



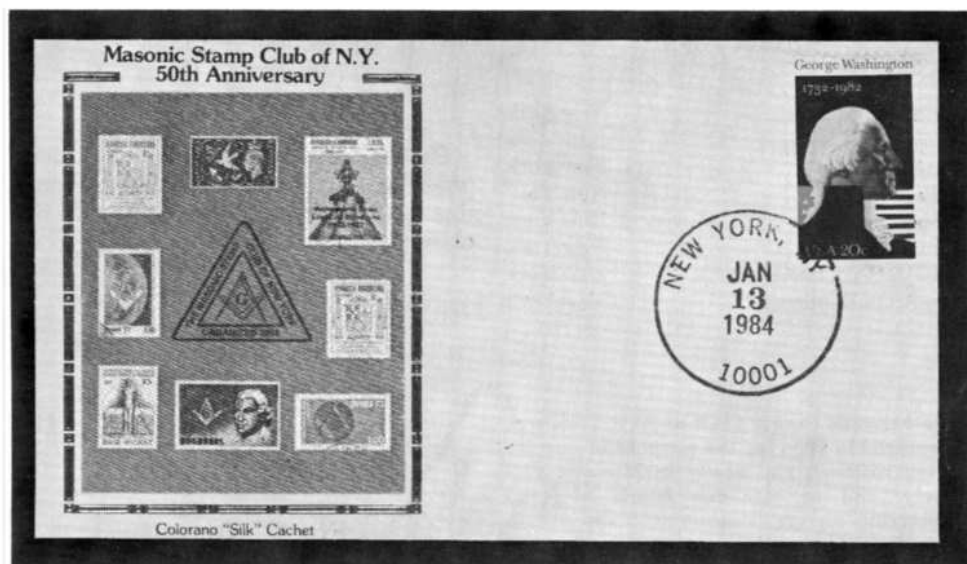
The Masonic Philatelist

A QUARTERLY

VOL. 40

MARCH 1984

NO. 1



The MASONIC PHILATELIST

VOL. 40

NO.1

ON THE COVER

DR. IRWIN M. YARRY
EDITOR
DR. ALLAN BOUDREAU
PUBLISHER

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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.

MASONIC HALL - Box 10

46 West 24th St.

New York, N.Y. 10010

1984 marks the 50th year of our Masonic Stamp Club, and the 40th year of our MASONIC PHILATELIST, a rarely reached milestone in the world or philately.

Among the many events planned for this year include the new 50th anniversary cachet pictured on our cover which includes masonic issues of several well recognized countries. This cover is available from;

Nicholas Batalias
27-05 Urban Place
Fairlawn, NJ 07410

Please send \$3.00 which includes postage and a self addressed legal size (10) envelope with 20¢ first class postage affixed.

CLOSED ALBUMS

Frank Zeltmann

Regular meetings, 2:00 p.m., 2nd
Wednesday each month except June
August at

The Collectors Club
22 East 35th Street
New York, NY 10016
Phone (212) 683-0559

Masonic Stamp Club Golden Anniversary Year

Proclamation

We, the Officers and Brothers
of the
Masonic Stamp Club of New York
do hereby declare
1984 a YEAR OF JUBILEE
in honor of our
50th Anniversary

David Deutsch, Vice-President

Dr. Irwin M. Yarry, Secretary

Nicholas Batalias, Vice President

Aydin Y. Turkmen, Treasurer

George Wettach, President



Masonic Stamp Club Golden Anniversary Year



A L. G. D., B. A. D. U.
S. F. U.

GRAN LOGIA DE LA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

FUNDADA EL 24 DE OCTUBRE DE 1858

MIEMBRO DE LA CONFEDERACION MASONICA INTERAMERICANA
Santo Domingo, República Dominicana.

GRAN TEMPLO NACIONAL MASONICO
ARZOBISPO PORTES ESQ. LAS CARRERAS
APARTADO NUM. 208
TEL. FONO 822-4172

GRAN CONSEJO

Núm. 628.-

December 15, 1983.

M. ' W. ' .
Ernest Leonardi,
Grand Master, Grand Lodge
of New York F. & A. M.
Masonic Hall
71 W. 23rd ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010.

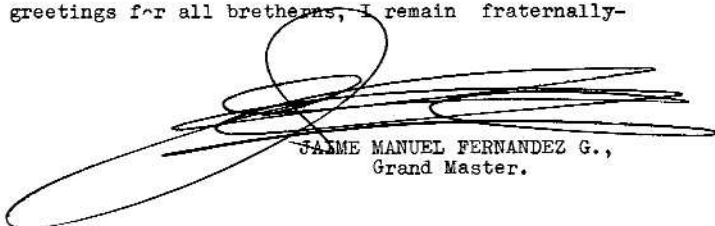
Dear Most Worshipful Grand Master:

I am deeply pleased to inform you of the successful celebration of the 125th Anniversary of the GRAND LODGE OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, founded Oct. 24th 1858 here in Santo Domingo, D. N., Capital of the Dominican Republic, with the attendance of very distinguish foreign Masonic Delegations.

One of the most significant events of the whole celebration was a commemorative stamp of different denomination issued by the Postal Authority as a contribution from our Government to the Craft Birthday.

I am enclosing for your records commemorative envelop specially designed by our General Post Office to be used on the first day of issuance of these stamps. This letter also has the stamps on it.

With our greetings for all brethren, I remain fraternally-yours,


JAIME MANUEL FERNANDEZ G.,
Grand Master.

AÑO DE 125 ANIVERSARIO DE LA MASONERIA DOMINICANA Y DEL CENTENARIO DEL HIMNO NACIONAL

Masonic Stamp Club Golden Anniversary Year

125 ANIVERSARIO MASONERIA DOMINICANA



DIA DE EMISION

Jaime M. Ferrnandez L.
Gran Maestro



125 ANIVERSARIO DE
LA MASONERIA DOMINICANA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GENERAL POST - OFFICE

" 125° ANNIVERSARY
OF THE DOMINICAN FREE - MASONRY "

Denominations	: 4 cents.
Quantities	: 300,000 stamps.
Sheets of	: 50 stamps.
Size	: 30 x 40 mm.
Perforation	: 12.
Paper	: Chrome 56B, substance 103 gm ² .
Color	: Multicolor.
Design	: Shield of The Free - Masonry Lodge of the Dominican Re- public.
Designer	: Néilson Dávila.
Printing Process	: Off - set.
Printed by	: Editorial Padilla, C. por A.
Decree	: 1456, 10 - 4 - 1983.
Issued Number	: 11 - 83.



W. F. SMIT
Utrechtseweg 33-C
6866 CH HEELSUM
Tel. 08373-12607
NETHERLANDS

Heelsum, February 6, 1984.

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York
c/o Allan Boudreau.

Box 10, Masonic Hall
71 West 23rd Street
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010 USA

Dear Bro. Boudreau,

With reference to your letter dated November 29, 1983, which arrived some time ago, I want to thank you very much for this letter and the cover for the 200th Anniversary of the birth of Bro. Marquis de Lafayette

The reason for waiting to answer your letter is, that our Masonic Philatelic Studygroup "De Getande Rand" was going to issue a new letter for the 200th anniversary of the Lodge "Le Préjugé Vaincu" E. Deventer on the 9th of February 1984.

Having received this letter I am sending to you as a gift this new letter, complet with the special postmark. This letter is for sale at the price of \$ 1,50 included postage for sending in a closed envelope by air-mail. 8 copies for \$ 10,00. Order with me, W.F. Smit, Utrechtseweg 33 C, 6866 CH HEELSUM, Netherlands. I am sorry to say, that only US \$ bills can be accepted. Cheques cannot be accepted, due to difficulties in cashing the cheques.

I would like to ask you whether it would be possible to make an announcement in your magazine with a photo-copy of the cover, to enable the members and other Brethern to order this cover.

As our Studygroup has issued some more covers, I am sending you the new list of these covers with the prices for which they can be ordered.

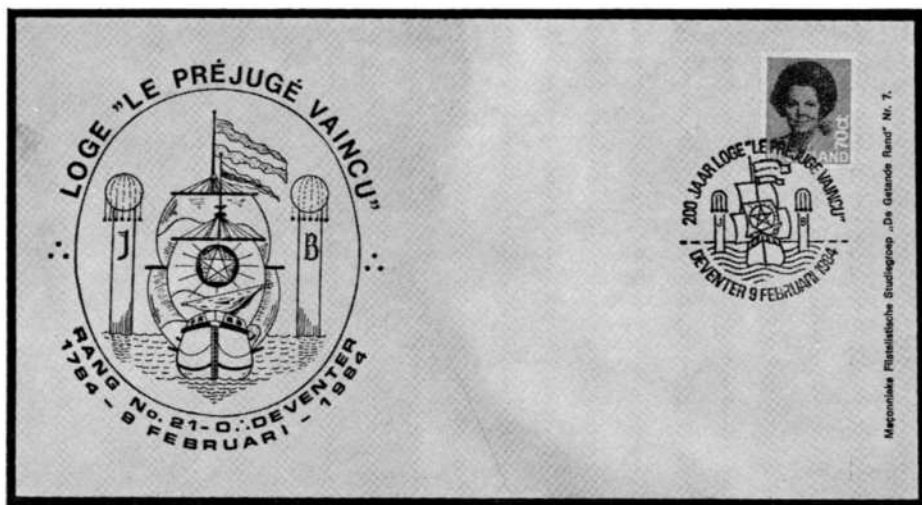
In your letter you asked about the Belgian stamp issued in 1983 commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Grand Orient de Belgique. I was able to get this stamp for you, and I am sending it now to you. I hope that this stamp will be of any use to you. If I can be of any help to you in obtaining more copies of this stamp, please let me know and I shall do my best. As I have to buy these stamps in the stampshop, the costs will be about \$ 0,30 per stamp.

Looking forward for your answer and thanking you in advance for the announcement of this Masonic letter in your magazine, with kind regards,

Fraternally yours,

W.F. Smit,
President Masonic Philatelic
Studygroup "De Getande Rand"





Deze enveloppe wordt uitgegeven door de Maçonnieke Filatelistische Studiegroep "De Getande Rand" ter gelegenheid van het 200-jarig bestaan van de Achtbare Loge "LE PRÉJUGÉ VAINCU" No. 21 in het Oosten van DEVENTER.

De Loge is de oudste vereniging van DEVENTER. Zij werd geïnstalleerd op 9 februari 1784 en verkreeg bij die gelegenheid een wettige Constitutiebrief. Deze oorspronkelijke Constitutiebrief is in 1940 helaas verloren gegaan.

Na de 2de wereldoorlog verkreeg de Loge een vervangende Constitutiebrief. Na historisch onderzoek bleken in de tekst daarvan enige onjuistheden te staan.

Op 9 februari 1984 is de Loge in het bezit gesteld van een nieuwe Constitutiebrief naar oorspronkelijk ontwerp. Model voor dit ontwerp stonden de Constitutiebrieven van de A. L. L. "DE FRIESCHE TROUW" No. 20 in het O. van LEEUWARDEN en de A. L. L. "LA CANDEUR" in het O. van CULEMBORG. Van laatst genoemde Loge zijn de Lichten inmiddels gedoofd.

Afgebeeld ter linker zijde is het oudst bekende Logezegel, dat voorstelt "Pallas Athene, dodend Addergebroed", uitbeeldende "Het Vooroordeel Overwonnen", waaraan de naam van de Loge is ontleend.

Afgebeeld ter rechter zijde is het Logezegel, dat na de 2de wereldoorlog in gebruik werd genomen en dat voorstelt "Passer" en "Winkelhaak", getekend volgens de z.g. "Gulden Snede".

De afbeelding in het midden stelt voor het vignet dat speciaal is ontworpen voor het 200-jarig jubileum van de Loge. Het geeft naast enige Maçonnieke Symbolen de verbondenheid weer van de Vrijmetselaarsloge met de Hanze stad DEVENTER, beide een schakel in een keten.

=O=O=O=O=

Masonic Stamp Club Golden Anniversary Year

Masonic Signers of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

By **WENDELL K. WALKER**

Eight Signers of the Declaration of Independence are listed by The Masonic Service Association as being "generally accepted as Masons." They are John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, William Whipple, Richard Stockton, George Walton, Robert Treat Paine, William Hooper and Joseph Hewes.

Two more, of whom we are fairly certain, might have been included: Thomas McKean, of Delaware; and Thomas Nelson, Jr., of Virginia. There are many others who were probably members but whose records have not survived "the lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance and the devastation of war."

We take patriotic pride in the public record of all the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. We take fraternal pride in our special relationship to the many who were Masons.

The Masonic membership of the following Signers is based on the statements of at least one of the authorities quoted in the Masonic Service Association. Many Masonic writers have included these patriots during the past 183 years. They are: Josiah Bartlett, William Ellery, Elbridge Gerry, Lyman Hall, John Hart, Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Huntington, Thomas Jefferson, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lewis, Philip Livingston, Thomas McKean, Robert Morris, Thomas Nelson, Jr., John Penn, George Read, Benjamin Rush, Edward Rutledge, Roger Sherman, James Smith, Matthew Thornton, William Williams, John Witherspoon.

The most famous signature is a Masonic one. John Hancock was made a Mason in Merchants Lodge 277 while visiting in Quebec, Canada, in January 1762. He was born January 12, 1737, at Quincy, Massachusetts, was graduated from Harvard in 1754, and entered his uncle's great mercantile business in Boston, which he later inherited. He affiliated with the Lodge

of St. Andrew, Boston, October 14, 1762. His outstanding public service began a few years later and continued until his death in 1793. He was a governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



JOHN HANCOCK

The most famous man who signed the Declaration has the most distinguished Masonic record. Benjamin Franklin was a Mason for almost sixty years—Junior Grand Warden, Grand Master, Secretary and Provincial Grand Master during his early years in Pennsylvania, and later Master and honorary member of Lodges in France. His edition of the Anderson Constitutions, 1734, was the first Masonic book printed in America. His career as a business man, scientist, author, and statesman are known to all. He was born in Boston, January 17, 1706, was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, in 1731, and died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

A member of St. John's Lodge 1, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 2, 1752, William Whipple was born January 14, 1730, in Kittery, Maine, went to sea at an early age, and then became a successful merchant and leading citizen of Portsmouth. In 1775 when American difficulties with the British Parliament became acute, he entered public life, and served in the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1779. He died November 28, 1785.



WILLIAM WHIPPLE

One of the most tragic lives of any of the Signers was that of Richard Stockton, who was a charter member and the first Master of St. John's Lodge, Princeton, New Jersey, December 27, 1765. He was born at Princeton, October 1, 1730, admitted to the bar in 1754, and elected to Congress in 1776. Soon after signing the Declaration of Independence, he was captured by the British and imprisoned in New York, where his health was broken. He died in Princeton, February 28, 1781.



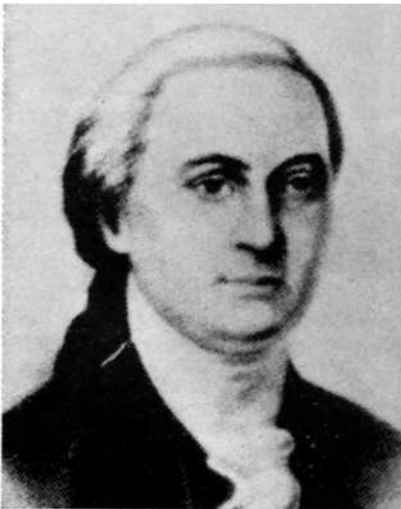
RICHARD STOCKTON

A visitor in Unanimity Lodge, Edenton, North Carolina, on St. John the Evangelist's Day, December 27, 1776, Joseph Hewes may have received the Degrees in Philadelphia. He was born January 23, 1730, in New Jersey, educated at Princeton, engaged in business in Philadelphia and then in North Carolina, and became an important member of the Continental Congress. While in Congress he was the first executive head of the United States Navy. He died November 10, 1779.



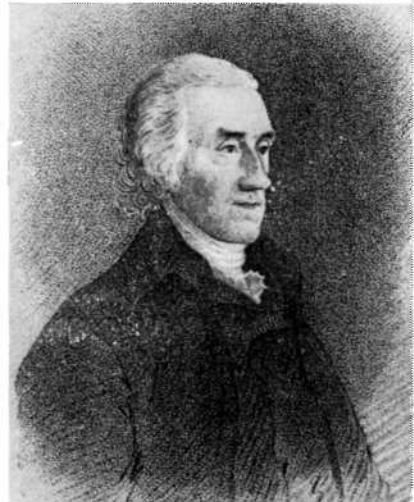
JOSEPH HEWES

Made a Mason sometime between 1775 and 1785, George Walton in the latter year took his Degrees all over again in Solomon's Lodge 1, Savannah, Georgia, when the change was made from "modern" to "ancient" Jurisdiction. His name appears in Solomon's minutes several times thereafter. He was born in Virginia in 1741, admitted to the bar in Georgia in 1774, and died at Augusta, Georgia, February 2, 1804.



GEORGE WALTON

There was a Brother Robert Treat Paine at the Provincial Grand Lodge celebration of the feast of St. John the Baptist at Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 26, 1759. He is believed to have been the Signer of the Declaration of Independence who was born March 11, 1731, at Boston, lived there as a successful lawyer and respected statesman, and died May 11, 1814. He signed the "Olive Branch Petition" in 1775, as well as the "Declaration" in 1776.



ROBERT TREAT PAINE

Masonborough, North Carolina, traditionally received its name from Hanover Lodge, which met there before the reorganization of the Grand Lodge in 1787. William Hooper is believed to have been a member in Masonborough. He was born in Massachusetts, June 17, 1742, graduated from Harvard, studied law in Boston, and moved to North Carolina in 1767, where he was brilliantly successful in the practice of law as well as in public life. He died at Hillsboro, North Carolina, October 14, 1790.

NOTE: Pages 11, 12, 13 and 14 are missing; appears to be a printing error.

Page 15



Admiral Richard E. Byrd holding the Distinguished Achievement medal which was presented to him at the New York Grand Master's Dinner on May 6, 1947.

Masonic Stamp Club Golden Anniversary Year



Most Worshipful Gay H. Brown presenting Distinguished Achievement medal to Admiral Richard E. Byrd on May 6, 1947. Most Worshipful Charles Froessel is in center.

One of the earliest attempts at surveying the Antarctic Regions was made by the First United States Exploring Expedition during the years 1838 through 1842, headed by Commander Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., which set forth with six vessels for its exploring mission around the world. The full report of that expedition is recorded in Wilkes' writings entitled "Narrative of the U.S. Exploring Expedition during the years 1838, 39, 40, 41, 42," During the year 1840, his vessels, the "Peacock," "Porpoise" and "Vincennes," spotted the land mass which Wilkes claimed to be a continent.

During this same period and in the same area, a French expedition under Dumont D'Urville, aboard the "Astrolabe," was engaged in similar exploration. Upon the return trip of Wilkes to New Zealand, he learned of the pending voyage of the British expedition under Capt. James C. Ross of the "H.B.M. Erebus" and "Terror." Wilkes wrote to Ross on April 5, 1840 (a copy of this letter is noted in the Appendix of Wilkes' "Narrative . . ."), describing the land mass of the Antarctica Continent and its position. This became a matter of subsequent dispute, since Ross later discredited the area by writing that he "sailed over this pseudo-continent" and disclaimed the existence of any land in

that area.

After returning to the United States, Wilkes was court-martialed, but the charges were later dropped. On January 10, 1960, a feature story vindicated Wilkes on the correctness of his claims, in which his maps were redrawn by Australian explorers which checked the sightings of the early expedition with modern (1947) photographs taken by American planes and flight logs during Operation Highjump under Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U.S.N.

This begins our BYRD STORY, for it was just 100 years later that the Second United States Exploring Expedition sailed from Boston, in November 1939, aboard the "North Star," which had been named after a famous polar vessel of the 1850's. This Expedition was under the command of Admiral Byrd, our Brother Mason.

Richard Evelyn Byrd was born October 25, 1888, in Winchester, Virginia, of a famous family which settled in Virginia in 1674. Young Byrd, thrilled by the fascination of geography, travelled around the world at the age of 12, and became attracted to the search for new lands. He enrolled at Virginia Military Academy at the age of 15, where he spent two years, and then a year at the University of Virginia, before obtaining admission to the U.S. Naval Academy.

A major accident incapacitated him, but he continued in the service for five years, after which he was forced to retire. Recalled to service during World War I to a desk job, our restless Byrd asked to be trained in the flying service at Pensacola, Florida. His major interest now centered on flying the new Dirigible NC1 to Europe, as well as developing several special instruments for greater accuracy in air navigation, the bubble sextant, a sun compass and a drift navigator, while stationed at Halifax, N.S.

After the War ended, he returned to Washington, at which time an attempt to fly the Atlantic was being prepared. Byrd assisted in organizing the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. In August 1921, he was assigned to London to help navigate the newly acquired ZRII Dirigible for its first flight to the United States. A fortunate train delay on his way to Howden prevented his meeting the tragic end that destroyed this airship and killed nearly all aboard on this test flight.

Byrd was next assigned to the Shenandoah for its North Pole trip, but this flight was cancelled by President Coolidge,—another big disap-

pointment to air-minded Byrd. Being still on the retired list, a promotion to Lieutenant-Commander enabled him to ask the support of Edsel Ford and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., both of whom had backed him on previous occasions for a try at an Arctic flight. About this time, Donald B. MacMillan, another polar explorer as well as Brother Mason, asked the Navy for two planes, and the request of Commander Byrd brought our two Masons together in a joint effort for an Arctic flight. Several trial flights were made over Greenland, with the help of Floyd Bennett, a friendship which enabled Byrd to learn the intricacies of flight from the Navy's greatest aviator.

It was not until 1926 that Byrd and Bennett raised the funds to attempt the feat of flying over the North Pole, an epochal event which stirred the admiration and imagination of the world on May 9, 1926, and made them both international heroes. Honors were showered on Byrd and his personal qualities made him beloved by all. He next sought for means to make Atlantic travel by air safer for regular service.

Imbued as he was with a great love for flying, his plans now reached out for the one remaining undiscovered territory, the Antarctica,—an expedition which would require a vast sum of money and supplies. Preparation for this attempt to open the mysterious continent of 5,000,000 square miles, and money to finance this, were soon available. On December 2, 1928, the expedition left Dunedin, New Zealand, with the heavily loaded "City of New York" in tow by the "Eleanor Bolling" for 2000 miles to the ice pack, where the Norwegian whaler "Larsen" took over. Reached Discovery Bay to the Bay of Whales, where unloading took place for towing over the ice to a safe inlet. Byrd with four pilots, including Bernt Balchen and Harold Gatty, both also Masons, made several exploratory flights. The final plans completed for the flight over the South Pole, with constant contact by radio, the news was flashed to the waiting world on November 28, 1929 that the South Pole had been crossed. Vast areas were photographed and mapped.

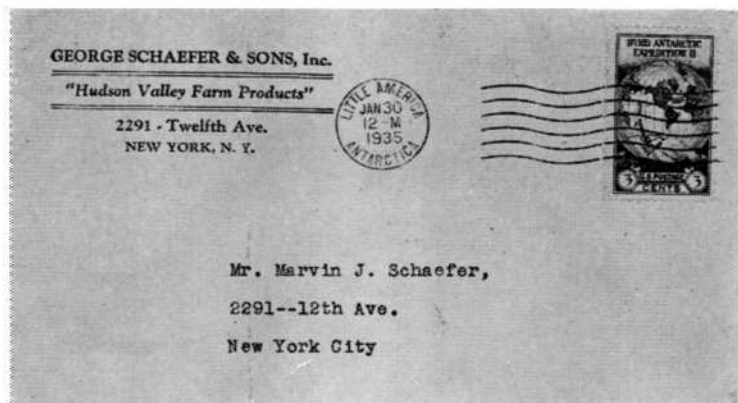
In 1933, Byrd, now Admiral, returned to Antarctica with the "Jacob Ruppert" and the cutter "Bear." This trip covered vast areas and mapped out new tracings and contour lines of this large continent. Remaining at the base 125 miles south of Little America,

he almost was suffocated from fumes from a faulty chimney, and was therefore unable to make the planned flights.

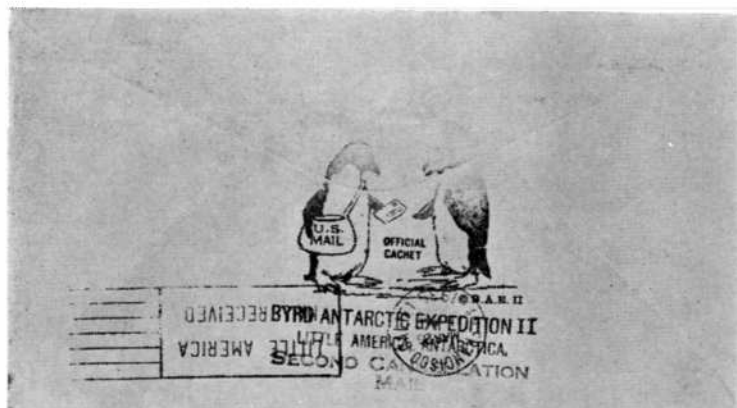
The many Masons who were present at Little America, convened at a lodge meeting of the newly constituted Antarctica Lodge No. 777, Grand Jurisdiction of New Zealand on February

5, 1935. A reproduction of the Tyler's Register for the first meeting of this Lodge.

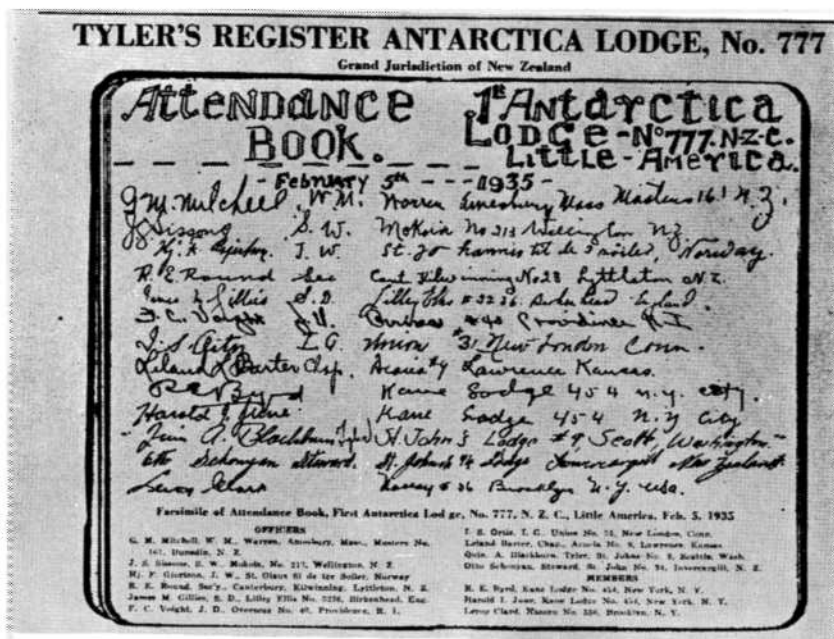
It has been also recorded that of the 82 members of this Second Expedition to the Antarctica, 60 were Brother Masons.



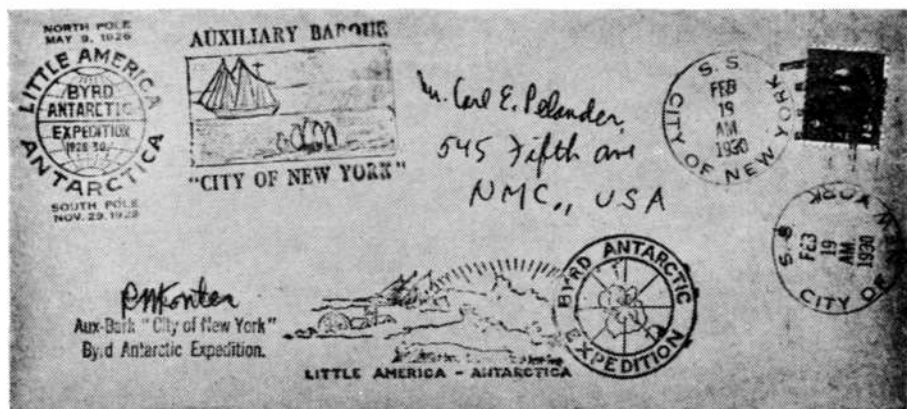
Cover illustrating commemorative stamp issued for Byrd Antarctic Expedition II and type Little America cancellation.



Also official cachet which was used, combined with San Francisco receiving mark.



Little America – Antarctica Cancellation



Souvenir of Admiral Byrd's 1928-30 Antarctic Expedition; and also for his Arctic Expedition of 1926. The ship USS City of New York had an official U.S. Post Office.

The next great event of Admiral Byrd's Antarctica explorations brings us to the expedition under the complete auspices of the Federal Government, and known as the U.S. Antarctica Service Expedition with Admiral Byrd in command. This was the second exploratory expedition (Wilkes' Expedition of 1839 was the first), and left Boston in November 1939 with the "North Star" and the "Bear." President Franklin D. Roosevelt, an old friend of Admiral Byrd, gave him all the assistance and encouragement which one brother of the Craft might be expected to give to another under such circumstances. An indication of the friendship and cooperation which existed between these two distinguished members of the Fraternity, may be discerned from the few words written in the most personal and informal manner in the letter as illustrated, with reads:

"My dear Franklin, Greetings from the South Seas! I want to tell you what a very tremendous lot your messages have meant to all of us. We will certainly try to do a good job for you. The next you hear from us we will be trying to do our stuff. With affectionate regards, Dick Byrd."

This letter, in Admiral Byrd's handwriting, was written at Dunedin, New Zealand. The envelope,

bore a cachet for Pitcairn Island, and was franked with a New Zealand 2½ pence stamp cancelled Pitcairn Island 14 Dec. 39 and French Oceania 15 and 50 centimes stamps cancelled Ahurei, Ile Rapa 17-12-39. The reverse side bears the signature of R. E. Byrd, 9 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass. Note that the cover is addressed to Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D.C. Important—Attention Miss Margaret Le Hand.

The result of this third trip to the South Pole brought many new discoveries and mappings of the coastline. Admiral Byrd next was placed in charge of the Navy's Antarctic Developments Project with the most ambitious polar expedition of 13 vessels, planes and 4,000 men and officers on Operation High Jump in 1947.

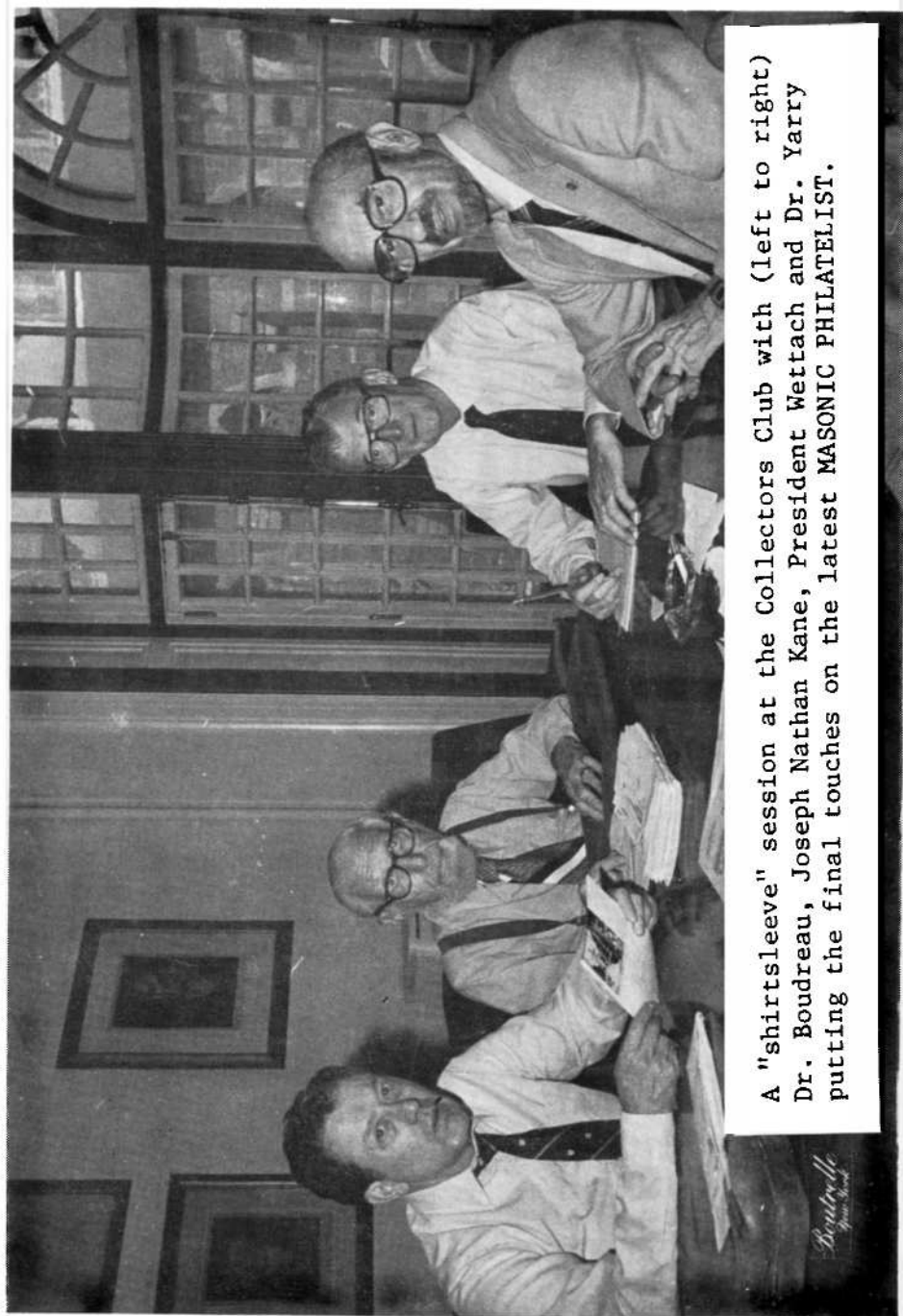
The climax of recognition came to Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, now in his 60's, when Operation Deep Freeze

was sponsored by the Federal Government to take place between 1955-59, to explore the Antarctic Continent and to participate in the proposed International Geophysical Year of 1957-58 or the I. G. Y. as it is now known. Many nations participated in the I. G. Y. and issued stamps to commemorate it. The United States issued a special stamp (Scott No. 1107) which is illustrated herewith.



This expedition was set up by the Navy in several phases. The 1955 phase was to involve 7 ships, 14 aircrafts and 1800 men, for the building of two large year-around bases in Antarctica at Kainan Bay, Little America, and the other on Ross Island in Mc Murdo Sound. Further projects included a station at Marie Byrd Land, 500 miles away. For 1957 an additional 12 ships, 38 aircraft and 3525 men were detailed with further bases at the South Pole and to supply all these with added bases at Knox Coast and Weddell Sea. The third phase in 1958—to resupply all stations. The fourth phase—the participation in the I. G. Y. Scientific Program in 1958-59.

The realization of this vast project is now history, but Admiral Richard E. Byrd did not survive to witness it all. He died in his sleep at his home on Brimmer Street in Boston on March 11, 1957,—death being attributed to a heart ailment brought on by overwork in connection with his many activities with Operation Deep Freeze. Shortly before his death, he had been decorated with the Defense Department Medal of Freedom, climaxing many honors and decorations bestowed upon this great American man of peace, Mason and worker for the betterment of mankind.



A "shirtsleeve" session at the Collectors Club with (left to right) Dr. Boudreau, Joseph Nathan Kane, President Wettach and Dr. Yarry putting the final touches on the latest MASONIC PHILATELIST.

There's Nothing Secret About Freemasonry



It may come as a surprise to some that there's nothing secret about Freemasonry. But it's true.

The 3½ million Masons in the United States are not members of a secret society. Masonic Temples are more often than not prominent landmarks in most communities.

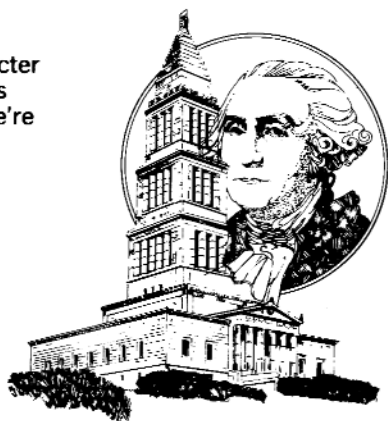
Although many Masons do not talk much about their membership in the fraternity, this has nothing to do with secrecy. Masons prefer to demonstrate their beliefs by the example they set with their lives.

Like other fraternities, the Masons have "secrets" . . . words and symbols that bind them together in the world's oldest and largest fraternal order.

At a time when many men feel isolated and alone, the Masonic fraternity offers men of good character the opportunity to share their ideals and aspirations with each other. We're proud to make no secret of that.

A Message From:

**The George Washington
Masonic National Memorial
Alexandria, Virginia**



**GRAND LODGE
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK**

The President of

THE MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF NEW YORK

Bro. George Wettach

invites

Members of the Club

and

Brothers who wish to join the Masonic Stamp Club

to a meeting of the Club

for the conferral of the

DEGREE OF MASTER OF PHILATELY

on

Wednesday - 2 May 1984 - 7:30 p.m.

the evening of the closing session of the

Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge

in the

French Doric Room

Masonic Hall - 10th Floor

46 West 24th Street

New York, New York

Masonic Stamp Club Golden Anniversary Year

What Does A Mason Do?



As a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Mason is oath-bound to build his character with the same care that the ancient stonemasons constructed the great cathedrals centuries ago.

But quality of character is not enough for a Mason. He believes in practicing his beliefs.

The 3½ million Masons in the United States give over \$1,250,000.00 to charity **every day**. That's over \$450,000,000.00 a year!

Masons support hospitals for the severely burned and crippled children, clinics for youngsters with speech disorders, and research projects to find the causes of mental illness.

Masonic groups also give aid to those who need eye operations and they provide retirement homes for needy members of the fraternity and their wives and widows.

What does a Mason do? He works at building a better world for all of us.

A Message From:

**The George Washington
Masonic National Memorial
Alexandria, Virginia**

