



The Masonic Philatelist

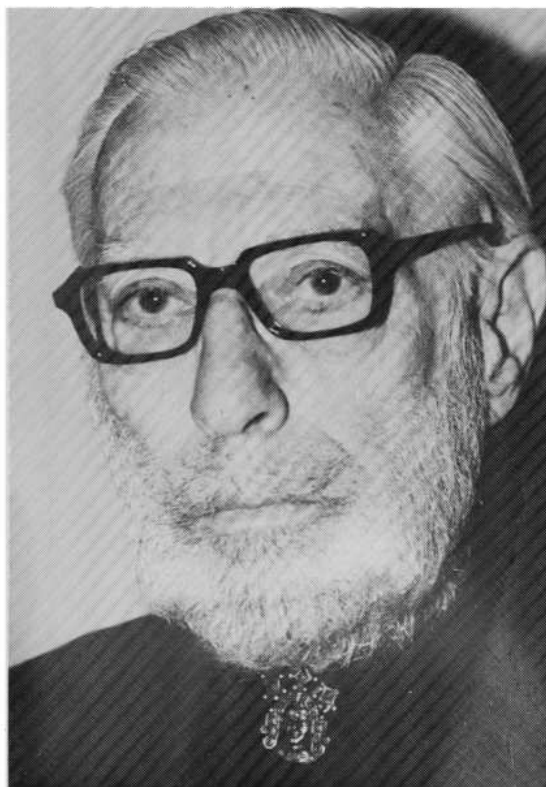
A QUARTERLY

VOL. 36

DECEMBER, 1980

NO. 4

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER



**IN HONOR OF
BROTHER JOSEPH NATHAN KANE**

The MASONIC PHILATELIST

A Quarterly

VOL. 36

NO. 4

DR. IRWIN M. YARRY

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.

Please Address All Communications To The

MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF N. Y.

c/o COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York City, N. Y. 10016

ON THE COVER

The 46th Annual Dinner held on Saturday, October 11, 1980 in honor of Brother Joseph Nathan Kane, a Past Master of King Solomon-Beethoven Lodge #232. He has served the Masonic Stamp Club of New York as President for the past three years and during his administration the club secured a permanent exhibit at the Masonic Library.

Bro. Kane is the author of 35 books of which many are classic references - "Famous First Facts", "The American Countries", "Facts About the Presidents", "Nicknames and Sobriquet of U. S. Cities, States & Counties", and more than a thousand articles in national magazines and syndicated newspapers.

He was the authority and writer of "Break the Bank" for its 18 year run and supplied the questions for the \$64,000 Question program. His own show "Famous Firsts" was a Mutual Broadcasting Program.

Brother Kane is an octogenarian and still keeps all his publishing activities going plus his devotion to our Masonic Stamp Club.

"We all love and admire Brother Joe Kane."



**GRAND LODGE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
NEW YORK**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1980

PROGRAM

Cocktail Hour.....from 6:30 P.M.

Buffet Supper

Invocation.....EMANUEL M. REGGEL

Address of WelcomeDR. ALLAN BOUDREAU

Guest of Honor.....JOSEPH NATHAN KANE

PresentationDR. IRWIN M. YARRY

BenedictionEMANUEL M. REGGEL



Allen Boudreau

Joseph N. Kane

Irwin M. Yarry

Masonic Philately

By W. Joseph Nathan Kane
King Solomon Lodge 279

"I save Masonic Stamps," said Jones. "What company gives them out?" Smith asked. "My wife saves Green Stamps and the Grand Union Stamps."

It's not funny, McGee, at least not to the 800 members of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York. They're a different breed of pups than I knew when I was a kid.

When I first started to save stamps, I saved everything from Albania to Zanzibar. My album was filled with stamps from each country. I didn't paste them in, I used hinges!

Now that I have graduated into senility, I find that I had a misspent youth, at least according to the Masonic collectors and philatelists. They do not place a value on quantity, they do not place a dollar sign on every stamp, and they would pass up the four-cent British Guiana (worth \$25,000) as if it had the plague unless they wanted it for swap night.

What binds these men together? Not the fact that they grant the degree Master of Philately. Not that they want to rub shoulders with Masters, Past Masters, Right Worshipfuls or Grand Masters. Not the fact that they want some place to go on the first Friday of each month. It is the acquisitive instinct, the master builder technique.

One collector saves envelopes with stamps affixed, each bearing a cancellation from a town having a special Masonic connection or significance with Masonry. In his album are stamps bearing such cancellations as Three Points, Ashlar, Compass, Bible, Square. Not one of these envelopes costs more than ten cents and a little time to acquire. To start a similar collection all you have to do is to write a letter to the postmaster asking him to return the self-addressed stamped envelope to you. Your total cost, the cost of the postage to the specific post office, the cost of the postage for the return, plus the two envelopes, a short note requesting the cancellation and a little time and patience.

Another collector tries to obtain stamps from every state bearing the same cancellation. For example, his goal may be a stamped cancellation from Hiram, Alabama; Hiram, Alaska; Hiram, Arkansas, etc.

Another collector only saves stamps depicting famous Masons, while another saves only stamps on which Masonic regalia appears. Other collectors are more specific. They limit their collection to stamps depicting a specific Mason, such as George Washington, Winston Churchill, et al. Other collectors save only stamps and envelopes bearing Masonic cancellations. This is rather unusual today but was fairly common when each postmaster made up his own cancellation.

Several collectors save only stamps and envelopes showing flags or stamps.

There is a large group of collectors who save envelopes which have been sent "free" and without stamps, a privilege given by the government to special individuals, such as the widows of Presidents, members of Congress, members of the armed forces, etc. The Masonic stamp collectors confine their efforts only to signatures by Masons.

Still another group of collectors save covers or envelopes bearing the names of towns and cities having the same names as those of distinguished Masons.

A little removed from philately, yet akin to it, is the collection of envelopes bearing in the left-hand corner the printed name of the sender. These collections are distinctive. One man saves only those envelopes from the Masonic Grand Lodges, another endeavors to collect envelopes from every Lodge in his state, another saves only those envelopes with a similar date.

In addition to all these collections, there are collections of cachets. These are envelopes which bear a distinctive cachet or stamp to commemorate some special event, often printed in artistic designs and colors. These cachets or specially imprinted envelope cost a few cents each.

The assembling of these collections is not new to those members of the Masonic Stamp Club, but to me they were illuminating and interesting, and an excuse to stay home nights without looking at a 1925 movie. And for those who were not privileged to attend their meetings, I have briefly tried to explain their hobbies.

When I promised to reform, to become a specialist instead of a general collector, I was herded into a room at the Collectors Club where with a dozen others I was made an MP—not a member of Parliament, but a Master of Philately.

We are hopeful that Brother Kane's awakened interest in Masonic Philately, will cause him to number the **Masonic Philatelist** among his publishers.—(ed.)

Yorktown – October 1981...

THE CLOSE OF THE U.S. BICENTENNIAL

by

Sir Knight John R. Allen

Ivanhoe Commandery No. 19, New Orleans, Louisiana

Yorktown, Virginia, is the site where the last major event of the American Revolution took place. On October 19, 1781, Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. This event will be reenacted in the Fall of 1981 to mark the culmination of U.S. Bicentennial activities, and it is expected to attract more people than any previous Bicentennial event. A record attendance will be a bitter irony since the American Revolution Bicentennial Association, a national organization devoted to the funding and national coordination of Bicentennial celebrations, was disbanded several years ago when interest declined after 1976.

For the Centennial celebration of Yorktown Day in 1881, 10,000 troops paraded before 20,000 visitors. There was a reenactment of the surrender of Cornwallis to French and American troops, and the cornerstone of the Yorktown victory monument was laid. The monument was completed four years later.

The 150th anniversary of the victory at Yorktown was marked by a four day celebration in 1931. It was, according to one source, "staged against staggering handicaps."

"The town at that time had but 300 residents and lacked good highway and railway transportation; facilities and public utilities to accommodate large crowds were non-existent. Federal, state, and private agencies tackled an almost overwhelming task but, with the aid of



military services, were able to feed, seat and police the attendance that increased daily from 60,000 on October 16 to 150,000 on the anniversary of the 19th, when President Hoover made the principal address."

Special programs were arranged for the 1931 celebration, including "military displays and drills, pageants, band concerts, dedication of memorial tablets, a Colonial Fair and Harvest Festival... and public tours of a large portion of the U.S. Naval Fleet. ... Principal addresses were given by President Herbert Hoover, General [and Sir Knight] John Pershing, Marshall Henri Petain of France, and several Cabinet members and Congressmen." The celebration was ranked "among the major festivals in the world's history," and caused renewed interest in the preservation and restoration of the area.

One U.S. postage stamp (Figure 1 – Scott No. 703) was issued for the 1931 Yorktown



Figure 1

Victory Celebration. The stamp depicted Commander-in-Chief General George Washington, with Rochambeau to his left and de Grasse to his right.

Lt. General Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau, was the General-in-Chief of the French forces. Admiral Francois Joseph Paul, comte de Grasse-Tilly, was the French naval admiral who "brought with him 3,300 regular French troops ... → → →

and, of almost equal importance, 1,200,000 livres in cash supplied by the Spanish bankers of Havana." The arrival of de Grasse provided long-needed funds for the quartermaster, and a naval fleet that just five days later partially engaged the British fleet. The British fleet subsequently decided that "because of the position of the enemy, the present condition of the British fleet, the season of the year, and the impracticality of giving any effectual succor to General Earl Cornwallis in the Chesapeake, the British fleet should proceed with all dispatch to New York." It did just that, "leaving Cornwallis to his fate." At that very time Washington's troops were already near Yorktown on their secret forced march from New York.

Admiral de Grasse was not himself a Mason, but his son was a founder of the Mother Supreme Council, A. & A.S.R. (S.J.). The membership of Rochambeau has not been firmly established — though some believe him to have been a Mason. It is known that Rochambeau, Lafayette and nearly 100 others were listed as visiting Brothers at the Institution of the Lodge of St. John de Candeur at Paris on October 25, 1775.

The Bicentennial of the victory at Yorktown will be celebrated in 1981 by another four day celebration beginning Friday, October 16, with a principal address by Virginia Governor John N. Dalton. Military units from each of the original 13 states, from France, and elsewhere, are expected to participate. Battlefield activities will include various parades, culminating with the reenactment of the surrender of Cornwallis on Monday, October 19, 1981. The day has already been declared a Virginia State Holiday, and international attention will be directed to Yorktown because of the large number of French and other participants.

Waterfront activities will include tours of Frigates, Character ships, and military

vessels including, hopefully, the Coast Guard Cutter *Eagle*. There will be air-sea rescue demonstrations, and surface effects vehicles in operation. Renewed attention to the waterfront has resulted because of the positive identification in July 1980 of the remains of the *Charon*, the flagship of Cornwallis. The remains are located across the York River near Gloucester Point where the *Charon* was burned as a result of cannon fire from the French batteries. It was sunk in about 13 feet of water.

Local county and Park Service groups are already working to coordinate events such as victory balls, oyster roasts, fireworks displays, and fairs. A hillside area near the park entrance, to be used for concerts and other major activities, has already been arranged to seat 30,000 people. Unfortunately, because of the disbanding of the American Revolution Bicentennial Association (ARBA) several years ago, the exact nature of federal government participation is unclear at this writing. Some seed money was earmarked for the Yorktown Bicentennial Celebration by the ARBA, and additional support has been obtained by various means. However, it is hoped that there will be a principal address by the President, and a significant commitment of military participation as at the 1931 celebration.

One or more Yorktown Bicentennial postage stamps are expected in 1981, with the USPS First Day of Issue Ceremony being held as part of the celebration. John Trumbull's famous portrait, *The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown*, was used by the U.S. Postal Service as the basis for one of a set of four postage-stamp Souvenir Sheets issued at the International Philatelic Exhibition (stamp show) in Philadelphia in May 1976. These sets of Souvenir Sheets were extremely popular with collectors, were only available on a limited basis, and have drastically

increased in price. The Souvenir Sheet taken from Trumbull's painting is shown in Figure 2. Interestingly, the Sheet excludes completely the French troops on hand for the surrender.

The victory at Yorktown had a great effect on the British and French homelands, too. The British saved one empire at the cost of another — America. The spark from Yorktown eventually fired the French Bastille. The French Revolution of the 1790's arose because "a French king could not fight to win liberty for an alien people and deny it to his own subjects."

Of additional philatelic interest, a U.S. stamped postcard issued on July 11, 1980, commemorated the 200th anniversary of the landing of French General Rochambeau in Newport Harbor in 1780. This was the start of his campaign that culminated in Yorktown in 1781. The French Post Office, in a ceremony enacted aboard a French ship in Newport Harbor on July 12 of this year, issued their own stamp honoring the Bicentennial of Rochambeau's arrival in Newport. This stamp is also affixed to the U.S. postcard (Figure 3). This may be the



Figure 2

Alliance of 1778, there would have been no victory at Yorktown. The French Alliance was commemorated on a 13 cent U.S. stamp issued in York, Pennsylvania, on May 4, 1978. The stamp depicts King Louis XVI and Brother Benjamin



Figure 4

Franklin and is shown in Figure 4 as part of another special Bicentennial postcard.

Likewise, Major General Marquis de Lafayette has been the subject of three U.S. stamps, most recently a 13 cent Bicentennial issue (Figure 5). Brother Lafayette tirelessly defended Virginia with the militia and infantry under his command until the forces of Washington, Rochambeau, and de Grasse were united in Yorktown and overpowered Cornwallis.

Should the reader hope to attend the 1981 Bicentennial Victory → → →



Figure 3

first French stamp issued on a ship outside their own country, but there might be another issued in Yorktown in 181. Regardless, without the French



Figure 5

CELEBRATE YORKTOWN

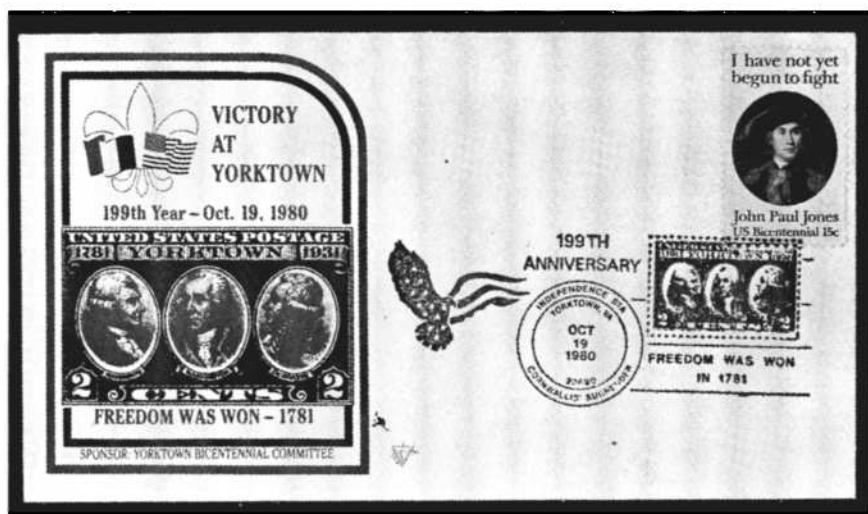
The year 1981 will be celebrated from beginning to end in the historic seaport of Yorktown. At the Yorktown Victory Center, the National Park Service Visitor Center, and on the restored battlefields, ceremonies and reenactments are scheduled to dramatize the events of 200 years ago.

The art and history of the Revolutionary era will be exhibited in changing exhibits in the Art Gallery of the Victory Center. At the Moore House and the Nelson House—historic houses now preserved by the

National Park Service—vignettes of history will be enacted by costumed theatrical companies. French and American warships will visit Yorktown during the year; a "Tall Ships" contingent is expected in the summer; an International Naval Review is planned in Hampton Roads to commemorate the French Navy's victory over the British off the Virginia Capes.

The highlight of the year will be the four-days' observance in the town and on the battlefields of Yorktown:

Sir Knight Allen is Cachet Chairman for Louisiana Lodge No. 102, F. & A.M., New Orleans, and Chairman of the Stamp Club Committee to Celebrate George Washington's 250th Birthday. His mailing address is Box 26135, Richmond, Virginia 23260.



Brother General John J. Pershing

Bro. Andy Rasmussen, who proudly wears his 50 year pin for membership in Lily Lodge, 342 of the Bronx, N.Y.C., and is a Charter Member of the Masonic Stamp Club, has submitted another of his original montage tributes to great american heroes for reproduction in our Masonic Philatelist.

He has also furnished us with some details as to what to look for thereon and why he submits it at this time:

Any reproduction of my panel, reduced in size may lose much of the details of my montage and so I will take some space to advise what to look for.

For the main portion with Pershing in center, I found an engraving in a book shop depicting a French tapestry woven in the 18th century as a tribute to George Washington and the French Alliance. I commenced by superimposing Pershing over George in the center and pasting the latter in the upper left corner and Lafayette in opposite right one. I ruined some then common, now rare, engraved bonds to paste a lathework frame about the picture and for composing lettering top and bottom thereon. 1916, 17 and 18 Red Cross seals were added. Indian heads were added alongside the cherubs. A Democratic star was pasted directly under Pershing and Wilson head superimposed thereon. Next I had to compose a vignette combining symbols of the three great allies U.S., France and Britain. Needless to say I cut up several bank note die proof vignettes to bring them into one tryptich. The final touch was to paste a vignette of Germania, upside down as a sign of distress, below the

Allies vignette. I am sure any repro will hardly show this important detail, as it is not too noticeable on my panel.

The first three stanzas of the poem which I wrote about the General I am quite sure are self-explanatory.

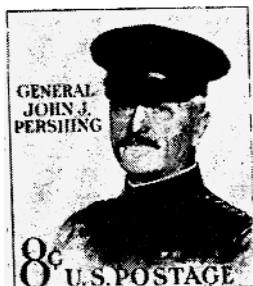
Regarding the last stanza. One of the reasons I am submitting my panel is its being appropo of the present time. Then the Cuban-Soviet missile crisis, now the Afganistan Invasion-Crisis.

I am compelled to mention the subordinate vignettes to the right of my Pershing picture, which serve to make my composition a Holiday greeting as well, because the representation of America with flag, over the Capitol has appeared in outstanding stamp and coin publications in the last few months with the reproduction of the latest souvenir card printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the Plate Printers Union, currently selling for some \$60.00 a copy. The original use in 1918 was on a Liberty Bond.

The final vignette of Santa Claus deserves mention as it appeared a few years ago on one of the Postal Panels bearing the Christmas stamps of that year. This was originally used on Bank notes of the St. Nicholas Bank of New York in the 1850's.

Lastly, the stamps used with the first day Pershing stamp serve to recall the highlights of the General's career, such as Indian skirmishes, Villa chase and reciprocating for the French Alliance and Lafayette.

FAMOUS MASONS **JOHN J. PERSHING** By Charles C. Sanna



John J. Pershing
A489a

Along with several other members of The Masonic Stamp Club of New York, as well as other philatelic, veterans and historical organizations, your writer urged the issuance of a commemorative United States stamp for the 100th anniversary, celebrated on September 13, 1960, of the birth of one of America's greatest sons, John Joseph Pershing. Finally the Post Office Department has issued an 8¢ stamp honoring General Pershing.

This stamp had its first day sale on November 17, 1961 at the opening of the 13th National Postage Stamp Show sponsored by the American Stamp Dealers Association in New York City. It is printed in khaki color and shows the General's portrait in full uniform. Only four stars appear on the uniform to indicate his rank, since he only wore four stars even though he was permitted to wear five stars.

The stamp will not be classified as a commemorative, but is an addition of a "Famous American" to the U.S. regular postage series, replacing the 8¢ Statue of Liberty bicolor.

John Joseph Pershing was born September 13, 1860 near the village of Laclede, Missouri, in a Burlington section house, and all that remains to mark the site of his birthplace is a caved-in well. He was the first of nine children born to John Fletcher Pershing and Ann Elizabeth Thompson Pershing. His father was a descendant of Frederic Pfoerschin, an Alsatian, who had worked his way to America in 1749 aboard the "Jacob." The family name later was angelicized, and his grandson, John Fletcher Pershing, migrated to Ohio, where he became a river man and piloted rafts to New Orleans. The General's mother was of old Virginia stock.

At the time of his birth, his father was a partner in a construction firm which had contracted to build a portion of the Hannibal-St. Joseph Railroad. He later was employed as a section foreman.

Several years later the Pershing family moved into Laclede to the house one block north of the town square where young Pershing spent his early years. The house has been acquired by the state and is now under the maintenance of the state park board.

Young John's first memories were of war. He would hear bits of news of Vicksburg and Gettysburg from the soldiers returning through the area in which he lived, although he was not old enough to understand. The winds of violent "peace" blew through the cornfields of Linn county in 1865, when he was five. People were singing Julia Ward Howe's new "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and Pershing was among those who watched the ragged troops return from Appomattox. At that age, though, he had no idea that he wanted to become a soldier.

His father was insisted that his children should be able to meet life's difficulties that must be overcome before success may be won. By example as well as by instruction, he inculcated the value of regular habits and appreciation of things worth while. Hard work was essential, therefore hard work must be undertaken and done. His creed included the precept that it is well to learn to bear the yoke of responsibility in one's youth. Thus, the father commenced early to train his three boys and three girls who, of the nine children, grew to maturity.

Every Sunday the Pershing family were seen on their way to the little Methodist church of which the father and mother were members. The father was at one time superintendent of the Sunday school, and is also said to have been a local preacher. John J. came to know his God early in life, and became a full member of the church at the age of 12.

At school he was studious and better able than most of his classmates to understand mathematics. His early education was obtained in a little white schoolhouse of one room, which is still standing. Next he attended Lewis Hall, a building which had served as a hospital during the War of the Rebellion, and which was located across the street from the family residence.

At the time Pershing was 17, there were more Negroes than whites at Laclede. One day the local Negro teacher of Prairie Mound School suddenly resigned, and the school was then turned

over to Pershing. He understood the colored children, wanted to help them and was able to control them. He was paid \$30 for his first and second years of teaching.

Later he took teaching positions in white schools and succeeded with them. Always in the back of his mind he had the thought of furthering his education. By teaching he was able to earn and save money toward carrying out his plans, which at one time included an ambition to study law.

He next enrolled in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, where he continued his steady, methodical study, doing well but not regarded as an exceptionally brilliant student. On June 17, 1880, he received his degree of bachelor of scientific didactics, which entitled him to teach anywhere in the state of Missouri.

Pershing's hair was light and curly; he had large black eyes; was square-jawed and iron-willed. His shoulders were square, and he was straight as an arrow. He had a firm, set mouth and a high forehead, and even as a boy was very dignified, and yet thoroughly democratic. He was a normal youth and enjoyed the same games and pleasures as his boyhood companions. He knew the best places to shoot squirrels and quail and where to find hazel and hickory nuts. He also knew where the coolest and deepest swimming pools were in the Locust, Muddy or Turkey creeks. He had many friends because he was always naturally human. His old playmates were all proud of his later success as a soldier, but they loved him mainly for his unswerving integrity and high principles. When he had given his

word, they all knew that they could depend upon it absolutely.

During summer vacation, while ploughing at his father's farm, John heard about a vacancy for a cadetship at West Point. He took a "prep course" and scored highest at an examination at Trenton, Missouri. Tomlinson, in his "The Story of General Pershing," quotes an article in the Dec. 28, 1881 issue of the "Laclede News," as follows:

"John J. Pershing will take leave of home and friends this week for West Point, where he will enter the United States Military Academy. John will make a first rate, good-looking cadet with Uncle Sam's blue, and we trust he will ever wear it with honor to himself and the old flag which floats above him. John, here's our hand! May success crown your efforts and a long life be yours."

Before entering West Point, John J. Pershing took some specialized courses at Highland Military Academy, Highland Falls, New York. Finally, in July 1882, he became a plebe at the United States Military Academy at West Point. There his records show that he continued to manifest the traits he had already displayed. Persistent, determined, methodical, a hard and steady worker, he was numbered thirty when he graduated in his class of seventy-seven. However, his all around qualities were demonstrated by the fact that in his final year he was appointed the Senior Captain and was also elected class president.

After graduation, Pershing's first assignment was as second lieutenant with the Sixth Cavalry in the Southwest, then engaged in bringing an end to the war against the Apaches, who were under the leadership of Geronimo.

His next engagement was in the struggle to subdue the Sioux Indians, of whom Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse were the chief leaders. This war ended when the soldiers surrounded the Indian village and then shot all of its inhabitants. If Lt. Pershing had any personal feelings about this method of handling the problem, he did not express them. He was a young, well-trained officer, and his part was not to explain, but to obey.

In September 1891 he became Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska. A year later he was promoted to a first lieutenant in the 10th U.S. Cavalry, with whom he later went into service at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, where he remained in active duty until October 1896. He was then assigned to the Headquarters of the Army at Washington, D.C. But inside, desk work did not appeal to him, and in May 1897 he rejoined his regiment at Fort Assiniboine.

Shortly thereafter, Pershing was assigned to duty at the United States Military Academy, as Assistant Instructor of Tactics, but immediately after the declaration of war against Spain on April 21, 1898, he rejoined the 10th Cavalry and in June went to Cuba where his regiment fought beside the Rough Riders and was awarded a silver star for gallantry.

After the Spanish War ended, Pershing remained on duty at Army Headquarters, and then in the office of the

Assistant Secretary of War, under whom he organized the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and was at the head thereof until August 1899.





A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

This is the story of the only one,

Made "General of the Armies," since Washington.
Fresh from West Point, in days of Army blue,
He fought the Apaches and he fought the Sioux.
He fought in Cuba and the Philippines,
And pursued Pancho Villa in the Mexican 'teens

Remember how, "Lafayette we are here,"
Filled French hearts with hope and cheer,
When the generous act of Washington's Aide,
By a million "Doughboys" was repaid!

How, soon the tide of battle turned,
And General Pershing's fame was earned!

Remember "Black Jack" forevermore,
And forget not the brave 'neath Plandere' floor,
Nor the heroic living who still can tell,
Of gallant comrades who round them fell,
"To Make the World Safe for Democracy,"
And for simple folks like you and me!

Now! Remember the task before us lies,
Midst threat of havoc from Red skies,
For future heroes may be such as we,
Who dare the K-Bar's atomic spree!
Support your President! God's Aim fulfill,
"PEACE ON EARTH TO MEN OF GOOD WILL."

By Andrew P. Rasmussen



Then he was sent to the Philippines for service in the Moro provinces, and became a captain in 1901. The Moros were Moslems and had caused Governor General William H. Taft much trouble. Pershing was highly successful in bringing about the defeat of the Moros. In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt nominated Pershing to be brigadier general, over the heads of 862 officers, including 257 captains, 364 majors and 110 colonels, which nomination was confirmed by Congress.

Pershing was married in 1905 to Miss Frances Warren, daughter of United States Senator Warren of Wyoming. Shortly thereafter he was ordered to Japan to serve as Military Attache, and immediately after arriving there he joined the forces of General Kuroki in Manchuria as the representative of the United States Army in the war between Japan and Russia.

When Madero was assassinated in Mexico in 1913, Pershing was ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, to command the Southwest Division along the Mexican border. Two years later, word came to him over the telephone of an awful fire in the Presidio at San Francisco, where his family, consisting of his wife, three daughters and a young son were residing during his absence. Pershing's wife and daughters, Helen, Ann and Mary perished, leaving only his son Warren who had been rescued by a maid. The lines in General Pershing's face grew steadily deeper and his gray hair grew lighter, but his suffering and sorrow were his own.

As Pancho Villa had crossed our border and killed some Americans in New Mexico, Pershing was ordered to go after him. On March 15, 1916 General Pershing dashed across the border in command of ten thousand United States cavalrymen. They were recalled after law and order had been reestablished. Although the expedition failed to capture Villa, it was nevertheless generally agreed that the leadership had been superb.

Then swiftly came the transfer to other and higher duties. When Congress declared war on Germany in 1917, Pershing was appointed Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, and was given full authority by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to train and lead an army of two million men.

During September 1917 general headquarters were established at Chaumont in France. Although the Allies had more than four million troops, their losses had been severe. There was much diplomatic pressure to combine our troops with those of the British and French, but "Black Jack" Pershing insisted on a separate army with the objective of gaining control of St. Mihiel, the Briey ironfields and the Mezieres-Sedan-Metz railroad.

Eventually our new army was arriving in France at the rate of 10,000 men every day for five solid months. The Americans were slowly turning the tide of the war. The power of the First and Second American Divisions in open warfare near Soissons in July 1918 forced the first of the German retreats, which culminated with the Armistice on November 11, 1918.

Pershing was a stern commander, but always had the interest of his troops at heart. On September 3, 1919, he was given by Congress the unique title of "General of the Armies of the United States."

After his return from the war, he participated in many parades, welcoming receptions, medal presentations, etc. President Coolidge later appointed him as chairman of a delegation to the Tacna-Arica Conference to settle the boundary dispute between Chile and Peru. Later Congress approved his appointment as Chairman of the Battle Monuments Commission. His memoirs, entitled "My Experiences in the World War," won the Pulitzer Prize in history.

The latter years of his life were spent at the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington, D.C. He died there on July 15, 1948, at the age of 87, as the result of a blood clot on his lungs. For two days his body lay in state in the great rotunda of the Capitol. More than 10,000 people filed past his coffin in silence. One of these was Harry S. Truman, who said he came not as President, but only as a soldier who had once served under Pershing's command. Then, on July 19, the coffin was closed and placed on a horse-drawn caisson for the slow, four-mile march to Arlington National Cemetery while 300,000 people stood in bowed respect. As the procession moved along Constitution Avenue, a driving rain began to fall. But, when the rain ceased in about an hour, General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower and General Omar Bradley were still marching at the head of the group of generals. They had not changed their pace nor their expression for a moment, according to the soldierly tradition in which General Pershing himself had lived and died.

General Pershing's Masonic affiliations are as follows: His petition was received on November 6, 1888 in Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A.F.&A.M., Lincoln, Nebraska, and he was elected December 4, 1888. He took his Entered Apprentice degree on December 11, 1888; Fellowcraft degree on December 22, 1888, and was raised to Master Mason the same day by special dispensation. The Orders of Knighthood were conferred upon him at Mt. Moriah Commandery, No. 4, Lincoln, Nebraska. He became a member of West Virginia Consistory No. 1, Wheeling, West Virginia, and was made a life member of Sesostris Temple at Lincoln, Nebraska.

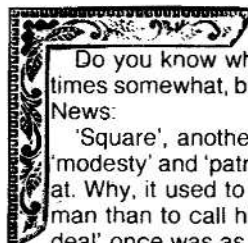
He was also a member of the New York Court No. 30, Royal Order of Jesters. He was made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Missouri and of Harmony Lodge No. 449, St. Louis, Mo., and also of Stansbury Lodge No. 24, Washington, D.C. He received the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite in 1930 in Washington. When his chauffeur received the Master Mason degree, Pershing personally raised him in Naval Lodge No. 4, Washington, D.C.

For much of the source material the writer is indebted to Brother L. F. Moore, Chairman of the Pershing Park Memorial Association. Brother Moore, himself a 50 year AF&AM button wearer, tells me that his father and General Pershing's father were both closely associated in Masonic Activities. He gives the record of the General's father, John F. Pershing, at Laclede Missouri Lodge AF&AM as follows: initiated September 1, 1860; passed September 15, 1860; raised November 8, 1860.

November, 1980
Number 9

GRAND LODGE BULLETIN

THE SQUARE



Do you know what a "square" is? It has slipped in its meaning from other times somewhat, but here is an eloquent defence printed in the Federate Craft News:

'Square', another of the good old words, has gone the way of 'love' and 'modesty' and 'patriotism'. Something to be snickered over or outright laughed at. Why, it used to be that there was no higher compliment you could pay a man than to call him a 'square-shooter'. The adman's promise of a 'square deal' once was as binding as an oath on the Bible. But today it is a guy who volunteers when he doesn't have to. He's a guy who gets his kicks from trying to do a job better than anyone else. He's a boob who gets so lost in his work that he has to be reminded to go home. A square is a guy who doesn't want to stop at a bar and get all juiced up because he prefers to go to his own home, his own dinner table, his own bed. He hasn't learned to cut corners or goof off. The creep we call a 'square' gets all choked up when he hears children singing the national anthem. He even believes in God—and says so—in public!

A square is a guy who lives within his means whether the Joneses do or not, and thinks his country should, too. He doesn't want to fly now and pay later. A square is likely to save some of his own money for a rainy day, rather than count on using yours. A square gets his books out of the library instead of a drugstore. He tells his son it's more important to play fair than to win. Imagine! A square is a guy who reads scripture when nobody's watching, and prays when nobody's listening. A guy who thinks Christmas trees should be green and Christmas gifts should be hand picked. He wants to see his country first—in everything. He believes in honoring father and mother first and 'do unto others' and that kind of stuff. He thinks he knows more than his teenager knows about cars, freedom and curfew. Will all gooney birds answering this description please stand up? You misfits in this brave new age, you dismally disorganized, improperly apologetic ghosts of the past, stand up! Stand up and be counted! You squares who turn the wheels and dig the fields and move mountains and put rivets in our dreams. You squares...who dignify the human race. You squares who hold the thankless world in place.

—FRATERNAL REVIEW

NEW YORK FREEMASONRY
A Bicentennial History

NEW YORK
FREEMASONRY



A BICENTENNIAL HISTORY

1781-1981

Lodge Sales
Room 1, Masonic Hall
71 West 23rd Street
New York, NY 10010

January 23, 1981, is the planned publication date for an updated version of the history of our Grand Lodge since its inception in 1781. Most of the Ossian Lang's nearly sixty-year-old history will be included in this volume, along with much interesting material covering the intervening years. The publication price of this profusely illustrated and permanently useful book will be \$9.50;

Please accept my pre-publication order for _____
copies of Bicentennial history at \$9.50 each. My
check, payable to Lodge Sales, is enclosed. Name
or names to be printed in the book:

Add local NYS sales tax.

_____ Address for Shipping _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

'Crossing The Hot Sands'

By F. T. ANDERSON

There are many interesting by-paths that can be taken by a Masonic Philatelist. Of special interest to those who are Shriners would be an album devoted to the desert. A good title for such an album would be "Crossing The Hot Sands." On the title page would be a good place to display the Shrine emblem in colors.

A page showing Shrine emblems on stamps could include Yemen and Egypt with a scimitar, Turkey and several others with a crescent and stars, the sphynx on Egyptian stamps. French Morocco, A33, pictures the city of Fez, where the fez is said to have originated and is still made.

Another page (or more) could be used to show desert scenes. Algeria, Morocco, in fact nearly all the Northern African countries have many good examples. Design AP4 of French West Africa will appeal to those who remember the start of their journey across the burning sands.

By far the largest part of my Shrine album is devoted to camels. Until one begins digging, it is hard to realize there are so many stamps picturing camels. I have 65 pages with something over 500 stamps and quite a few empty spaces, because even some of the cheaper stamps are hard to find. Camel stamps on cover are especially interesting and not too easy to come by. Sudan alone makes an interesting study because most of their stamps picture camels. It is surprising to find how many people do not know that there is a camel on our own Ft. Bliss stamp.

The check list is, I think, quite complete until 1954 as shown in Scott's 1955 catalog. However, there are probably some numbers missing and I

would like to hear from anyone who finds them.

Check list of "Camels on Stamps":

Aden 17, 26, 45
 Algeria 79, 91, 92, 93, 102, 249
 Cameroons C9
 Cyrenaica C6-8
 Dahomey C11-13
 Egypt 53, 65, 81, 285
 Eritrea 128, 158, 160, 168, C1-3
 France, Off. Morocco 126, 127, CB2-3, CB12-13
 French Sudan 21-60, C11-13
 French West Africa 4-7
 Ifni 51-53
 India 157
 India, Scinde District 62-63
 Indo-China C20
 Iraq 6, 8, 12, 06, 08, 020, 036, 011, 023, 052
 Israel 27
 Italian Colonies 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39
 Lebanon 225-227, C149a
 Libia B13, B21, B28, B46, C18, C20, C22, C36-8, C25, N11-15, 2N12-14, EB1-2
 Mauretania 76-100, B9-11, B13-14, C11-13
 Mongolia 73
 Niger 1-28, C11-13, J9-21
 Nyassa 33-41, 44-46, 50, 51-53, 70-78, 81-84, 94-96
 Obock 44a, 45, 60-64
 Pakistan, Bahawalpur 02, 010, 012
 Russia 441, 446
 Saudi Arabia 187-191
 Senegal C7-11, C22-24
 Somali Coast 4, 5, 21, 22, 32-33F, 40-45, 55-60, 70-76, 2 Vichy
 Somaliland Protectorate 128, 130, 131
 Spain, Off. Morocco 93-98, 171, 192-3
 Spanish West Africa 4-5, 8-9, 12-13, 16, C2-8
 Spanish West Sahara 1-12, 24-35, 52, 53, 55, 57-58, 60-64, B16-18, C9, C11, C13, C15
 Sudan, about 80% picture camels
 Syria M4-10
 Tannu Tuva 22, 24, several not listed by Scott
 Tripolitania C43-C48
 Tunisia 98-114, 137-142, 144, 146, 150-152, 154-162, 188, 204, 206, B47-53, B82
 Upper Senegal & Niger 18-34
 Upper Volta 1-42
 United States 976



"...Yes, my brothers, each of you has a tremendous responsibility, and a rich opportunity. As you are, as you exemplify in your daily conduct, and as you teach, so shall our Craft be in our fraternal tomorrows. If Freemasonry is to be 'a growing idea' in your own life, learn well first the routine of your task, and then apply yourself to the full extent of your God-given ability."

CALIFORNIA FREEMASON

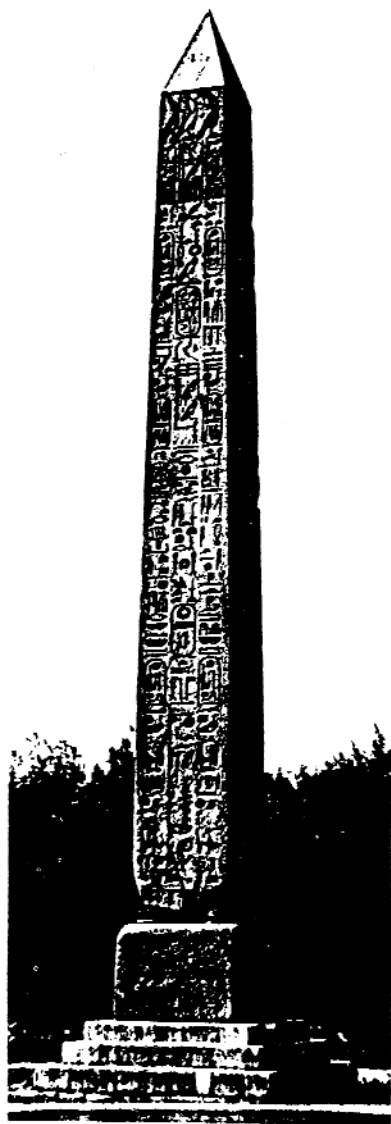
SUNDAY
OCTOBER 5, 1980

CENTENNIAL OF
CENTRAL PARK OBELISK
CONERSTONE LAYING

CONDUCTED BY
THE GRAND LODGE OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED
MASONS OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN COOPERATION WITH

NEW YORK CITY
PARKS AND RECREATION
COMMISSION



PARADE MARSHAL R. W. & COLONEL CHARLES I. OLSEN, RET.
DEPUTY PARADE MARSHAL BROTHER JOHN E. PAULSON

PROGRAM

THE KISMET SHRINE BAND WILL ENTERTAIN GUESTS WHILE
WAITING FOR LINE OF MARCH TO ARRIVE

PRESENTATION OF COLORS	MASONIC WAR VETERANS
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE	ASSEMBLY
STAR SPANGLED BANNER	ASSEMBLY
MUSIC BY NEW YORK STATE MARITIME COLLEGE - FT. SCHUYLER	
INVOCATION	R.:W.: DANIEL FLEMING
WELCOME	M.:W.: CHARLES W. FROESSEL
	HONORARY CHAIRMAN
MUSICAL SELECTION	N.Y. STATE MARITIME COLLEGE BAND
REMARKS	ANGLO SAXON LODGE 137
	W.: EUGENE F. HAUG
CORNERSTONE REENACTMENT	M.:W.: & DR. BRUCE WIDGER
	GRAND MASTER
MUSICAL SELECTIONS	EMERALD SOCIETY PIPE BAND
DRILL TEAM	KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
ADDRESS	M.:W.: & DR. BRUCE WIDGER
BENEDICTION	R.:W.: LOUIS C. GERSTEIN

THE APPRECIATION OF OUR GRAND MASTER

M.:W.: BRUCE WIDGER AND THE ENTIRE MASONIC FRATERNITY
IS EXTENDED TO ALL THE PARTICIPANTS

NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONER	KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
NEW YORK CITY DEPT PARKS & RECREATION	KISMET SHRINE BAND
NEW YORK STATE MARITIME COLLEGE BAND	K.T. DRILL TEAM
NATIONAL RED CROSS EMERGENCY DISTASTER TEAM	
<hr/> GRAND LODGE STAFF OFFICERS <hr/>	

THE AMERICAN LODGE OF RESEARCH

(Warranted May 7, 1931)
FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS
NEW YORK

H. JOHN SHINN
Secretary
14 E. Fenimore Street
Valley Stream, N. Y. 11580
Tel. 516 - 825-7074

October 31, 1980


W.°. Al Boudreau
1 Washington Square Village
New York, N.Y. 10012

Dear Al:

Please accept my thanks and also the members of The American Lodge of Research for the program put on by the Masonic Stamp Club at our last meeting. I found it quite interesting and am sure that everybody else did also whether they are stamp collectors or not.

Please convey our thanks and best wishes to the officers and members of the Masonic Stamp Club.

Sincerely and Fraternally,


S. R. Mossberg
Master

SRM:js

CLOSED ALBUMS

John Wismuller, 70, an Executive

John F. Wismuller, an executive of an ocean towage and salvage company who helped sabotage Nazi war efforts during World War II by letting loose acid-laden barges in the Rhine River, died Monday at University Hospital. He was a resident of Bayside, Queens, and was 70 years old.

Mr. Wismuller, then a citizen of the Netherlands, was at sea when the war started and returned home to enlist in the Dutch Navy. He was a captain in the merchant marine when he was captured by the Germans. He managed to escape to Belgium, but was turned in by an informer and sent to a concentration camp. He was then released to serve as a forced laborer, and was placed in charge of shipping acids up the Rhine by barge for use in German tank and munitions plants.

When he said the barges needed repairs

and the boats were returned downstream, he and fellow prisoners substituted sea water for the acid in some containers. The seawater-diluted acid ate into the wax linings of storage facilities and pipelines in the plants, curtailing the enemy's production of munitions and tanks.

Mr. Wismuller was the son of a mariner who started the family company, *Bureau Wijsmuller, N.V.*, in Amsterdam.

Family's Business Rebuilt

He came to the United States in 1948, and he and his brothers rebuilt the family concern. Among its operations were towing projects, such as moving scrapped aircraft carriers from United States shipyards to Japan and salvaging parts from shipwrecked vessels. He remained active as the company's chairman until retiring in 1968.

Brother Wismuller was a member of the Board of Directors of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York. He was raised in Rufus King Lodge No. 1091, New York on April 22, 1952 and served as W. M. in 1978.

Herman J. Lichty

Herman J. Lichty, 76, who retired in 1970 as a linotype supervisor in The Star's composing room, died yesterday of cancer, in Sibley Memorial Hospital. He lived on 47th Street NW.

Mr. Lichty, a native of Bethlehem, Pa., moved here in the 1920s and worked for the Government Printing Office before becoming a printer for The Star in 1950. He was a 50-year member of the International Typographical Union.

A Mason, Mr. Lichty was a member of Naval Lodge No. 4 and was master of the lodge in 1970. He also was high priest of Columbia Chapter of Masons in 1972, grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Masons in 1977 and 1978 and secretary of the Masonic Veterans Association of the District.

Mr. Lichty was active in Metro-

politan Memorial United Methodist Church here, serving as head usher and a member of the executive board.

He was a former president and treasurer of the American Association of Retired Persons.

He leaves his wife, Lillian May; a son, Donald, of Arlington; two sisters, Caroline Groover of Allentown, Pa., and Elsie M. Loughton of San Diego, Calif.; two half-brothers, Edgar H. Lichty of Brookline, Md., and Jay Lichty of Allentown; a half-sister, Evelyn Souder of Allentown; three grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Services will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday in Metropolitan Memorial United Methodist Church, Nebraska and New Mexico avenues NW, with burial in Fort Lincoln Cemetery.



December 9, 1980

FROM THE DESK OF

John R. Allen,

Chairman -
Committee to Celebrate
George Washington's
250th Birthday-2/22/82
P.O. Box 26135
Richmond, VA 23260

N E W S R E L E A S E

A George Washington 249th Birthday Cachet is available along with instructions for obtaining a Pictorial Postal Cancellation on 2/22/81, Washington's 249th Birthday. The cachet design depicts Washington and the Cherry Tree (the "legendary" Washington), in sharp contrast to the "human" side of Washington proposed for a 1982 stamp set.

Unserviced cachets are available now with instructions at: 25¢ each plus S.A.S.E., or
five for \$1.00 plus S.A.S.E.

Serviced cachets in March 1981 will be:
\$1.00 each plus #10 S.A.S.E., or
three for \$2.50 plus #10 S.A.S.E.

Order from: J. R. Allen
Birthday Cachet
Box 26135
Richmond, VA 23260

Free information will be included on the Stamp Set Proposal for "humanizing" Washington for his 250th Birthday.

NOTE TO EDITORS: Please picture the cachet!!!

Enclosed also is information on progress of the 250th Birthday Stamp Set Proposal which has gained widespread support.

ATTENTION !! ATTENTION !! ATTENTION!!

As an added bonus to your membership in The Masonic Stamp Club of New York, all members, including those not members of New York State Lodges, will soon receive the Empire State Mason bi-monthly. Please send any address changes to:

The Masonic Philatelist
Circulation Department
71 West 23rd Street Box 10
New York, New York 10010

CHANGING ADDRESS??

OR is your address label incorrect?

Use this form for prompt service.

OLD

(Paste old address label from latest issue of magazine)

NEW

Name _____ Lodge No. _____

New Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Date Effective _____

Now...The GRAND LODGE Bicentennial Medal!

The Grand Lodge, F.&A.M., State of New York, has commissioned one of the foremost producers of commemorative medals in the world, Medallion Art Company, to create a uniquely appropriate memento of its Bicentennial Year.

The medal, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, features the Grand Lodge Seal in high art relief on the obverse; and a well-known message, especially meaningful to all Masons, plus the significant dates, 1781-1981, on the reverse.

Available in January 1981, a *Limited Edition* medal will be struck in .999 *Fine Silver*, numbered from 1 through 1981, the year of the Bicentennial. These will be sold on a *Subscription Basis*, limited to one per subscriber, to the *first 1,981 applicants*. To insure your acquiring this valuable collector's item, fill out the coupon below and send it immediately. The coupons will be numbered as they are received and will determine what number medal you will receive. Your check, made payable to LODGE SALES—BICENTENNIAL MEDAL, must accompany your order.

So that *every Brother* may secure this beautiful memento of the Bicentennial Year, the Bicentennial Medal has also been reproduced in **BRONZE** and is made available at a modest price in unlimited quantities. Ideally suited for gift-giving or Lodge awards, you will want to order several.



Obverse



Reverse

Available in

SILVER \$81⁰⁰

LIMITED TO ONE
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BRONZE \$10⁰⁰

DON'T DELAY...ORDER TODAY!

Lodge Sales

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Date: _____

Please reserve ☐ one (1) Silver Bicentennial Medal @ \$81 and/or send ☐ _____
Bronze Bicentennial Medals @ \$10 each.

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____

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Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

For Office Use Only Date Rec'd _____ Number _____