

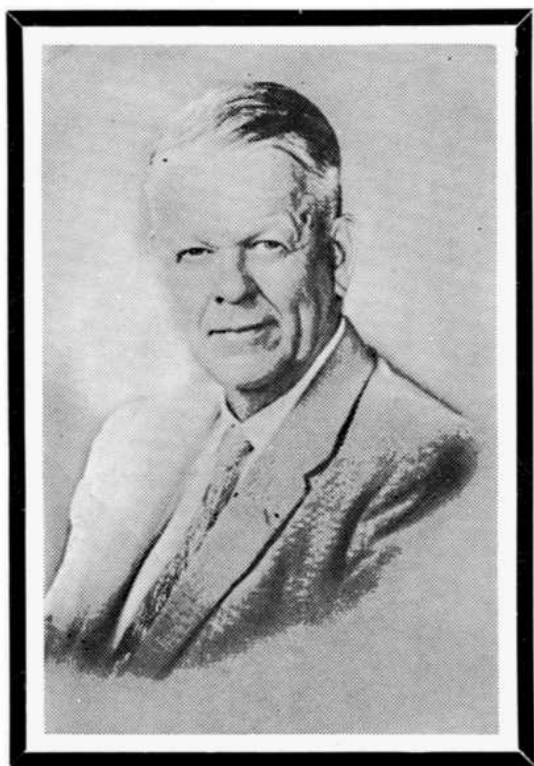


The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 33

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1977

NO. 3



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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

FROM THE PRESIDENT

We are happy to announce that many members have sent double the amount of their dues for 1977. We appreciate their generosity and spirit. Instead of accepting the money, we have applied their contributions towards 1978 dues.

Not to accept the added donation may seem ungracious but our policy is completely democratic. All members and officers pay the same nominal dues. We are all on the level and have no patrons or benefactors.

All our meetings are conducted in the same manner. We have no distinctions, no worshipful masters or right worshipfuls. The only distinction that we make is that one meeting night is devoted solely to exhibitions by past presidents.

The management of the Masonic Stamp Club is directed by the Board of Governors, presided over by the president of the club. As our policy is to separate meetings so that entertainment, lectures and exhibitions are held on meeting nights. The Board of Governors meetings are open to the entire membership who have the privilege of bringing their points of view before the club.

Members desirous of serving the club should advise the president of their intention and the applications will be enacted upon.

Please note that our annual dinner will be held June 3rd and that our annual election will be held June 10th.

The forty-third annual dinner of the Masonic Stamp Club will be held Friday, June 3, 1977 at 6:00 P.M. in the Dutch Taveerne of the Hilton Hotel, 53rd to 54th Streets, Avenue of the Americas, New York City. Our guest speaker will be Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Associate Curator, Division of Postal History, Smithsonian Institution. He is the editor of numerous philatelic journals and is editor of the stamp page in national newspapers.

As is customary, members will be al-

Continued on page 5

For A Price List

of Available

MASONIC COVERS PAST AND PRESENT

Write to

MASONIC CACHETS

451 WEST 46th STREET

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036



OUR BICENTENNIAL

In our Bicentennial year the West German government has issued a 70 pfennig stamp depicting the likeness of Carl Schurz, Scott Number 1216. We are honored because Schurz is well known for his fighting for liberty and freedom both in Germany and the United States.

He was born on March 2, 1829, near Cologne, and was the son of a school teacher. After graduating from a Jesuit school in Cologne he entered the University of Bonn in 1846. It was there he became a revolutionary. He also assisted his professor, Gottfried Kinkel in literature and edited the Bonner Zeitung.

At the outbreak of the revolution in 1848 he accepted a commission in a Badish-Pfaelzish Regiment. Prince William, later Emperor of Germany, (an active Mason) was the Prussian General who fought against the revolutionaries. Schurz was part of the troops which surrendered in Rastatt, Baden, and was taken prisoner, but later escaped to Zurich, Switzerland, and Professor Kinkel was sent to Spandau Prison (later to become famous after World War II).

Schurz could not let his professor be imprisoned and in 1850 he secretly returned to Germany and rescued his beloved friend and teacher, and they both escaped to Scotland clandestinely. Their names appeared on all the police lists in Europe which forced them to leave Scotland and later France.

Later in 1852 Schurz obtained a job teaching German in London and he met his wife, an American, who he married and moved to the United States. First to Philadelphia and in 1856 they settled in Watertown, Wisconsin. He immediately became active in the Republican Party and studied law, later to be admitted to the bar he practiced in Milwaukee.

He headed the delegation from Wisconsin to the 1860 Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln later appointed him our Ambassador to Spain, but resigned soon afterwards as he did not get along with the Spanish Court. After returning to the United States he became a Brigadier General in the Union Army, where he later took command of a division under Fremont and part in the second battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to Major General for his fighting at Chancellorville, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga. At

the war's end he finished with Sherman's Army in North Carolina and resigned from the army.

President Andrew Johnson sent him through the South to study the conditions, and it was Schurz who recommended the readmission of the Southern states with complete rights.

After this assignment he turned his energy to the newspaper business where he was Editor of the Detroit Post and later Editor and proprietor of the Westliche Post, a German paper in St. Louis.

In 1869 he was elected U.S. Senator from Missouri and became famous for his speeches on financial subjects.

He was a member of Herman Lodge #125, Philadelphia, receiving all three degrees by special dispensation on February 23, 1855.

Although he had nothing to do with War of Independence, he was a great American of German descent and a brother.

by Walter C. Marshall

DR. S. DUFFIELD SWAN

It is with deep regret that we report the passing of Brother S. Duffield Swan. Bro. Swan was President of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York from 1961-1962 and served this club with distinction.

One of his specialties in the philatelic field was that of Masonic Cancells and many articles have been written by Dr. Swan and appeared in the "Masonic Philatelist" over the years. His knowledge in this field was second to none.

We of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York extend our sincere condolences to his 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.

R. W. WALTER C. MARSHALL

Born Mannheim, Germany. He first received Masonic light in Goethe Lodge No. 379, Paris. Served with French Army in WWII, and when the light was extinguished from the French Masonic temples, he found his name listed as a Mason in the official journal of the Vichy government and was forced to flee for his life. He went first to Spain, then Portugal and in 1942 reached the U.S.

Currently he is a manager of the C.R.A. Corp. (machinery for the garment trade). After the liberation of France, he passed the Tribunal of Honor and was reinstated as a Mason. He became affiliated with Doric Lodge No. 86, Union City, N.Y. and in 1950 joined King Solomon Lodge No. 279, N.Y.C., serving as master in 1955. Member of Scottish Rite and Philalethes Society.

Taken from "10,000 Famous Freemasons" by William R. Denslow.

A Masonic Sign Avoids A Near Tragedy

by Herman Herst, Jr.

Interesting as the outside of a cover may be, more and more collectors are turning to the inside of covers that come their way in order to ascertain the contents. And many times, what is to all appearances a routine cover can turn out to be an exciting account of some otherwise long - forgotten event, brought to light decades later, when all of the original participants have long since died, only through the curiosity of a philatelist of today.

So it is with a nice Nebraska territorial cover which came our way some years ago. But interesting as the markings were (the cover was from El Dorado, N.T. and dated 1858), the contents proved of far greater interest. The writer was a member of the Masonic order, and as can be seen from the contents, he literally owed his life to one of the ritual signs known only to Masons.

The contents of the letter follows:

Jan. 8, 1858

My beloved wife and daughter

I am in El Dorado Nebraska Territory and anxiously awaiting a chance to leave a town where I hope the Lord will never let me enter again. I have had a horrifying experience but I want you both to know that I am well and none the worse for it and I am glad that I can tell you the whole story just as it happened.

I arrived in El Dorado yesterday about noon. I called on several stables but was able to sell very little. I was back at the hotel almost decided to leave when I got to talking with a farmer from a town not far distant called Franklin. He told me of a new stable there and thought the owner might need harnesses.

Since it wasn't far, I decided I could run over in a few hours and tried to make a deal with one of the stables here for a rig. They wanted five dollars which I said was too much. Finally the lad said I could have it for four dollars, and I paid him and went to Franklin where I did some good business.

But when I come back the stable owner told me the lad had no right to drop the price and he insisted that I pay him the other dollar. I stood my ground insisting that even four dollars was too much. The man got pretty noisy and when he started threatening, I figured it was better to pay the dollar and get out of there which is what I did.

I went back to the hotel and had a right good dinner. Met a doctor chap from St. Louis who said he was looking

the country over for a place to set up his office and to bring his family, and he seemed to take a liking to El Dorado. We were enjoying cigars when we heard the fire alarm. We ran out and I was treated to a terrible scene. The stable where I had had the altercation was in flames. They got all of the horses out, but the stable was gone in a few minutes. I felt sorry for the owner, and told the doctor of my experience of a few hours earlier.

About two hours later I was in my room and I heard a great commotion. I went to the window and saw about fifty men marching to the hotel. They stopped at the front door and demanded that the proprietor turn me over to them. I could clearly hear that they were accusing me of burning down the stable. I didn't know what to do. They sure seemed to mean business. I found the doctor's room and asked if he could hide me. Of course it did no good for they knew I was in the hotel. The proprietor when he found I wasn't in my room came to the doctor's room.

Pretty soon four or five husky men came up and tried to take me down. The doctor told them that I had been with him all evening, had not left the hotel, and could not have done the foul deed. They seemed to believe him and they went down to report and I thought that I was out of danger. But soon about ten more came up, and they grabbed me and carried me kicking down the stairs. The doctor, and I will be eternally grateful to him, went with me, trying to reason with the leaders. I did not know what they were going to do with me, but I actually felt sorry for the doctor at that time too since I was afraid they might rough him up too. But when I got outside and saw several men playing with some rope and saw a horse and wagon I know what they they were going to do.

I think you know there is a sign that a Mason can give when he is in serious trouble. It was the only thing that I could think of, but when they threw me on the wagon and told me to get on my feet, I decided to use it. The sign did not go unnoticed by many in the crowd. Suddenly it grew almost quiet, and the leader came over and said something to me. Apparently I must have said the right thing. He climbed on the wagon with me and held his hands up and said to the crowd then must have numbered over a hundred, "Well, I reckon we got the wrong guy."

A few men brushed me off, for I was pretty dusty from the "ride" down the stairs and out of the hotel. Many of the crowd came over to tell me that I had had a lucky escape which was something I did not need them to tell me. The doctor did not know what had

happened to change the crowd so suddenly, and I guess he is still wondering. Maybe I should have told him for he tried to save my life, but it was not proper for me to do it.

I almost forgot. The next day I heard that the stable was burned down, but by the lad who gave me the rig. The owner had given the boy a bad lacing, and the boy chose this way to get even. I don't know what they are going to do with the lad, but I am not going to stay in El Dorado to see.

I go from here to Plattsmouth which is one of the largest cities in the Territory, and I expect to do some good business there. Give my love to all who ask, and I miss you both greatly.

Lovingly,
George

For those who would like the full philatelic picture completed, the cover was addressed to Mrs. George Lucas, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Some Masonic Symbolism's On Stamps

Seeing Eye — US 1001, Egypt 220

Keyn — Venezuela C-992

Lamb — Gibraltar 217, New Zealand 316-17

Oil — Hungary 1471, Iraq 98, Argentina 444-669, Columbia 412-437, Mexico 03-977, Canada 294 and many more.

Plumb Line — Mexico 924

Salt — Turks & Caicos

Shovel — Argentina 872

Star of David — Israel 35-36

Sword — Cuba C215, Canada 390, Israel 365, Netherlands 367, Norway 502, Malta 365 and others

Altar — Austria 801, Finland 241, Greece 535

Blindfold — Mexico 806-11

Beehive — Romania 677

Bible — Australia 339, Chile 380, Finland 241, USA 854-1014-1099, Malta 365 and others

Compass — Germany 696, Italy 947, Canada 446, Brazil 729, Finland 397, UAR C-32

Dagger — Syria C-341, UAR 234

Globe — Brazil 445, Costa Rica C-246, Cuba 357, Chile 381

Temple — Cuba 558-C135

Triangle — Germany 981, So. Africa 21-22, Brazil 622-739

Trowel — Germany 105, Gr. Britain 265

Wine — Portugal 1028

Various Symbols — Dom. Rep. 672, Canada 493, Sweden 626, Malta 365, Virgin Is. 192-93

Reported Anti-Masonic Symbolism stamp — Serbia 2nb-15-18.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Continued from page 2

lowed to bring ladies and guests to the dinner. The cost of the full course dinner is only \$12.50, a distinctive buy in these days of high prices and inflation.

As accommodations are limited, it is requested that reservations be made early. The club reserves the right to decline reservations after the facilities have been booked. All reservations must be accompanied by a check for \$12.50 a person which will include gratuities and tax.

Mail checks to the Masonic Stamp Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Joseph Nathan Kane

WILL ROGERS, MASON

Depicted on the 3c Will Rogers commemorative stamp issue of the US of 1948 (Scott's #975) is the likeness of Will Rogers, cowboy and humorist-philosopher.

Bro. Rogers was born near Claremore Okla. (Indian Territory at the time) on Nov. 4, 1879. He was the son of Clem V. and Mary Rogers, both part Cherokee Indian. What schooling he had was at Kemper Academy, Booneville, Mo. which he attended for part of two terms. In 1905 he entered vaudeville at Keith's Union Square Theatre, New York City, delivering humorous monologues while doing lasso tricks. As a lecturer, motion picture actor, and newspaper columnist, he was known for his shrewd but kindly commentary on current events. He was nearly always referred to as this nation's unofficial ambassador to any foreign country he visited, and was always well received by those nations. He was married to Betty Blake in Nov. 1908 and to this union three children were born. Will Rogers was killed Aug. 15, 1935 in an airplane crash at Port Barrow, Alaska, while flying with his friend Wiley Post, holder of the round the world flight record.

Noble Rogers was raised March 21, 1906 in Claremore Lodge No. 53, Claremore, Okla. He was also a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, Valley of Claremore, Okla. and Akdar Temple A.A.O.-N.M.S. at Tulsa, Okla.

CLOSED ALBUMS

Alan G. Smith, Tucson, Arizona

Howard C. Grisham, Gulfport, Mississippi

John A. Kelly, Jr., Baltimore, Maryland

"May their souls rest in everlasting peace"

Masonic



Philately

TENNYSON GUYER
Congressman - 4th District, Ohio

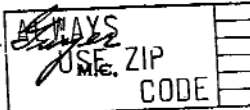
Born in Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio, November 29, 1913.

Brother Guyer was first elected to the 93rd Congress on November 7, 1972; and reelected to the 94th Congress. He serves as a member of the House International Relations Committee and Veterans' Affairs Committee. He was also appointed to the Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia.

Congressman Guyer is a 32^o Degree Mason and a Shrine Ambassador of Good Will.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



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43-15 45th Street
Long Island City, N.Y. 11104

C

FRIEDRICH LIST

Father of the German Railway System

Friedrich List, 1789-1846, was a German political economist and onetime Professor of Political Economy at the University of Tubingen whose ideas were too far advanced to be fully appreciated. He gave up his position in 1819 in order to work in a more direct and practical way for the development of German industry and commerce.

A visit to Paris in 1825 brought him into contact with Lafayette from whom he received much kindness. General Lafayette was planning a visit to the United States in 1824 as a "guest of the nation" and invited List to go with him. List's friends, however, dissuaded him from so momentous a step.

In 1824 he was arrested for exposing the vices of the administration, and while serving a ten month's sentence received a letter from Lafayette, dated Richmond, Virginia, Jan. 22, 1825, urging him to come to the new world, and citing stories of German refugees who had found successful careers awaiting them. Declaring that upon his release he wished to emigrate to the United States, he was given a passport and three days to leave the country.

On arrival in New York, he went immediately to join General Lafayette who at the time was on tour through New England. He met with a cordial reception from Lafayette, who invited him to be his companion during the remainder of his triumphal journey through the states. List thus had the privilege of being introduced under the best auspices to many leading politicians and of seeing American life under the most favorable circumstances. He was present at the famous Bunker Hill anniversary ceremonies June 17, 1825 when Lafayette laid the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument and Daniel Webster delivered one of his most memorable orations.

After Lafayette's departure, List settled in the little town of Reading, Pennsylvania, and took the editorship of a German-American newspaper, "Der Adler". He expounded his "Outlines of a New System of Political Economy", which was reprinted in the Philadelphia National System of Political Economy, National Journal and some fifty other papers. His work attracted the attention of the most prominent men of the country among whom were James Madison, Henry Clay and Edward Livingston.

Friedrich List was made a Mason in Lodge No. 62, F. & A.M., in Reading, Pa. His petition was approved March 7, 1827 and he received the Entered Apprentice degree on the same date. The Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees

were conferred on April 5 and May 2, 1827 respectively.

Having purchased a large tract of land on which he discovered a rich deposit of anthracite coal in 1828, he developed a thriving mining business. He aided in founding the town of Tamaqua, which sprang up near the mines, and the town of Port Clinton on the Schuylkill canal, the nearest waterway. A connecting tramway was built to get the coal from the mine to the widest and most profitable market.

Railroads at that time were in their infancy. The first railway built in the U.S. was 5 miles in length from the granite quarries of Quincy, Mass. to tide-water, begun in 1826 and completed in 1827. It was built to supply the granite for the Bunker Hill monument and was made of wooden rails laid on granite sills, with a strap-rail of rolled iron. The Baltimore & Ohio, the first line of importance, was not begun until 1828, the year of List's discovery. Its first section of 14 miles was opened in 1830. List's Little Schuylkill Railroad from Tamaqua, the site of the mine, to Port Clinton was opened November 18, 1831. There is no doubt that he was among the first to see what railways would do for industry and commerce.

Anxious to introduce anthracite coal to the European market, List offered his services to the U.S. Government and served a short time as U.S. Consul in Hamburg and at Leipzig. In 1833, in possession of an independent fortune, he took his family back to Europe, settled in Augsburg, and began to agitate for the formation of a system of railway lines as the only suitable means of transportation. List's scheme for a systematic network of rails throughout Germany was thought wild and visionary, but before two decades went by, his plan became a reality.

The German Democratic Republic, on October 3, 1962, issued a 5 pf. "Transportation and Communication" stamp, Scott No. 629, commemorating Friedrich List and the 10th anniversary of the FRIEDRICH LIST TRANSPORTATION COLLEGE.

— Marshall S. Loke

THE LIBERTY BELL (U.S. 627)

It was rung July 4, 1776 by Andrew McNair, a Mason, to proclaim the birth of a new nation.

It tolled for the death of George Washington on Dec. 20, 1799.

It was rung on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1826.

It cracked while tolling for the death of John Marshall on July 3, 1835.

Did You Know?

BARON FREDERICK VON STEUBEN

(1730-1794) WAS THE "DRILLMASTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" HE DISCIPLINED THE RAW CONTINENTAL TROOPS AS A MAJOR GENERAL IN CHARGE OF TRAINING. IT IS SAID THAT WITHOUT HIS HELP THE COLONIES WOULD HAVE LOST THE

WAR. MEMBER OF TRINITY LODGE NO. 10 (NOW 8), NEW YORK CITY, AND HONORARY MEMBER OF HOLLAND LODGE NO. 8 OF THE SAME CITY.



WHEN THE LEAD STATUE OF KING GEORGE III, WHICH STOOD IN NEW YORK CITY, WAS PULLED DOWN BY PATRIOTS AFTER THE READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, ITS PIECES WERE REMOVED TO OLIVER WOLCOTT'S GARDEN IN LITCHFIELD, CONN., WHERE HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN MELTED MUCH OF IT DOWN INTO BULLETS FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY. ONE OF THE CHILDREN WAS

TEEN AGE OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR. (1760-1833) WHO LATER SERVED AS GOVERNOR AND GRAND MASTER OF CONNECTICUT AT THE SAME TIME.

"AFRICAN ARROWS"

WAS A TERM USED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR FOR THE ANCIENT TECHNIQUE OF SETTING FIRE TO DEFENDED PLACES BY FLAMING ARROWS.



THIS TECHNIQUE WAS USED BY HENRY "LIGHTHORSE HARRY" LEE (1756-1818) AT FORT MOTTE, S.C., ON MAY 12, 1781. FATHER OF CIVIL WAR GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, (NOT A MASON), HE WAS A MEMBER OF HIRAM LODGE NO. 59, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA.