



# The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 32

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**STANLEY A. SALOMON**

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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.

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## STANLEY A. SALOMON

On April 14, 1976, Brother Stanley A. Salomon passed to his heavenly rest after a sudden heart attack.

Many members of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York paid tribute to their brother at funeral services in New York City.

Brother Salomon was president of the MSCNY from 1965-67 and served with distinction. He also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the club for many years until his death.

Worshipful Brother Salomon was raised in Mt. Neboh Lodge No. 257, F.&A.M., State of New York on March 14, 1938. He immediately became active, and went through the lower chairs of the Lodge from 1968 to 1971. He held the position of Secretary until 1971 when Mt. Neboh Lodge merged with King Solomon Lodge to form King Solomon Mt. Neboh Lodge No. 257, F.&A.M. After serving as Senior Warden in 1971, he was elected Worshipful Master in 1972. While Master he was asked to serve on the Finance Committee of the 1972 Masters Association of the Ninth Manhattan District. He was elected Secretary of his lodge in 1973 and served in this important capacity until his death. He was also a 32nd degree Mason, being a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies, Valley of White Plains, New York.

Philatelically, Brother Salomon collected United States, United Nations, France, Great Britain, U.S. No. 210 Red Brown, Masonic, and British Solomon Islands.

We of the MSCNY extend our sincere condolences to his wife, Lucille, and their family. We will sadly miss our Brother, who was always eager to assist in promoting the growth of the club. His generous spirit and friendship was his hallmark.



## 1907 JAMESTOWN COMMEMORATIVE SERIES: ONE AND TWO CENT VALUES

### PART II

By Henry B. Scheuer

"The Jamestown postage stamps are now on sale and you get more paper and paste for your money."

On the editorial page of the Boston Transcript, May 2, 1907, page 10.

Even in 1907, the release of postage stamps was greeted with editorial cynicism. And sale of this commemorative issue was conducted with the souvenir hunter and philatelist in mind.

The (Richmond, Va.) Times Dispatch reports (on April 27, 1907, page 6):

"Jamestown Stamps are Placed on Sale. The Supply is Limited and the Demand is Very Heavy.

"One firm here, which is sending some advertising matter, applied for 27,000 fives and a like number of ones yesterday. It could get no fives and only a limited number of ones, as nearly everybody is calling for the edition, and in order for them to go around, pending the arrival from Washington of a larger supply, only a few are sold to each applicant. The stamps are very prettily designed and executed and people are fairly 'grabbing' for them. The postmaster hopes to have a full supply of all denominations within a few days."

The Jamestown commemoratives were well received in Richmond. On April 28, 1907, page G-2, (Richmond, Va.) Times Dispatch reported the enthusiastic reception of the stamps in the host city—Norfolk, Virginia.

#### Demand for Stamps

"Public Licks Up 100,000 Twos and 50,000 Ones in Few Days. (Special to the Times-Dispatch.)

"Norfolk, Va. April 27—In addition to two lines of strangers stretching far out from the General Delivery windows of the Norfolk post office today, the stamp windows did a rushing business all day, the great demand being for the Jamestown Exposition stamps, of which 150,000 were put on sale here yesterday (100,000 twos and 50,000 ones), and of which very few, if any, left tonight.

"The largest number of the stamps that has been sold to one person here is \$12 worth. It was found that the supply would be exhausted and this afternoon only \$4 worth was being sold to any one person.

"Among those anxious to get hold of a supply of them were sailors from the

foreign ships now in Hapton Roads. Of the supply above referred to 20,000 twos and 10,000 ones were sent to the Exposition Grounds for sale, 5,000 of each to the Berkeley station and a few to the various sub-stations about the city. None of the 5¢ Jamestown issue have been received. The ones and twos are oblong—the ones have a picture of the landing at Jamestown.

"Postmaster Carney has telegraphed for an additional supply of the Jamestown issues."

In 1907, official first day cities were not specified. As mentioned in Part I of this series, the one and two cent values were to be released on April 26. No mention of first day ceremonies or official cities is made. The (Richmond, Va.) Times Dispatch of April 26, 1907 elaborates on page 2:

"Jamestown Stamps Now Commemorative Postage Placed on Sale Everywhere.

"In all those cities and hamlets where Uncle Sam has a post office will be celebrated the opening of the Jamestown Exposition today by sale of the special series of exposition postage stamps. By order of the Post Office Department, these stamps will be placed on sale when the offices open this morning. The ordinary stamps will be on sale as usual, but provision has been made for furnishing Ter-centennial stamps for the greater portion of letter mail."

It stands to reason that most of the fanfare surrounding the initial issue would be focused in exposition-related cities such as Norfolk, Fortress Monroe. Newport News and Richmond, Virginia. The "lines of strangers stretching far out from the General Delivery windows of the Norfolk post office" consisted of souvenir seekers and a few philatelists. First day cover services such as Colman, Worden, Roessler, Nickles, Hammelman, Ward, Whittaker, Strasser, Mauck and Southgate all began their FDC activities a decade or more later. Philatelic covers were prepared, but most likely in very small quantities. FDCs have not come to light in any quantity. Some may exist embedded in dealers stocks or boxes of covers. However, it is very sad to think of the fate that the majority of these covers met—

destruction. Only the postcard boom of the early 1900s managed to save many, many early uses (and quite possibly a few) of the one cent value bearing the highly desired April 26th cancellation.

Shipment records, if they still exist, would reveal that the stamps were not shipped to many large cities in time to be canceled on the first day. Therefore, earliest known uses of each value of these stamps at cities around the country provide the collector and researcher with a fertile expanse of unexplored philatelic terrain. The author has embarked on this project and only scratched the surface. The following material documents the initial release of the 1¢ and 2¢ values in Chicago and Boston.

A Mekeel's article appears on page 166 of the May 11, 1907 issue mentioning that the one and two cent values were first placed on sale in Chicago on May 2. A two cent cover, canceled on the second day for Chicago, is known and reposes in the collection of Robert L. Markovits. Covers such as this are elusive and deserve mention in a study of this nature.

The appearance of this commemorative series in Boston is well documented in the newspapers of the period and is presented herewith.

From the **Boston Evening Transcript**, Friday, April 26, 1907, page 5.

"Jamestown Postage Stamps. Three Denominations Issued But Supply Has Not Arrived Yet.

"This day on which the Jamestown Exposition memorial postage stamps should have been placed on sale, but, like the Exposition itself they were not ready for the opening. According to the earlier announcements of the issues they should have been distributed among the various post offices about on April 15, so as to be at hand for sale on the 26th but they have not arrived in Boston yet. It may be a matter of only a few days, however, before they come, as the requisition for a supply was sent in to the Post Office Department in Washington in due season. These stamps are not to be sold exclusively in place of the regular stamps, but supplies are to be kept on hand for those who ask for them when making purchases. Postmasters are urged to feel their way to an understanding of the demand for them, so that they do not order many more than they can sell before November 30, 1907 when the issue is to be withdrawn."

When the stamps were released in Boston, **The Boston Evening Transcript**

printed the following article on May 1, 1907, page 4:

"New Stamps Out Today. Two Denominations Placed On Sale At The Boston Post Office.

"Jamestown Exposition memorial postage stamps have arrived and were placed on sale today at the Boston post office. Of the three denominations issued only two have come, the one and two-cent stamps, but the information accompanies the order that the five-cent denomination will be here within a few days."

A list of 1¢ and 2¢ values canceled during the first 20 days of release (April 26-May 15) follows. The list is compiled from the covers and cards in the author's personal collection. Exceptions are noted with appropriate annotative comments. All covers appear genuine and any expertising information is noted.

### 1¢ JAMESTOWN

Date	Description
April 25	Framington, Mass. Single stamp on postcard. Flag cancel. 9 P.M. Postmarked upon receipt at Ashland, Mass. on 4/26/07 at 6 A.M. (Not in author's collection, see below)
April 27	Washington, D.C. Single stamp on postcard. Machine cancel. 11:30 P.M. Postmarked upon receipt at Washington, D.C. on 4/28/07 at 4:30 A.M. (Not in author's collection.)
April 28	Alexandria, Virginia. Single stamp on postcard. Flag cancel. 5 P.M. Postmarked upon receipt at Lumberton, N.J. on 4/29/07 at 8 A.M.
April 28	Fortress Monroe, Va. Single stamp on postcard. Machine cancel. 7 P.M.
May 1	Washington, D.C. Two on cover. Flag cancel. 11 A.M. (Earliest cover with two one-cent values.)
May 1	Philadelphia, Pa. 1¢ postcard. Broad Street Station. Machine cancel. 5 P.M.
May 1	Lynn, Mass. Single stamp on postcard. Machine cancel. 9:30 P.M.
May 2	Norfolk, Va. Single stamp on Jamestown Exposition postcard. "Jamestown Celebration 1607-1907" slogan cancel. 1 A.M.
May 2	Newport News, Va. Single stamp on Jamestown Exposition postcard. "Jamestown Exposition 1607-1907" slogan cancel. 6 A.M.
May 2	Eric, Pa. Single stamp on postcard. Machine cancel. 9:30 A.M. Postmarked upon receipt at Centerville, Pa. on 5/2/07 at 8 P.M.
May 3	Washington, D.C. Single stamp on postcard. Machine cancel. 1:30 A.M.
May 3	Burlington, Vt. Single stamp on postcard. Hand cancel. Winoski, Station. 7 A.M.
May 3	New Haven, Conn. Single stamp on postcard. Hand cancel. 9 A.M. Postmarked upon receipt at "N. Center, Mass. Auburndale Station" on 5/3/07 at 5:30 P.M.

- May 4 Gloucester, Mass.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Flag cancel.
- May 4 New York, N.Y.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Machine cancel. Station O. 11:30 A.M.
- May 4 Newton Center, Mass.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Hand cancel. 1 P.M.
- May 6 Worcester, Mass.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Machine cancel. 2:30 P.M.  
Postmarked upon receipt at Syracuse, N.Y.  
on 5/7/07 at 7:30 A.M.
- May 7 Portsmouth, Va.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Flag cancel. 2 P.M.
- May 8 Boston, Mass.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Flag cancel. 10 P.M. Cambridge Station.
- May 9 Oneonta, N.Y.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Hand cancel. 6 A.M.  
Postmarked upon receipt at Hobart, N.Y. on  
5/9/07 at 8 A.M.
- May 9 Carthage, N.Y.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Hand cancel. 6 A.M.
- May 10 Bay City, Mich.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Flag cancel. 4:30 P.M.  
Postmarked upon receipt at Westbrook, Me.  
on 5/13/07 at 8 A.M.
- May 10 Syracuse, N.Y.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Machine cancel. 2:30 P.M.
- May 11 Los Angeles, Calif.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Machine cancel. 9:30 A.M. Station C.
- May 11 Williamstown, Mass.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Hand cancel. 4:30 P.M.
- May 12 Harrisburg, Pa.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Machine cancel. 11:30 P.M.  
Postmarked upon receipt at Springfield,  
Mass. on 5/13/07 at 1 P.M.
- May 14 Lewiston, Me.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Flag cancel. 7 A.M.  
Postmarked upon receipt at Westbrook, Me.  
on 5/14/07 at 1 P.M.
- May 14 Gloucester, Mass.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Flag cancel. 9 A.M.
- May 14 Newburyport, Mass.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Flag cancel. 1:30 P.M.  
Postmarked upon receipt at West Paris, Me.  
on 5/15/07 at 5 A.M.
- May 14 Lakewood, N.J.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Machine cancel. 3:30 P.M.
- May 14 New Orleans, La.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Machine cancel. 5 P.M.  
Postmarked upon receipt at Quincey, Mass.  
on 5/17/07 at 7 A.M.

## 2¢ JAMESTOWN

- | Date     | Description  |
|----------|--|
| April 26 | Norfolk, Va.<br>Single stamp on cover.<br>"Jamestown Exposition 1607-1907" Slogan<br>cancel. 2 P.M. The only known true FDC for<br>this value.                                     |
| May 1    | New Bedford, Mass.<br>Single stamp on cover.<br>Hand cancel. 9 A.M.<br>Backstamped upon receipt at Exeter, N.H.<br>on 5/1/07 at 3 P.M.   |
| May 3    | Chicago, Ill.<br>Single stamp on cover.<br>Machine cancel 7 P.M.<br>(From the collection of Robert L. Markovits).  |
| May 6    | Wellesley, Mass.<br>Single stamp on 2½"x3" cover.<br>Flag cancel.<br>(This cover has not been seen by the author.<br>It has been described in writing by its West<br>Coast owner). |

- May 6 Lewiston, Me.  
Single stamp on cover.  
Flag cancel. 10:30 P.M.  
Backstamped upon receipt at Augusta, Maine  
on 5/7/07 at 1:30 A.M.
- May 11 Attleboro, Mass.  
Single stamp on postcard.  
Flag cancel. 1:30 P.M.

This list is by no means complete. It serves as a starting point for further research and provides an indication of the early distribution of the one and two-cent values.

The one-cent postcard, canceled on April 25 (mentioned above) is the only known pre-date of this issue. This card is the property of a California collector who "picked up" the 1907 Jamestown card "in an old bookstore". The collector started going through them (boxes of postcards) looking for old commemoratives, R.P.O.s, small town or dead town cancels and ship covers. He kept going in "once or twice a week for a long time buying cards." This shoe boxer submitted the card to the American First Day Cover Society for examination. Jack Harvey, then chairman of the expertising committee, examined the card and concluded "that this cover is a genuine First Day Cover for this stamp."

Mr. Harvey issued the A.F.D.C.S. certificate quite correctly with the first day information at hand at the time. The newly uncovered first day dates for the one and two-cent values move this card into the pre-date category.

The Specialized Catalog of United States Stamps, published by Scott Publishing Co. used the April 25, 1907, first day date in the 1930 edition. When the first day cover section was first introduced in 1932, no pre-1920 material was listed. As more and more first day information surfaced, more and more pre-1920 FDCs were listed. In 1957, the 1¢ value was the 47th pre-1920 FDC to be priced.

Eugene N. Costales, the editor of the Scott's Specialized Catalog when the April 25th and May 3rd (for the 5¢ value) dates made their appearance, states that the first day dates were determined "Probably, from official Government Records."

Mrs. Costales continues by stating, "I saw a 1¢ many years ago."

The cover referred to has never reappeared. Most certainly the one-cent value cannot be the same cover that was shoe-boxed on the West Coast! And what about the reference to Mr. Costales' "Government Records"? Most certainly all dates in the supporting literature mentioned above and in Part

I of this series point to the April 26 date. The date of shipment from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, April 25, was incorrectly used. This date though, is by no means coincidental with the Post Office Department's date of release as outlined in the Postal Guide.

One unanswered question about this postcard remains. How did South Framington receive the stamps seven days before such a large nearby city as Boston?

The two-cent value canceled Norfolk, Virginia on April 26, 1907 is the only recorded first day cover for either value. It is well tied by the common slogan machine cancel used at the time. The author has contacted many prominent collectors and dealers in an effort to determine if they had ever seen a first day cover of this series of stamps. None had. During the past 20 years, **First Days** has published "Auction Notes", a column highlighting important first day covers. Only one Scott #328 has appeared—a clever fake. More about this cover in Part III.

The third article in this series will discuss first days of the five-cent value and some of the fakes that have been made for all three values.

Comments and opinions of any interested readers are invited. The author's address is: P.O. Box 535, Madison Square Station, New York, NY 10010.

I wish to convey my sincere thanks and appreciation for help and information to William C. Beer, Jr.; Robert L. Markovits; Jack V. Harvey; F. R. Bruns, the Smithsonian Institution; and Mrs. Leebrick, Management Services Division, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

## AND THEN THERE WAS . . . A NEW JERSEY TEA PARTY

By Harold V. B. Voorhis, 33°

Reprinted from The Northern Light/November 1974

A year after the "Boston Tea Party," a second such "party" was held in Greenwich, New Jersey, a small village on Cohansey Creek, about four miles upstream from Delaware Bay. On this occasion the tea was burned instead of being tossed into the water.

The reason for this tea burning was the same as it was in Boston—taxation. However, some of the circumstances were different, and in this instance a monument to the "Tea Burners" was erected at Greenwich.

The whole matter originated when the residents of Greenwich on December 12-14, 1774, noted the unloading of tea from a British brig named Grayhound, said tea belonging to the East India Tea Company. The cargo was being put in the cellar of the house of Dan Bowen, a Tory.

The circumstance was a "heralded" about the countryside and a week later the inhabitants of Cumberland County held a general meeting and appointed a committee of 35 to look into the tea situation and some other matters they thought needed investigation.

They were to meet the day following this meeting (i.e. December 23) at 10 o'clock in the morning. But by that time it had been discovered that the tea had been removed from the cellar and burned in an open lot by "unknown" persons the night before.

From remarks and notes in letters and journals which have survived, the names of 23 "burners" have been ascertained. There must have been many more in the "Party" to be able to remove and burn a whole shipload of tea. We feel sure that several of them must have been Freemasons, too. Just how many has not been discovered but two are definitely identified as members of the Craft. These two were prominent residents at the time of the burning.

One was Richard Howell, who was born October 23, 1754, in Newark, Delaware, and who was a twin of Lewis Howell, also a "burner." Richard died in Trenton, N.J., April 28, 1802. It was in his father's house (Ebenezer Howell) near the village of Shiloh that the Tea Party was hatched.

Richard Howell had a military career, was Clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, declined the position of Judge Advocate of the Army, and finally became the second Governor of New Jersey, 1792-1801. He was made a Master Mason in Trenton Lodge No. 5 on May 11, 1789, and served as Senior Warden, 1790-93. There are several references in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey which note his presence.

Another "burner" was Rev. Andrew Hunter, Jr., who was born April 30, 1750, in Virginia and died February 24, 1823, in Washington, D.C. He was made a Master Mason on January 27, 1780, in Lodge No. 19 of Pennsylvania. He became Charter Master of a Military Traveling Lodge in Jersey Huts which was warranted on September 2, 1782. It was numbered 36 to correspond with the 36th New Jersey Line.

He was installed at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on December 11, 1782. The Warrant was surrendered on December 20, 1784. Nothing further is known of him Masonically until January 13, 1802, when, although a visitor at the Grand Lodge of New Jersey meeting, he was appointed Grand Chaplain. He was appointed again on November 9, 1809, but was not listed as being present.

### ICELAND POET

#### Grimur Thorgrimmsson Thomsen

Brother Thomsen was born May 15, 1820 in Bessastadir, Iceland. He was one of the best known Icelandic poets. In 1837 he studied at the University of Copenhagen. His curriculum was law, but he was more interested in philosophy. With a scholarship he later studied in Germany, Northern Italy, and Belgium and later studied in the universities of Paris and London from 1846 to 1847.

In 1848 he served as legation secretary in the Foreign Ministry in Copenhagen. His posts were in Frankfurt, Paris and Brussels in 1852. After his return to Copenhagen he was given the job of State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry. In 1854 he earned his Doctor of Philosophy. He returned to his homeland, Iceland, and served there as a deputy in the Althing from 1869 to 1891.

After retirement he worked his farm and began his poetic work. He wrote of the people and history of Iceland, nature, and the animals of his country.

He was initiated in Lodge "Zorobabel og Frederik" in Copenhagen and is considered to be the first Mason of Iceland. His likeness appears on Iceland issue of June 19, 1970 (Scott No. 423).

—Ludwig Appeldorn

### EUGENE BOREL

Brother Eugene Borel was born June 17, 1835 in Neuenburg, Switzerland. He was a Swiss politician and lawyer. In 1857 he served on the Municipal Council of Neuenburg and in 1865 became a member of the States Council. In 1869 he rose to President of the Board. As a member of the Federal Council and Chief of the Railway in 1872 he was also chief of the Post Office Department. He left this position in 1875 to take over the directorship of the newly established Universal Postal Union. He died on June 14, 1892, in Bern.

He was initiated in Lodge "Zur Hoffnung", Bern No. 7 on February 7, 1883,

passed on April 2, 1884, and raised on June 25, 1884. His likeness is on Switzerland issue of March 3, 1974 (Scott No. 591).

—Ludwig Appeldorn

### JOHAN ERNST GUNNERUS

Brother Gunnerus was born February 26, 1718 in Kristiania, Norway. He was a Norwegian theologian and natural scientist and studied theology and philosophy in Copenhagen and in Halle and Jena in Germany. In 1755 he worked as a professor in Copenhagen and in 1758 became Bishop in Trondheim, Norway. He graduated in 1760 with a Doctor of Theology.

Masonically, Brother Gunnerus was initiated in Lodge "Zu den drei goldenen Schlüsseln" (To the Three Golden Keys) in Halle, Germany, May 2, 1744, passed May 13, 1744, and raised on September 3, 1744.

Johan Ernst Gunnerus died on September 25, 1773 on a passage over the Hustadford. His likeness appears on a Norway issue of October 15, 1970 (Scott No. 564).

—Ludwig Appeldorn

### HEINRICH VON STEPHAN

Brother Von Stephan was born January 7, 1831 in Stolp, Germany. He was the organizer of the German postal system and in 1870 was General Postmaster Director of the North German Federation. In 1876 he was General Postmaster of the German Reich. He became the creator of the Universal Postal Union in 1874. He is also known as the inventor of the post card.

He was initiated in Lodge "Teutonia zur Weisheit" in Potsdam on October 28, 1858, passed on May 19, 1859, and raised on November 24, 1859.

Philatelically there are many countries who have issued stamps of Von Stephan. Also, any of the stamps commemorating the U.P.U. can easily be used in conjunction with Stephan.

Brother Von Stephan died on April 8, 1897 in Berlin.

—Ludwig Appeldorn

### BARON VICTOR HORTA

Brother Horta was born January 6, 1861 in Ghent, Belgium. He was a famous architect and one of the renewers of Belgian architecture. His early works showed tenderness in his iron constructions with the full use of glass and accent on youth. He was responsible for a dwelling house in the Rue de Turin, Brussels in 1893, Maison du Peuple, on

the same street in 1897. His chief work, which was of a later time, was Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels in 1928. He died Sept. 8, 1947 at Elterbeek.


He was initiated in Lodge "Les Amis

Philanthropes" No. 2 in Brussels on December 31, 1888.

Belgium issued a stamp on Feb. 2, 1962 showing the Baron Victor Horta Museum at St. Gilles (Scott #541).


—Ludwig Appeldorn

**Archibald M. Willard**



Colorano "Silk" Cachet

*First Day of Issue*



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

**ARCHIBALD M. WILLARD** — Initiated March 21st, 1867 — passed April 30th, 1867 and raised May 21st, 1867 in Wellington Lodge No. 127 F. & A. M. Nine years later, in 1876, he placed on canvas our nation's most inspirational painting, "The Spirit of '76". The original, an 8 X 10 ft. canvas won immediate acclaim at the Nation's Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia.

Sponsored by the Masonic Stamp Club of N. Y.