



# The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 31

JANUARY 1975

NO. 5



Louis Bernstein, president Masonic Stamp Club, received a gold medal for his exhibit of "Presidents That Were Masons" at the recent A.S.D.A. Show in New York City.

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ROBERT A. SMITH

Guest Editor

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MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF NEW YORK, INC.  
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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

## NEW MEMBERS

William B. Folks  
Woodlyn, Pa.  
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Pacific Lodge #233, N. Y., N. Y.  
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Hillside, N. J.  
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Hampden Lodge, Springfield, Mass.  
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Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Compass Lodge #1019, N. Y., N. Y.  
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Rochester, Mich.  
Harmony Lodge #43, Lewiston, Mich.  
Charles Rousselet  
Hicksville, N. Y.  
Manetto Lodge #1025, Hicksville, N.Y.  
Robert Todd  
Whitmore Lake, Mich.  
Golden Rule Lodge #159, Ann Arbor, Mich.

## ANNUAL COMPETITION

MSCNY Annual Competition will be held on March 7, 1975 at the Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th St., N.Y., N.Y. Please try to exhibit some part of your collection, so that others may enjoy and learn from you. Who knows, you may even win a prize. Let's all participate.

## DATES TO REMEMBER

MAY 2—ANNUAL DINNER

JUNE 6—ANNUAL ELECTION AND  
INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

"CLOSED ALBUMS"  
Thomas Earl Brunk  
Salem, Oregon

Elisha Stanton Holley  
Wakefield, Rhode Island

Thomas Robinson  
Surrey, England

DR. LYMAN SPALDING

# Founder of Pharmaceutical Guide

By RYLAND A. LORD, 32°

The principal founder of the United States Pharmacopoeia (U.S.P.), an authoritative text for all Registered Pharmacists and Physicians here, was a prominent New Hampshire Mason and Doctor of Medicine. He was Dr. Lyman Spalding of Portsmouth, the first physician in New Hampshire to vaccinate for smallpox and who served as Grand Secretary for the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, 1801-12.

The U.S.P. is a recognized, legal compendium of drugs and medicinal substances of both natural and synthetic origin which are used commonly in pharmacy and medicine within the United States. Usual doses, dose ranges, generally acceptable uses of the articles plus tables of purity and assay comprise the general nature of the work. This work was originally proposed in 1817 by Dr. Spalding and published by him and his committee in Boston in 1820. It is now revised every five years; the present one is U.S.P. XVIII (18th revision).

Lyman Spalding was born June 5, 1775, in Cornish, N.H., the son of Col. Dyer Spalding, a Revolutionary War soldier and founder of Cornish. Colonel Spalding was at Ticonderoga and Saratoga, on the American Staff at the surrender of Burgoyne, and on other important Revolutionary War missions. He was instrumental in founding Trinity Episcopal Parish in Cornish and the Church still stands.

Dr. Nathan Smith, who later founded medical schools at Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Yale, was formerly a boarder in the Spalding household at Cornish. He influenced Colonel Spalding to send his son, Lyman, to Charlestown, N.H., Academy from whence he was graduated in 1793. Young Spalding also went from town to town accompanying Doctor Smith on his medical rounds. He then entered the Medical School of Cambridge University (now Harvard Medical School) and became the 22nd graduate of that institution in 1797.

Immediately after graduation, Doctor Spalding assisted Doctor Smith with the establishment of chemical and anatomic courses at Dartmouth Medical School in Hanover. He also helped him from 1798-1800 and then part-time until 1802. Spalding received all three Ma-

sonic degrees in Rising Sun Lodge at Keene on Sept. 2, 1795, and his Masonic Diploma, dated Sept. 3, 1795, is extant today.



Doctor Spalding actually started his practice in the City of Portsmouth in the summer of 1799. As a youthful practitioner of 24, he established a local medical society, read its first paper and presented a case, encouraging others to do so. He became active in the New Hampshire Medical Society, served as its secretary and as a medical censor whose duty it was, in those days, to qualify medical practitioners. He compiled his "Bill of Mortality" for Portsmouth in 1799 and continued this work through 1814, which brought him national recognition. He instituted an anatomic museum, cultivated a medicinal plant garden, manufactured a galvanic battery and a soda fountain, served Portsmouth as its librarian for several years, and was appointed a member of the Portsmouth Board of Health in 1802.

That year, Spalding married Elizabeth Coues, daughter of a prominent merchant mariner, and the couple had five children—two daughters and three sons. He served as Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1 in 1805, was appointed Grand Lecturing Master and charged with the assignment of visiting every Lodge in that state and examining the records and officers thereof in the use of the ritual. He and a delegation took a 16-day trip for this purpose.

"The Pharmacopoeia of the Massachusetts Medical Society" was published in Boston in 1808 and Doctor Spalding received a copy from a friend. He presented it before the N.H. Medical Society and was instrumental in having New Hampshire physicians and apothecaries use it in their practice.

During the winter of 1809-10, Doctor Spalding attended the College of Physi-

cians at Philadelphia and gained valuable experience in surgery and dissection under experts at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was later appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Fairfield Academy in Herkimer County, N.Y. He was elected President of that institution in 1813, and it became known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York. He resigned in 1816 and moved with his family to New York City where he opened a private practice and began his determined efforts to achieve an American Pharmacopoeia.

In New York City, Doctor Spalding met his friend of long correspondence, the eminent scientist, physician and statesman, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, publisher of the "Medical Repository", a pioneer scientific American medical journal. Mitchill was a Past Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of New York and the first Master of Clinton Lodge No. 453. He introduced Doctor Spalding to influential New York families to encourage his medical practice and also helped him secure much needed support for the Pharmacopoeia.

After the issuance of circulars and letters to medical societies and prominent physicians, the smaller regional and state conventions suggested by Doctor Spalding were held. Massachusetts was the first to approve the "Spalding plan" at its medical society meeting June 2, 1818. Other states followed suit. Outstanding physicians were elected delegates to a general convention to be held in the nation's capitol.

On New Year's Day, 1820, in the North Wing of the Capitol, 11 physicians began sessions in the Old Senate Chamber. After one week of deliberations the "United States Pharmacopoeia" was born. Originally, 3,000 copies of the book were printed and published by a Boston firm December 15, 1820. Copies are rare.

A letter from Doctor Spalding to his wife gives an accurate account of his personal meeting with President and Brother James Monroe at the White House on December 31, 1819, when President Monroe said the Pharmacopoeia, he hoped, "...would be successful as it would give a nationality to our country." Later, on January 4, 1820, at a tea party held at the home of then Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, Doctor Spalding learned that the Secretaries of the Navy and War "...consid-

ered it as the nucleus of American greatness."

It was customary in New York in those days to discard rubbish and trash by simply throwing it out a window. Doctor Spalding had tried to curb such practices when he began his residence in that city. About the time of the publication of the Pharmacopoeia, he was walking along Pearl Street when he was suddenly struck on the head by a box of falling rubbish. The illness which resulted from this incident eventually proved fatal to him. He suffered for many months.

In October, 1821, perceiving the end was near, Doctor Spalding caused all of his personal affairs to be settled and, after bidding a last farewell to friends, he took passage on a sloop bound for Portsmouth, N.H. He arrived on Saturday, October 27, a rainy night, and on Tuesday, October 30, 1821, Brother Spalding was called from Labor to Refreshment by the Grand Architect of the Universe. Masonic funeral services were conducted Friday, November 2, with a large delegation of Masons present from St. John's Lodge No. 1 and the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

He was laid to rest in North Cemetery on the banks of the North Mill Pond, Portsmouth. His widow, Elizabeth, lived until 1838 and is buried beside him. Nearby are the graves of William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Dr. Hall Jackson, a member of the New Hampshire Regiment who treated the wounded from the Battle of Bunker Hill. Both Whipple and Jackson were members of St. John's Lodge, and Doctor Jackson was the second Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

Many words of praise to Doctor Spalding were spoken after his death at age 46. One former patient said, "One could not have met the Doctor without feeling his warm personal charm and kindly good nature."

For the author, this research proved doubly interesting: first, because Spalding shared common interests in medicine and pharmacy, and second, because it was discovered that Doctor Spalding had, indeed, treated some of the author's ancestors who were living in Portsmouth when Doctor Spalding practiced there.

Reprinted from "The Northern Light" June 1974

## MASONIC CLUB WAS ACTIVE FOR MANY YEARS

# Chautauqua Celebrates Centennial

By MRS. ALFREDA LOCKE IRWIN

Members of the Masonic fraternity have a bit of a stake in the centennial celebration at Chautauqua, N.Y., this summer. Major activities are planned from June 27-August 25. Scores of Masons between 1902 and the early 1950's, participated not only in the institution's varied programs but also in the activities of the Chautauqua Masonic Club.

It is safe to say that through the past 100 years the greater share of Chautauquans have been of a gregarious nature and have recognized that part of the fun of Chautauqua is in idea-swapping with friends and acquaintances of similar interests.

Consequently, even in Chautauqua's first quarter-century, there grew up a number of active clubs composed of people who had purposes in common.

It is not surprising then to learn that the Masons at Chautauqua formed a club in 1902. During the club's first full season in 1903, it rented the Salem, a cottage on the corner of Pratt and Miller Avenues and now known as the Reformed Church House. Reading, smoking, and consultation rooms were arranged. "Amusements not inconsistent with the Rules of the Assembly and the Order" were proffered. Even bath privileges were among the benefits of membership, and were probably not unimportant inducements at a time when private cottages were still quite rustic.

At the beginning of the 1903 season, the club had more than 100 members from a majority of the states.

About the same time, there also was founded the Business and Professional Men's Club. Its first year, 1902, was spent in temporary quarters, but in 1903 it secured a comfortable clubhouse on the lake front, the former Chautauqua electric plant. Built in 1893, the plant soon outgrew its production capacity and was replaced.

The Institution gave the Men's Club the use of the plant for three years if the Club would pay for the moving of the pumps to a cave under Mount Hermon in adjoining Palestine Park. (The topographical model of the Holy Land has been one of Chautauqua's most publicized features.)

The men spent approximately \$5,000 to remodel the old building. They installed reading, writing and smoking rooms, a barber shop, hot and cold showers, a roof garden, and a spacious veranda. Stenographic and telegraphic services also were available.



It is reasonable to conjecture that many members of the Masonic Club were also members of the Men's Club and that this fact would explain the post-1903 newspaper notices announcing Masonic Club meetings for the Men's Clubhouse.

The close relationship that continued between the two men's clubs, however, may be surmised when "The Chautauquan Daily" in 1912 announced that the Eastern Stars at Chautauqua had decided to organize and had been given permission to meet on the Men's Club balcony—the only women's group to be so indulged!

In 1925, the Bird and Tree Club planted a Colorado Spruce in memory of Dr. Julius King at the left of the Men's Club, a site apparently considered most appropriate. Dr. King had been a beloved Institution trustee and an adviser to the Bird and Tree Club, but he also had been the first president of the Masonic Club and an officer of the Men's Club as well. The planting site underlined the interconnection of the two men's clubs and their importance in the lives of Chautauqua men.

Among those who were officers was John M. Landon, father of the distinguished Governor of Kansas and Presidential nominee, Alf M. Landon. He was second vice president in 1926 and a director before that.

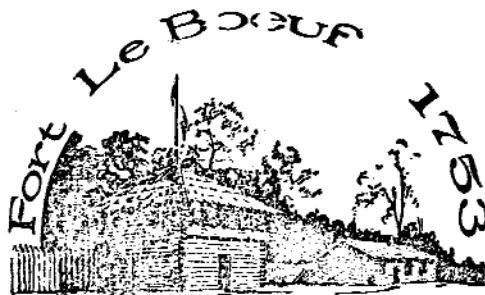
But by 1931, a great change had come about. Perhaps the enlarged golf course was competing too strongly for men's time. A flourishing Rogue Club, an Athletic Club with bowling alleys, and an unbelievably active Horshoe

Continued on Page 8

### HISTORICALLY COMMEMORATIVE COVERS

99	June 24—Pittsburgh, Pa. Blue. 8,100. Map of Old Fort Duquesne, built 1754. Bordered pillars, forming an arch. Commemorates Washington's campaign against Fort Duquesne starting June 24, 1758. Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph.	.10
100d	June 24—Pittsburgh, Pa. Red, blue, bicolor. 3,200. Same as 99, but arch is printed in red and Map has been set in with rubber stamp in blue. Charge of six cents.	.30
101	June 24—Pittsburgh, Pa. 30 mailed. Same as 99, on special envelope. Consists of a photographic location of the Fort and the two rivers which form the Ohio River. Same has the blue rubber stamp cachet applied to the left. All three designs by E. A. and T. H. Ruprecht.	2.50
102	June 28—Chicago, Ill. Red, blue, bicolor. 50. Shows spreading eagle with wording June 24 to July 4 printed below. For Washington Bicentennial Military Tournament. Edward Hacker.	2.00
103d	June 28—Freehold, N. J. Red, blue, bicolor. 20 mailed. Portrait of Washington. Oval frame red. Over this, in blue, is 9 lines of lettering. Reads "Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. General Washington with a command of about 15,000 men, engaged Sir Henry Clinton's Army in battle at Monmouth, which resulted in a draw." Sold by Aeroprint at 20¢ each.	2.50
104	June 30—Schenectady, N. Y. Blue. 10,094. Square—semi-profile of Washington. Deep blue background. Pictures Glenn Mansion and Clinches Tavern. Commemorates Washington's second visit to Schenectady. Fifty covers were struck off in red and brown and auctioned off to meet expenses. Chamber of Commerce and Schenectady Stamp Club.	.10
105	June 28—New Orleans, La. Violet.	
106	June 29—New Orleans, La. Blue.	
107	June 30—New Orleans, La. Green.	
108	July 1—New Orleans, La. Purple. See cut, courtesy of Stamps Magazine. Sponsored by Crescent City Stamp Club. 2,500 mailed for the four days.	.35
109	July 1—Newton, Conn. Blue printed. 50. Commemorates Washington Bicentennial Celebration. Shows a profile of Washington. Personal cover, sent to friends and other interested parties. Sponsored by Donald H. Wright.	2.50
110	July 2—York, Pa. Gold, black, gold and black bicolor. 8,016. Square—shows Washington's Headquarters during his visit to York, 1791. Yorktowne Press.	.10
111d	July 2—Uniontown, Pa. Blue, red, bicolor. 900 sold. Pictures the Battle of Fort Necessity and reads, "Washington at Fort Necessity. His first and only surrender." Sold by Harry Ioor. 12 envelopes for 30¢.	.40
112	July 2—Seaford, N. Y. Violet. 4,000. Circular—center has a shield, within which are fishing nets and racks. For Washington Bicentennial. Chamber of Commerce.	.25
113d	July 3—Uniontown, Pa. 300 mailed.	.75
114d	July 4—Uniontown, Pa. 750 mailed.	.45
115d	July 5—Uniontown, Pa. 150 mailed. Sponsored by Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph through their Stamp Collectors Club. See cut. Designed by E. A. and T. H. Ruprecht.	1.00
116d	July 3—Cambridge, Mass. Blue, red, bicolor. 900 sold. Washington takes Command of the Continental Army July 3, 1776. Sold by Harry Ioor. 12 envelopes for 30¢.	.40
117	July 3—Souderton, Pa. Black. 350 mailed.	.55
118	July 4—Souderton, Pa. Blue. 300	.75
119	July 5—Souderton, Pa. Red. 250	.85
120	July 6—Souderton, Pa. Green. 75	2.00
121	July 7—Souderton, Pa. Purple. 50	3.00
122	July 8—Souderton, Pa. Black, red, bicolor. 50	3.00





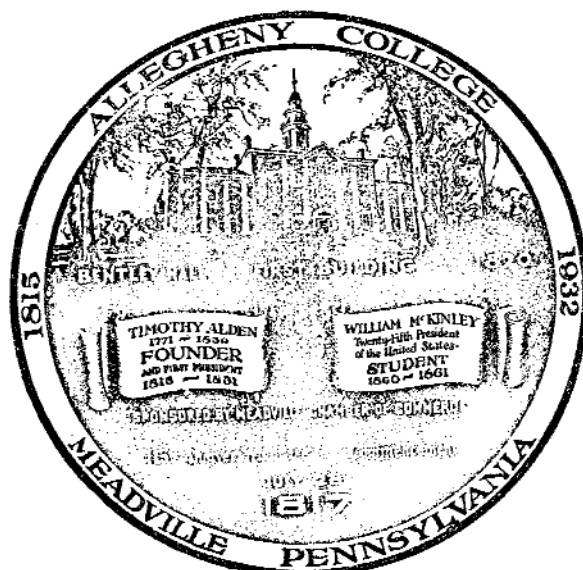
# ORIGINAL FT. LE BOEUF

On Oct. 31, 1753 Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent Major Washington from Williamsburg with a message to Le Gardeur de St. Pierre, French Commander at Ft. Le Boeuf demanding the withdrawal of French troops from Virginia territory. On Dec. 7, Major Washington writes of passing thru the fertile French Creek Valley (Now Meadville) and on Dec. 10, arrived at the Fort.

This cachet is issued in commemoration thereof by  
The Chamber of Commerce  
of Meadville, Pa.

Dec. 7, 1932

--Courtesy "My Pal Magazine."



--Courtesy of Sponsor.

## CHAUTAUQUA CELEBRATES

Continued from Page 5

Club were functioning. At any rate, the Men's Club was declared dissolved in 1931 and a newly-organized Yacht Club began operating from the old clubhouse. This club inaugurated boat races, aquatic stunts, canoe racing and tilting, and lifesaving demonstrations.

It is assumed that about this time the Masonic Club reduced its meetings and concentrated on having a large annual banquet. Peacock Lodge No. 696, F&AM, Mayville, gradually became more involved with securing speakers for the dinners.

Evidence of increasing reciprocity between Mayville and Chautauqua may be seen in the Aug. 3, 1935, Daily's report of an Eastern Star meeting. Some 50 members of the Order, some even from Florida and California, met at Alumni Hall and were welcomed by Mrs. Ruth M. Wheeler, Worthy Matron of Acanthus Chapter of Mayville.

Mrs. Randall E. Widrig, who was Acanthus Chapter's Matron in 1932 and whose late husband was Master of the Mayville Lodge in 1931, recalls that Chautauqua Masons and Eastern Stars would go by traction carloads to Mayville to participate in Masonic gatherings. When buses replaced trolleys, changed schedules discouraged such fellowship.

In 1953, a meeting scheduled for 8 p.m. at the Chautauqua Central School (not a dinner) seemed to be under the sole aegis of the Mayville Lodge. It was described as a monthly meeting of the Chautauqua District Masonic Council. All members of the Masonic Order at Chautauqua were urged to attend, but separate Masonic Club meetings seem to have ceased.

Further changes were to come to the old Men's Clubhouse, too! In 1934 a new Sports Club was formed and began using the old building. It represented a merger of the three-year old Yacht Club and the Horseshoe Club. The horseshoe courts were moved to the lakefront. Lawn bowling was set up on the Hotel Athenaeum's "greensward" close by. Shuffleboard courts were installed.

Once again the old building took on a new look. Membership, then open to both men and women, grew by leaps as the Sports Club became a social and recreational center.

Before long there arose a demand for a new clubhouse, a goal that was reached in 1942 in spite of the war. The

old "castle" came tumbling down! Within another six years a new lake-view room was added, almost doubling the building's space. Membership was approaching 1,500, and two years later exceeded 1,700, probably its peak.

The Sports Club still occupies a strategic spot along the lake front and in the lives of many Chautauquans. It offers friendliness and fellowship to newcomers and oldtimers alike. Its facilities are open to members who can join for half a day or all season. And one draws the conclusion from casual observation that there are still a goodly number of Masons and Eastern Stars participating.

Reprinted from "The Northern Light", June 1974

## MASTER OF PHILATELY DEGREE APRIL 4, 1975

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York will confer the Degree of Master of Philately on April 4, 1975. All those members who wish to have this degree conferred upon them please write to the secretary as follows:

Robert L. Shallcross, Secretary, Masonic Stamp Club of New York, 22 East 35th Street, New York, NY 10016.

**AN OK FOR MASONS:** Father John A. O'Brien, author-in-residence at the University of Notre Dame, told a dinner group of Detroit Valley Masons that reports from the Vatican confirm that a reassessment of the 1738 condemnation was underway on grounds that the reasons for the ban no longer apply. Theologians and canon lawyers, said Father O'Brien, now declares "that a careful raiding of the current ban could permit a Catholic to join or continue his membership in a Masonic Lodge when it is neither anti-religious nor planning the overthrow of civil government." Membership would no longer incur automatic excommunication, and Catholic Masons could receive the sacraments, according to the sources cited by Father O'Brien. The Notre Dame priest traced the history of the growing friendship in America between Masons and Catholics, particularly with their fraternal organization counterpart—the Knights of Columbus. "We have so much in common—belief in God, immortality, man's moral responsibility, religious freedom, the dignity of each person—that we belong together," Father O'Brien said.

Reprinted from "The Tablet", May 2, 1974