symbols, 3/2/1970.
- ETHIOPIA: #87-9, King Solomon's Throne, 1909; #273, Lion of Judah, 4/18/1947; #305, Statue of Lion of Judah, Feb. 1950; #449, Hand to Hand, 10/24/1965; #B21-6, Staff, Snake, 1951.
- FERNANDO PO: #190, Tri-corn Hat, 1960.
- FINLAND: #241, 2.75m, Altar and Bible, 10/10/1942; #264, Beehive, 4/1/1947; #397, Compasses, 11/14/1962; #426, Staff and Snake, 6/13/1964; #433-4, Sibelius, Organist Grand Lodge of Finland, 5/15/1965; #477, Pipe Organ, Composer, 8/5/1968; #B65, Mason, 5/2/1945.
- FRANCE: #647, Anchor, 5/12/1951; #832, Scales, Looking Glass, 6/1/1957; #1193, Scales of Justice, 9/4/1967; #B335, Bartholdi, (Statue of Liberty), 6/13/1959.
- GABON: #179, Sun, 2/25/1965.
- GERMANY: #896, Sun, 9/2/1964.
- GHANA: #286, 1np, Corn, 1967.
- GREECE: #467-8, 20d, 40d, Doric Columns, 10/28/1945; #535, Altar and Sword, 6/15/1951; #551-2, Oil and Wine, 7/1/1953; #583, 3.50d, Pythagoras, 8/20/1955; #C9, 1d, Broken Columns, 10/10/1933.
- GRIQUALAND WEST: Stamps of Cape of Good Hope overprinted "G".
- GUYANA: +60-3, 6c to 40c, Koran, 10/9/1968.
- HONDURAS: #328, Masonic Temple, Tegucigalpa, 1/12/1935; #C140, Corn, 9/14/1943; #C163, F.D.R. and Broken Column, 1947; #C301, Constitution, 12/21/1959.
- HUNGARY: #827-28, Beehive, 1947; #2008, St. John Evang, 1969-70.
- IRAQ: #561, 3f, Pomegranates, 8/21/1970; #550-51, 15f, 20f, Koran, Mecca, 5/17/1970.
- ISRAEL: #75-77, 20, 45, 200p, Ark, 8/11/1953; #162, 60p, Pomegranates, 9/9/1959; #292, Hope, 4/27/1965; #298, 0.06a, Let There Be Light, 9/7/1965; #447-50, Gates, 4/13/1971.
- ITALY: #697, Compasses, 10/15/1955; #878-79, Roman Column, 8/21/1963.
- JORDAN: #580, 25f, Pomegranates, 1969-70.
- KOREA: #104, 50wn, South Gate, 1949; #252, 10wn, South Gate, 1957; #400, 4wn, "5", 1962-1966; #470, 4wn, "7", 5/1/1965; #523, 13wn, Incense Pot, 8/20/1966.
- KUWAIT: #431-34, 5f-45f, Koran and Scales, 12/19/1968.
- LEBANON: #50, Op10, Cedar of Lebanon, 1925; #115, Op20, Cedar of Lebanon, 1930-35; #128, Tyre Harbor, 6pi, 1930-1935; #137, Op10, Cedar of Lebanon, 1937-1940; #401, Op10, Pomegranates, 1962; #C317-21, Beach of Tyre, 1961.
- LIECHTENSTEIN: #166, 167, Corn, Wine, 4/7/1941; #263, St. John, Baptist, 3/27/52; #379, Column Capitals, 8/26/63.
- LUXEMBOURG: #B156-57, Widows and Orphans, 1950; #B180-85, Incense Pot, 1945; #345, Wine, 1958.
- MACAO: #373, Forget-me-not, 9/22/1953; #RA4, Charity, 1930.
- MALTA: #365, Bible, 8p, 6/28/1967; #410, St. John, Baptist, 2p, 3/21/1970.
- MAURITANIA: #183, Acacia, 1/11/1965; #C63, Eye, 5/2/1967; #C86, Moon, 1000fr, (Gold), 1969.
- MEXICO: #806, Blindfold, 11/2/1945; #924, Plumb Line, 6/21/1962; #C126, Corn, 7/1/1942.
- MOZAMBIQUE: #111, Corn, 1918-1931 (Company); #RA48, Charity, 1942.
- NETHERLANDS: #367, Sword, 5/4/1955; #B473, John the Baptist, 4/20/1971; #J48, 51, 53, 81, 83, 85, (3, 5, 7), 1947-1958.
- NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, #306, Geometry, 9/19/1966.
- NICARAGUA: #-, 30c, Pythagoras, 5/15/1971.
- NIGER: #218, Mouth to Ear, 5/20/1969; #C73, Eye (visual), 6/22/1961; #C120, Compasses, 4/6/1970.
- NIGERIA: #132, 3p, Compasses and Square, 10/1/1962; #228-29, "5", 10/18/1969.
- NORFOLK ISLAND: #43, 5p, Bible, 11/21/1960; #115, 5c, Prayer, 10/16/1967.

NORWAY: #422, 4, 6, 8, Rope, 1962-1963; #451, 50ö, Beehive, 2/17/1964.

PAKISTAN: #56, 3a, Hour Glass, 1951-1956.

PERSIA: #B4, Tomb of Cyrus King of Persia, 1948.

PHILIPPINES: #903-05, Bamboo Organ, 5/4/1964.

POLAND: #833, Kneeling on Left Knee, 1958.

PORTUGAL: #1023-30, Wine, 8/17/1968.

ROMANIA: #677, 12L, Beehive, 10/31/1947; #1269-71, Corn, 1959; #1372, 55b, Ionic Column, 1960.

RUSSIA: #2913, Corn, 7/10/1964.

RYUKYU ISLANDS: #92, Sun, 12/10/1961; #104, Man with Sword (Tyler?), 7/25/1962.

SAAR: #B36, Widow and Orphans, 12/23/1931.

SAN MARINO: #417, 425, Corn, 8/30/1958.

SAUDI ARABIA: #252-54, Koran, 3/12/1963.

SIAM: #580, Corn, 4/20/1971.

SOMALIA: #234-5, Incense, 1959; #259, Incense Jug, 9/28/1961; #C63-64, Incense Jug, 9/28/1959.

SPAIN: #726, Incense Burner, Oct. 1943; #1364, Anchor, 7/1/1966; #C56, Lindbergh, Statue of Liberty, 1930.

SPANISH MOROCCO: #99, 146, 207, Gates, 1928-1940; #203, Sentry (Tyler), 1940.

SURINAM: #293, Concordia Lodge, 1961; #B165, Sun, 3/25/1970.

SWEDEN: #610-612, Gavel, Codex, 3/21/1962; #626-628, Compasses, 5/27/1963.

SWITZERLAND: #280, Plumb Line, Masons, 9/6/1941; #365, Corinthian Capital, 1958; #409, St. John the Evang., 9/18/1961; #484, Hour Glass and Sun, 9/18/1967; #494, Anchor, 9/12/1968; #B141-142, Faith, Hope, Love, Anchor, 1945.

SYRIA: #C162-163, Constitution, 4/14/1951; #C230, Sword, 4/20/1957.

TUNISIA: #501, Pomegranates, 1968-1969.

TURKS & CAICOS IS., #196, John the Baptist, 10/20/1969.

UGANDA: #124, Acacia, 1sh, 10/9/1969.

U.A.R.: #188, Moon, Arch, 1954 (Egypt); #B1, Eye, 3/1/1958; #C28-29, Koran, 3/25/1968; #C32, Compasses, 1960.

UPPER VOLTA: #C40, Organ, 5/12/1967.

VATICAN: #345-347, Faith, Hope, Charity, 1962.

VIETNAM: #B2, Swords, 12/21/1952.

The above list, though probably incomplete, will serve as a partial check for those interested in stamps with Masonic symbols.

Fraternally, Edward R. Walsh
P.S.—If any of the Brothers and members of the George Washington Masonic Stamp Club know of any other stamps with Masonic symbols, will they please mail the same to Wm. Whitridge Laudeman, 12 N. Belle Grove Road, Catonsville, Md. 21228, for future publication. A list of Masons on stamps (both American and Foreign) will appear in the fall.

A JUSTIFIED EXCEPTION

Trade plugs are not a normal part of this publication, but an exception is believed justified in the case of Bro. Harold N. Stromsted, 8600 N. Westlane, Space 156, Stockton, California 95207.

Bro. Stromsted, recovering from a heart attack, plans to retire in four years, and is starting a small business in used U.S. stamps. Brothers with needs in this area are invited to send a list of their wants for quotations.

The neophyte dealer has been a member of Vesper Lodge No. 584, Galesburg, Illinois for 36 years. He has been living in California for half of that period.

BRO. DICKRAM M. BAKER

Zareh Martin reports that his father-in-law, Bro. Dickram M. Baker, is no longer at 30 Beeching Street, Worcester, Mass. He is now in a nursing home. Letters may be sent via his daughter, Mrs. Alice E. Martin, 26 Ocean Street, Nahant, Mass. 01908.

A THOUGHT

Bro. Gordon C. Curry has a thought about expanding activities. He has indicated he will ask those attending a meeting if they have an interest in stamps to stand. His plan is to check their specific interests.