



The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 30

DECEMBER 1973

NO. 4



McKonkey Ferry House
Washington Crossing
New Jersey

A cacheted cover showing the famous picture of Washington Crossing the Delaware, December 25, 1776, with the Washington stamp of 1932, cancelled on December 25, 1932, at Washington Crossing, Pa.

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ROBERT A. SMITH

Guest 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

It is indeed a pleasure and honor for me to serve as your president and be able to wish each and every member of the Club a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Let us all pray that during the days to come that a true and lasting "Peace" prevails upon the entire world.

I wish to thank all my officers and members who have helped in making our meetings a huge success. I particularly wish to thank Robert A. Smith, our devoted editor, for getting the Philatelist out on time and keeping the members informed with good articles. Please send any articles to Bob at: Box 142, Bowling Green Station, New York, New York 10004.

As January is just around the corner, it has a very significant date in our Club's history. It is the fortieth anniversary of the club. See the article written by our Past President Stanley A. Salomon, in this issue.

—Louis Bernstein, Pres.

GET WELL SOON!

The Club has received correspondence from Dr. George Camnitzer, 1060 Atkinson Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33312, who is just getting over a cataract operation. George was one of our faithful for many years until his retirement to Florida.

Bro. Alan R. P. Golding, Box 91, Westwin, Manitoba, Canada R2R 0T0, has been hospitalized for about six months in a veterans hospital, and would appreciate hearing from any of our members. His collecting interests are varied but Masonic—wooden Masonic tokens, chapter pennies or shekels, stamps, covers, postcards, summons, and particularly books and pamphlets.

We wish these Brothers a quick recovery.

PROGRAM OF MASONRY HONORED BY TWO COUNTRIES

Germany in 1950 issued a 20pf stamp (No. 9N68) to publicize the European Recovery Plan, more commonly known as the Marshall Plan. Italy in 1949 issued a series of three stamps (Nos. 515-517) for the same purpose. The program was developed by Gen. George C. Marshall who was made a "Mason at sight" on December 16, 1941, by M.W. Bro. Ara M. Daniels, Grand Master of the District of Columbia.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF NEW YORK

Almost forty years ago, on January 13, 1934, 40 Masons gathered together in the Grand Lodge Library (of the State of New York) and it was not for Masonry alone. All had another interest in common—they were stamp collectors.

Presiding over this group was one of the "greats" of both Freemasonry and philately, the late Grand Secretary of New York, Charles H. Johnson. The meetings were primarily for the purpose of swapping stamps, looking at collections, and listening to talks on stamps by the more prominent members of the club.

The first cover sponsored by the club was for the Texas Centennial Issue (Scott #776), which was brought out to coincide with the Third International Philatelic Exhibition held May 9th to the 17th, 1936 at Grand Central Palace in New York City. This stamp pictured two Masons, Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin.

Late in 1938, the club petitioned President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Mason and stamp collector, to issue a commemorative stamp in honor of the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington (another Mason) as first president of the United States. So, the following year, on April 30th, this stamp (Scott #854) was issued. When it became known that the stamp would be available, the club prepared a special envelope as a Masonic souvenir. On the day of issue, 10,000 first day covers were mailed to Masons all over the world who paid the sum of 10¢ each for them. There was a modest profit from this sale and \$400 was donated to the Masonic Home at Tappan, N. Y.

It was not until about 1943 that some members started serious study of Masons on postage stamps and thus grew the name of Masonic Philately. Such a topical collection earned Sam Brooks the fourth prize at the 1947 CIPEX.

In March 1944, under the leadership of the late Harry M. Konwiser, the dean of philatelic writers, a small paper was begun with the able assistance of Sam Brooks, author of the book "Masonic Philately," issued in 1948. The June issue in 1944 saw the club paper named "THE MASONIC PHILATELIST." It still carries that name today. The present editor is Robert A. Smith, a knowledgeable and dedicated student of Masonic philately.

During the years the club has spon-

sored first day covers honoring Masons for whom commemorative stamps were issued. The club is continuing this activity.

The club meets on the first Friday of every month, except July and August, at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y.

—Stanley A. Salomon

CIVIL WAR MASONS By Frank Cochran III

The United States issued five stamps to commemorate the Civil War centennial. One stamp was issued each centennial year. The stamps were issued as follows: No. 1178, April 12, 1961; No. 1179, April 7, 1962; No. 1180, July 1, 1963; No. 1181, May 5, 1964; No. 1182, April 9, 1965.

The first stamp commemorates the firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. The fort was under the command of Major Robert Anderson, a member of Mercer Lodge #50 in New Jersey. The southern commander was General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, a Mason and Knight Templar. The first exchange of fire between North and South and the beginning of four long years of war was under the direction of Brother Masons.

During the bombardment the flag staff was hit eight times. Finally the flag was shot off the staff. Sergeant Peter Hart climbed the staff and nailed the flag back up. On April 14, 1865, Sergeant Hart, a member of Park Lodge #516 in New York, and Major-General Robert Anderson returned to Fort Sumter and took part in ceremonies that raised the same flag over the fort again. It was raised exactly four years after the surrender of the fort.

The second stamp commemorates the Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing in April, 1862. The Confederate Army was under the command of Brother Albert Sidney Johnston. General Johnston was killed on April 6 and command of the army was given to General Beauregard. One of the Union generals at Shiloh was Lew Wallace, a member of Fountain Lodge #60. Brother Wallace is best remembered for being the author of 'Ben-Hur'.

A story is recorded about a Michigan captain who was wounded at Shiloh. The captain was wearing a Masonic breast pin. When the Confederates moved into the Union positions the captain was found by a Brother Mason who was a captain in a Texas regiment. After the rebels were driven off, the Michigan captain was found in the

Texan's tent with his wounds taken care of and his valuables safe. "... a Mason, though a rebel, and in arms against his government, could not do otherwise than protect and aid his wounded, dying opponent, with such a talisman of peace intervening between them."

The third stamp commemorates the centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg, which was fought on July 1, 2, 3, 1863. The climax of the battle was Pickett's Charge. General George E. Pickett, a member of Dove Lodge #51 in Virginia, led his division up the slope against the entrenched Union troops. Pickett was supported by the Masonic Generals James L. Kemper, Past Master of Linn Banks Lodge #126 in Virginia, and Lewis A. Armistead of Alexandria Washington Lodge #22 in Virginia. General Armistead was able to reach the Union lines with some of his troops. As Armistead laid his hand on a Federal cannon he was shot down. Before he died, he asked for his friend and Brother Mason, General Winfield Scott Hancock U.S.A. Hancock, a member of Charity Lodge #190 in Pennsylvania, could not tend to his wounded Brother as he had also been wounded. Another Confederate who was wounded was General Henry Heth. Confederate Generals Armistead and Heth, and Union Generals John C. Robinson and Hancock all fought at Gettysburg. These men had also sat together as Brothers in Rocky Mountain Lodge #177 in the Utah Territory. This was at Camp Floyd, which was under the command of Brother Albert Sidney Johnston. Robinson had been the first Master in 1859 and Heth was Senior Warden when he left to join the South.

The fourth stamp commemorates the Battle of the Wilderness, fought in May of 1864. The Wilderness was one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Mention is made of the fight between two Masons. General Benjamin Franklin Butler, a Massachusetts Mason, was up against the forces of John Gregg of Fairfield Lodge #103 of Texas. Butler had control of an important section and as Gregg waited for orders to attack, there was an accident. The man with the brigade standard had moved forward a little. The troops, thinking the order had been given, moved forward and drove the Federal troops off. Brother Gregg was killed on October 7, 1864 while helping to defend Richmond.

The last stamp commemorates the surrender at Appomattox Court House. After the terms of surrender had been

settled General Lee returned to his home. General Grant returned to Washington with most of his staff. Grant left General Joshua L. Chamberlain, a Mason from United Lodge #8 in Maine, to accept the Confederate surrender. The final draft of the surrender terms were drawn up by Ely Parker. Parker was a member of Miners Lodge #273 in Illinois and a Past Master of Valley Lodge #109 in New York. Ely Parker was a full-blooded Indian and later served in Grant's administration as a director of Indian affairs.

There were many Masons who served in both armies. Many Masons died on the battlefields across the country and many lived because a Brother Mason's hand was stretched out to aid a fallen Brother. Political ideas divided the country but Masons remained loyal to each other. The color of a uniform faded when a Brother was found in need.

ANTI-MASONRY

By Herman Hersi, Jf., 32°

Masonic letters, while commonplace, are always interesting to Brothers of the craft. More and more collectors today read the contents of a letter, whereas in earlier days they were solely interested in the exterior of the cover. While unusual contents are not too likely to add to the value of a cover, unless of a sensational, "never-before-known" significance, they add considerably to the interest.

Two previously undescribed covers recently have come our way, each from an original find, and each of no particular value nor interest from the external appearances.

The earlier of the two is an ordinary British stampless cover addressed to the

HONBLE SR WALTER BAGOT
BARNT AT BLITHFIELD NEAR
ADMASTON

The contents are headed Arbury and dated 28 March, 1690. Sir Walter Bagot was a baronet, and connected with the British Post Office in an executive capacity in its early days. The cover bears no postal markings, but this is not at all unusual for the 17th century.

Sir Walter owed a sum of money, from having borrowed it from a fellow Mason, Ri(chard) Newdigate and the letter before us is simply a dunning letter, requesting his money.

"Hon'd Brother,

Having not heard one from you in answer to my letter about my money, I send this on purpose to receive your Commands, because

the day the year expires according to my book is the first of April, & that proves ye first of Aprille where I must have my Clark whom I should employ in this affair, I therefore desire to know whether you have made any Appointment to pay the mony on any precise day to pay it elsewhere, because whatever inconvenience it is to me I would not disappoint you, but if a week or fortnight delay break no squares, it will be a favor to me to allow me a latitude & you shall have 3 days notice that your servant may be at liberty to receive it. Our humble services are left to the Bearer, & I am

Deare Sir

Your ever affectionate Brother
and humble servant Ri: Newdigate."

Of course, in this period of time, almost three hundred years later, a letter demanding payment of a debt would not be couched in quite such affectionate terms, nor would it encompass so many words.

Letters with anti-Masonic sentiments are encountered not nearly as frequently, but they do exist. The seven or eight years on each side of 1830 marked the low point of Masonry in the United States. Masonry became a political issue, and its enemies came mighty close to putting an end to its noble existence. Those Lodges which continued to meet did so clandestinely. Hundreds of others either surrendered their dispensations to work, or went underground. John Quincy Adams made the suppression of Masonry a cardinal point in his platform, and so persuasive was he and his anti-Masonic friends that he was elected. In 1826, a Freemason, William Morgan of Batavia, N.Y. proved himself a coward, and reprinted all of the secrets of the ritual that he had learned, and offered the book for sale. Morgan was a drunkard, a n'er do well, and a drifter, and when he subsequently disappeared, his erstwhile Masonic brothers were accused of doing away with him. Millions of people believed the charges.

It was years before the excitement quieted down, and then, one by one, without publicity, those Lodges which had closed, resumed working, and presumably, those who had believed the sensational tales of Masonic retribution came to their senses.

Our anti-Masonic letter once again is an ordinary stampless cover with a red CONCORD, N.H. handstamp, a manuscript "10", addressed to Dr. Abner

Phelps, in Boston, Mass. The letter is from Henry B. Brewster, Concord, N.H., and it is dated May 14, 1832. It follows:

"Dear Sir

Knowing that you feel an ardent interest in the cause of anti-Masonry, and full willing to do all in your power to sustain the cause, I have thought it might be gratifying to inform you, and the friends of the cause, in Boston that I contemplate establishing an **anti-Masonic paper** in this place, entitled the "Concord Weekly News". It is my intention to discard all political subjects, and make the paper an interesting one for miscellaneous matter and especially for **all the news**—and freely, in a becoming and respectful manner, discuss the controversy begun with our brethren and friends who are Masons.

"I have a good press, plenty of type, and am ready to commence when I can raise the sum of \$300 to begin with — for the purchase of paper and other things necessary. As I am well known in Boston, as a printer (having **originally** engaged with Mr. Sumner to print the Free Press, and **outbid** by Mr. Collier) I have thought it would be no harm to inform you of my wishes and purposes, and perhaps some friend may be willing to advance the \$300, for one year for which I will give a mortgage on the office as security if desired.

"I will thank you Sir to mention this subject to some of our friends—and—if I do not go on, there may be someone in Boston who has the requisite means that would be pleased to undertake the business, as a paper in this region is much wanted, of the description and purpose.

"Our legislature sit the 2d Wednesday in June—and I intended to have issued my prospectus and the first number of my paper, this month — but, after counting the cost, and fearing I should be obliged to stop, I have not done anything yet—and shall not, unless I can find **friends** who will assist in the commencement and loan me three hundred dollars.

"Please give my respects to Messrs. Whitney and Walker.

With respect,

Yours etc.

Henry B. Brewster" *

Dr. A. Phelps

Obviously, we have no way of know-

ing whether Mr. Brewster was able to obtain his \$300 loan.

The Sumner referred to was undoubtedly Charles Sumner, one of the Senate's outstanding statesmen. He was an early admirer of John Quincy Adams in his youth, while still at Harvard. He was one of the great orators of the time, and after flirting with anti-Masonry, he subsequently became one of the nation's leading abolitionists. It was after a fiery speech against slavery on the Senate floor that he was beaten with a cane by a Southern senator in a classic encounter, receiving injuries so serious that for a time his life was despaired of.

* The words in boldface have been underlined by Mr. Brewster in his letter.

A Project for the Weekend Philatelist CANCELLATIONS

Masonic philately has so many interesting and collectable phases that it is difficult to understand why all Masons aren't philatelists . . . and sometimes vice versa.

One aspect of the hobby that is increasing in popularity is collecting cancellations that have a direct bearing on the Craft or on its more prominent members.

An interesting part of this growing theme is 'Building' a 'Lodge Room'. The frame or album is composed of covers with cancellations bearing the name of towns representative of 'Lights', 'Working Tools', lecture references and, of course, the members on the sideline.

As no Lodge can exist without members, you may wish to start with covers obtained from the following towns to 'People' the sideline.

Mason, Michigan, 48854. Mason, Kentucky, 41054.
Mason, Tennessee, 38049. Mason, Texas, 76856.
Mason, Ohio, 45040. Mason, Wisconsin, 54854.
Mason, Illinois, 62443. Mason, Oklahoma, 74853.
Mason, West Virginia, 25260.

Address correspondence to the postmaster of the town. Be brief, be sure to use your Zip Code and, if possible, type your letter. Unaddressed covers, of course, require proper postage and must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped, return envelope. Use a light cardboard 'stuffer' in your cover to reinforce it for its journey through the mail.

Cacheted envelopes add considerably to the appearance of the exhibit and can be obtained from many sources, but they are not vital. The important feature is the cancellation.

If you have access to a Zip book, usually available at your local post office, a cancellation with your name makes a nice heading. Browsing through the Zip book will give you many surprises.

Two recent 8¢ stamps are most appropriate for the covers. Truman, as a Past Grand Master, and at the opposite end of the scale, Johnson, who was an Entered Apprentice. The possibilities are endless, your ingenuity is the only limiting factor.

Here are a few more towns whose names will enhance your new collection:

Hiram, Georgia, 30141. Hiram, Ohio, 44234.
Hiram, Maine, 04041. Hiram, Missouri, 63947.
and for something a little different
Hyrum, Utah, 84319.

By the way, don't forget to get a copy of these stamps.

Grande Oriente do Brasil
1773 - 1973
Grand Oriente do Brasil
1822 - 1973

Edward R. Walsh
28 Maple Street,
Lexington, Mass. 02173

MUSSOLINI AND FREEMASONRY

It has been asked many times if Mussolini and his Fascists were financed by Italian big business, and if so, that without such help, Mussolini would not have come to power?

Mussolini was supported by Italian businessmen and subsequently by the Vatican. Some of the Italian businessmen who financed Fascism after World War I were Giovanni Agnelli of Fiat; Alberto Pirelli, the tire manufacturer; Mario and Pio Perrone, heads of the Ansaldo armaments firm; Giuseppe Volpe di Misurata, owner of Italy's leading electrical, steel and engineering combine, and many others. Mussolini's march on Rome was supported and financed by the north Italian business establishment.

Those of us who are old enough to remember the facts will recall that after 1922, when Mussolini took over power with the Fascist Party, with the collusion and collaboration of ruling elements in Italy, (a counter-revolution, not a real revolution) one of the first enemies he challenged was Freemasonry, which had played a significant, if rather hidden role, in the overthrow of the Papal State and the unification of Italy, accomplished in 1870 under the liberal King Emmanuel I. Freemasonry was suppressed in Italy, and not re-established until 1943, upon Mussolini's fall when most of Italy was liberated.

CHECKLIST OF THE MASONIC PHILATELIST

Vol. #1		Vol. #9	
March 1944	1	Sept. 1952	1
April 1944	2	Oct. 1952	2
May 1944	3	Nov. 1952	3
June 1944	4	Dec. 1952	4
Sept. 1944	5	Jan. 1953	5
Oct. 1944	6	Feb. 1953	6
Nov. 1944	7	March 1953	7
Dec. 1944	8	April 1953	8
Jan. 1945	9	May 1953	9
Feb. 1945	10		
Vol. #2		Vol. #10	
March 1945	1	Aug. 1953	1
April 1945	2	Sept. 1953	2
May 1945	3	Oct.-Nov. 1953	3-4
Sept. 1945	4	Dec. 1953	5
Oct. 1945	5	Jan. 1954	6
Nov. 1945	6	Feb. 1954	7
Dec. 1945	7	March 1954	8
Jan. 1946	8	April 1954	9
Feb. 1946	9	May 1954	10
March 1946	10	June 1954	11
Vol. #3		Vol. #11	
April 1946	1	Sept. 1954	1
May 1946	2	Oct. 1954	2
June 1946	3	Nov. 1954	3
Sept. 1946	4	Dec. 1954	4
Oct. 1946	5	Jan. 1955	5
Nov. 1946	6	Feb.-Mar. 1955	6
Dec. 1946	7	April 1955	7
Jan. 1947	8	May 1955	8
Feb. 1947	9	June 1955	9
March 1947	10		
Vol. #4		Vol. #12	
May 1947	1	Sept. 1955	1
Sept. 1947	2	Oct. 1955	2
Oct. 1947	3	Nov. 1955	3
Nov. 1947	4	Dec. 1955	4
Dec. 1947	5	Jan. 1956	5
Jan. 1948	6	Feb. 1956	6
Feb. 1948	7	March 1956	7
Mar.-Apr. 1948	8	April 1956	8
Vol. #5		May-June 1956	9-10
May-June 1948	1	Vol. #13	
Sept. 1948	2	Sept. 1956	1
Oct. 1948	3	Oct. 1956	2
Nov. 1948	4	Nov. 1956	3
Dec. 1948	5	Dec. 1956	4
Jan. 1949	6	Jan. 1957	5
Feb. 1949	7	Feb. 1957	6
Vol. #6		March 1957	7
March 1949	1	April 1957	8
April 1949	2	May 1957	9
May 1949	3	June-July 1957	10
June 1949	4	Vol. #14	
July 1949	5	Aug.-Sept. 1957	1
Sept. 1949	6	Oct. 1957	2
Oct. 1949	7	Nov.-Dec. 1957	3-4
Nov. 1949	8	Jan. 1958	5
Dec. 1949	9	Feb. 1958	6
Jan. 1950	10	March 1958	7
Feb. 1950	11	April 1958	8
Vol. #7		May 1958	9
March 1950	1	June 1958	10
April 1950	2	Vol. #15	
May 1950	3	Sept. 1958	1
Sept. 1950	4	Oct. 1958	2
Oct. 1950	5	Nov. 1958	3
Nov. 1950	6	Dec. 1958	4
Dec. 1950	7	Jan. 1959	5
Jan. 1951	8	Feb. 1959	6
Feb.-Mar. 1951	9	March 1959	7
Apr.-May-June 1951	10	April 1959	8
Vol. #8		May 1959	9
Sept. 1951	1	June 1959	10
Oct. 1951	2	Vol. #16	
Nov. 1951	3	Sept. 1959	1
Dec. 1951	4	Oct. 1959	2
Jan. 1952	5	Nov. 1959	3
Feb. 1952	6	Dec. 1959	4
March 1952	7	Jan. 1960	5
April 1952	8	Feb. 1960	6
May 1952	9	March 1960	7
June 1952	10	April 1960	8
		May 1960	9
		June 1960	10

Vol. #17		Vol. #24	
Sept. 1960	1	Sept. 1967	1
Oct. 1960	2	Oct. 1967	2
Nov. 1960	3	Nov. 1967	3
Dec. 1960	4	Dec. 1967	4
Jan. 1961	5	Jan. 1968	5
Feb. 1961	6	Feb. 1968	6
March 1961	7	March 1968	7
April 1961	8	April 1968	8
May 1961	9	May 1968	9
June 1961	10	June 1968	10
Vol. #18		Vol. #25	
Sept. 1961	1	Sept. 1968	1
Oct. 1961	2	Oct. 1968	2
Nov. 1961	3	Nov. 1968	3
Dec. 1961	4	Dec. 1968	4
Jan. 1962	5	Jan. 1969	5
Feb. 1962	6	Feb. 1969	6
March 1962	7	March 1969	7
April 1962	8	April 1969	8
May 1962	9	May 1969	9
June 1962	10	June 1969	10
Vol. #19		Vol. #26	
Sept. 1962	1	Sept. 1969	1
Oct. 1962	2	Oct. 1969	2
Nov. 1962	3	Nov. 1969	3
Dec. 1962	4	Dec. 1969	4
Jan. 1963	5	Jan. 1970	5
Feb. 1963	6	May 1970	6
March 1963	7	June 1970	7
April 1963	8	Vol. #27	
May 1963	9	Sept. 1970	1
Vol. #20		Oct. 1970	2
June-Sept. 1963	1	Nov. 1970	3
Oct. 1963	2	Dec. 1970	4
Nov. 1963	3	Jan. 1971	5
Dec. 1963	4	Feb. 1971	6
Jan. 1964	5	Mar.-Apr. 1971	7
Feb. 1964	6	May 1971	8
March 1964	7	June 1971	9
April 1964	8	Vol. #28	
May 1964	9	Sept. 1971	1
June 1964	10	Oct. 1971	2
Vol. #21		Nov. 1971	3
Sept. 1964	1	Dec. 1971	4
Oct. 1964	2	Jan. 1972	5
Nov. 1964	3	Feb. 1972	6
Dec. 1964	4	March 1972	7
Jan. 1965	5	April 1972	8
Feb. 1965	6	May 1972	9
Mar.-April 1965	7	June 1972	10
May 1965	8	Vol. #29	
June 1965	9	Sept. 1972	1
Vol. #22		Oct.-Nov. 1972	2-3
Sept. 1965	1	Dec. 1972	4
Oct. 1965	2	Jan. 1973	5
Nov. 1965	3	Feb. 1973	6
Dec. 1965	4	March 1973	7
Jan. 1966	5	April 1973	8
Feb. 1966	6	May 1973	9
March 1966	7	June 1973	10
April 1966	8	Vol. #30	
May 1966	9	Sept. 1973	1
June 1966	10	Oct. 1973	2
Vol. #23			
Sept. 1966	1		
Oct. 1966	2		
Nov. 1966	3		
Dec. 1966	4		
Jan. 1967	5		
Feb. 1967	6		
March 1967	7		
April 1967	8		
May 1967	9		
June 1967	10		

Back issues of the Philatelist can be obtained from Brother Charles Morris, Treasurer, P. O. Box 35040, Central Station, Jamaica, NY 11435.

The cost is 50¢ per issue. Older issues will be Xeroxed.

The Working Tools of A Mark Master

A fellow craft in days of old
as wages for his toil
Instead of coins of shining gold
Got corn and wine and oil;
And one such chap, a newlywed,
Received his share with pride,
And home with these three things he sped
And gave them to his bride.
She mixed dough, put it in to bake,
And, when the cake was done,
It was so hard he feared 'twould break
His teeth out, one by one.
He went to his mark master boss,
Cried, "Please help us poor fools!"
The boss was never at a loss,
Loaned him his working tools.
He dashed back to his weeping cook,
Whose tears would form a lake
The mallet and the chisel took,
And with them carved the cake!

By WALTER K. BELT
Grand King of Oregon



*Best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season
and a prosperous New Year*