



The Masonic Philatelist

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What Happened to Brother Lewis?

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What Happened to Brother Lewis?

by
Christopher L. Murphy, BF

There has been so much written about the fate of Meriwether Lewis that I had to think twice before adding yet more to the pile. There is, however, a bit of a difference in my opinion. Lewis was a Freemason, and so am I. I don't believe other writers, to my knowledge, had that in common with this highly distinguished American.

Just to recap a little, Lewis was the main half of the Lewis and Clark expedition that from 1804 to 1806 trekked right across what is now the United States. He was an extremely hardy individual, and



there is little doubt that he knew what was going on around him, and when he laid down to rest, he likely (as they say) kept one eye open.

In 1807, Jefferson appointed Lewis governor of the Louisiana Territory; he settled in St. Louis. His biggest problem was Frederick Bates, his own territorial secretary. Bates was accused of undermining Lewis to seek Lewis' dismissal and his own appointment as governor. It also appears that there were things happening in the Territory that were not on the up-and-up, probably involving the treatment of Native people among other things.

As a Freemason, Lewis would have been well-apprised of what was happening "on his watch." Furthermore, he would have had a lot of personal integrity which may not have fitted-in with some others in government positions. For sure, Lewis was not another William Henry Harrison. I leave it to the reader to look into the sordid history of this man.

It is even possible that Lewis had been asked by President Jefferson to provide a detailed account of things—a normal part of Lewis' job, but now with an action plan to resolve certain situations. It might be said that Lewis was the equivalent of Alfred Hitchcock's "man who knew too much."

To make matters worse, Lewis had a major problem with the US Government over the denied payment of drafts he had drawn against

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the War Department while serving as governor of the Upper Louisiana Territory.

On September 3, 1809, Lewis set out for Washington, D.C. The purpose of this trip, we are told, was to resolve issues regarding the War Department. Also, he planned to take his journals to his publisher. Of course, anyone would assume that he would also be visiting President Jefferson, and herein may lie the central concern.

During his trip, he stayed overnight on October 11, 1809 at an Inn called the Grinder's Stand in the Natchez Trace (near Nashville) Tennessee. We are told by the Smithsonian Institution.:

“That night, Mrs. Grinder, the innkeeper’s wife, heard several shots. She later said she saw a wounded Lewis crawling around, begging for water, but was too afraid to help him. He died, apparently of bullet wounds to the head and abdomen, shortly before sunrise the next day. One of his traveling companions, who arrived later, buried him nearby.”

The official word was that Lewis had committed suicide, which is absurd. One would not shoot himself in the abdomen, and then in the head to commit suicide.

Obviously Lewis was murdered, and whoever did this was most likely known to Lewis. We can reason that Lewis opened his door for someone to come in. For someone to break in without Lewis being awakened is hardly plausible, and as far as I could find there were no reports of a forced entry. Lewis, by the way was “armed with several pistols, a rifle and a tomahawk.” One pistol would have likely been under his pillow.

There are many accounts of what may have happened, however, the point is that he was definitely murdered, and **LIKELY** by someone who knew him.



Lewis' Masonic apron. The stains on the left are blood stains.



Lewis' pocket watch.

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We are told that his money was stolen, and his watch ended up in a shop (pawn shop?) in New Orleans. I am not sure of the latter because the watch was donated to the Missouri History Museum by Lewis' daughter.

Lewis was carrying his Masonic apron in his coat. He was apparently wearing his coat when he was shot, because the apron was found to be splattered with blood. It is now in the possession of the Grand Lodge, Helena, Montana. In those days, one wore his coat continually to keep warm, even slept in it.

In my opinion Lewis was murdered for being a just and truthful man. Various "elements" simply wanted him out of the way. Had he got to Washington, he would have conferred with many powerful people, resulting in "repercussions" in Louisiana.

He obviously planned to go to lodge meetings. He was a member of Door To Virtue Lodge No. 44 in Albemarle, Virginia, On August 2, 1808, Lewis and several of his Masonic brothers submitted a petition to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania requesting dispensation to establish a lodge in St. Louis. Lewis was nominated and recommended to serve as the first Master of the proposed Lodge, which was warranted as Lodge No. 111 on September 16, 1808.

In a recent television documentary series called *Decoded* The Meriwether Lewis story was explored. They did a good job, but failed to mention Lewis' Masonic affiliation. Why should they? What has this got to do with anything? My contention is that it has great deal to do with everything. The Masonic Order is not like a Rotary Club or a local bowling club. Now, I can't speak for every Mason, but generally Masons are extremely forthright. In Lewis' time, being a Freemason was extremely important. One was totally guided by the lessons he received.

One of the reasons America is such a great nation is because Freemasons guided it, and kept it on the "straight and narrow." One has only to look at the notables in American history who were Freemasons. Journalists and historians, I'm afraid, have a lot to learn if they write about Freemasons without themselves having "traveled." (USA #3855)



A Little Masonic Musing

Christopher L. Murphy, BF

In 1998 Israel issued a postage stamp showing King Solomon's Temple. Every Mason knows the importance of the Temple in Masonic ritual, so this stamp should definitely be part of a Masonic stamp collection.

There is a little statement in one of the lectures that has intrigued me for many years.

We are told that King Solomon's Temple was situated so far north of the ecliptic (path of the sun) that neither the sun nor the moon at their meridian heights could dart rays into its northern most part. Now, I can't vouch for the geography, but it is true that one could situate a spot which would effect this condition. I painted a picture of a room (sort of in



King Solomon's Temple) that faced due North, as seen here. The main star in the center of the window is Polaris or the North Star (all the stars seen, by the way, are correctly placed—I used a photograph to place them). If one were to go directly towards Polaris, he would be standing on the North Pole when that star was directly above his head.

Such a room would never see the sun or the moon. During the day it would be very shady, and at night very dark except from the light of stars billions of miles away.

It would not be a very

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comfortable room—dark, cold, and even worse when the sky was cloudy.

As Freemasons, we associate light with knowledge—a candidate is “brought to light.” It might be said that we are transported from this room to one where the sun and the moon can penetrate and figuratively allow us to receive knowledge.

A rather strong word that was used in bygone centuries to refer to non-Masons was the “profane.” I had to smile when I saw this, we would definitely not use the word today. In a Masonic sense it implied that such people simply did not understand Masonic teachings. In other words, they lived in a dark room where little “light” entered.

For certain, all the notorious anti-Masons lived in that room (discussed in December 2013 issue of the *Masonic Philatelist*). However, they are all dead now and no longer have much influence.

Our biggest problem at this time is people in “the dark room” who don’t take the time to find out the truth about Freemasonry. They just sort of guess to fill in the blanks.

The “place of darkness” in King Solomon’s Temple will always be there. All we can do is realize it exists and do our best to direct a few rays into it when the need arises. (*Israel #1341*)

...and the almond tree shall flourish

Masons will recall this line in a Master Mason Degree lecture. It is from the Bible, Ecclesiastes 12 (Old Testament), which according to Jewish tradition, was written by King Solomon in contemplation of himself. It means that we shall grow old and our hair will turn white like a flowering almond tree. The stamp shown is from Rumania. It shows a bee on a almond tree blossom.



Freemasonry dwells heavily on the impermanence of life and stresses the importance of making good use of our time. The bee (or the bee hive) is actually another Masonic symbol for industry and cooperation. (*Rumania #1586*)



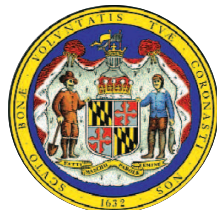
Murphy's STAMP RANT

Errors, Oddities & Oversights

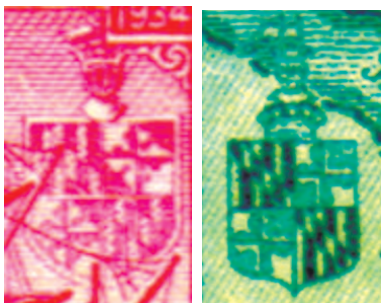
USA & CANADA

Book One: Design Anomalies – Part 2

CORONET COMPLICATIONS



The U.S. stamp on the left, issued in 1934, shows the “Calvert family coat of arms” in the upper right corner. Another U.S. stamp shown in the center, issued in 1949, shows what is supposed to be the same coat of arms in the upper left corner. The Calvert Coat of Arms is used on the reverse side of the Great Seal of Maryland which appears as shown on the right.



A comparison between the coats of arms shown on the postage stamps reveals that only the second stamp issued in 1949 matches the coat of arms shown on the Great Seal of Maryland. The adjacent illustrations compare the stamp details (1934 stamp is on the left).

The 1934 stamp is missing the coronet shown above the shield—upon which rests the full-faced helmet. Also, the shape of the shield is different. The missing coronet is the “earl’s coronet,” which the Calvert family had the right to include on their coat of

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arms after the Maryland charter was granted in June 1632. As the stamp commemorated the period 1634 to 1934, then the coronet should definitely be included in the stamp design. It is apparent the stamp designer, Alvin R. Meissner, used an illustration of the coat of arms in effect prior to the Maryland charter. The following photograph shows the coat of arms at that time.



It is noted that the helmet in this illustration is semi-profile rather than full-faced. Also, the flags are flying in the opposite direction to those shown on the current Maryland seal. These details, however, are just artistic variations. (USA #736, 984)

DAY DILEMMA

The printing press depicted on this stamp is shown as a “Stephen Daye Press.” Stephen Daye is believed to be first printer in the British Colonies in America. The stamp raises a number of questions. Stephen’s last name, while shown as “Daye” on the stamp, is spelled “Day” in most contemporary documents and in actual signatures of Stephen himself. Major reference works refer the reader to “Day” when “Daye” is looked-up. Next, some historians are of the opinion that the first printer was Matthew Day, Stephen’s son. Matthew is said to have printed documents a year earlier than the commemoration date shown on the stamp (i.e., 1638 instead of 1639). Finally, the press machine shown on the stamp may not even be a Stephen Daye Press, if such a press ever existed. The press shown is a likeness of an ordinary early press that belongs to the Vermont Historical Society. (USA #857)



DIAMOND DISCREPANCY

Les Halloway, the designer of this stamp, made the person catching the ball left-handed. We see this because he is wearing his glove on his right hand. Also, in showing a baseball diamond, Halloway has placed a small diamond directly in the center of the diagram. This marking should actually be a circle, the center of which, in reality, is nearly 6-feet closer to the home plate location. The circle, of course, is the pitcher's mound and it is certainly much larger than the bases—not the same size as the stamp implies. The exact center of a baseball diamond would fall within this circle, it has no relevance to any of the diamond's measurements. In other words, the center has no significance. (CDN #1221)

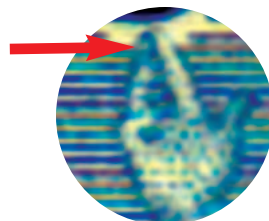


DIGIT DELETION

This stamp issued in 1947 marked the passage of Canada's Citizenship Act. The design shows a symbolic Canadian greeting the new day. For some unknown reason, the engraver appears to have given the figure only three fingers on his right hand. As the error is so obvious, it is hard to conceive how it was not detected prior to printing. If you look closely, there is another finger, but it does not have a base. Whatever the case, the hand configuration is essentially impossible. The stamp was designed by Alan B. Beddoc of Ottawa, Ontario. Although it's a little late now, Mr. Beddoc should have been reminded that Canadian citizens come in two types —male and female. (CDN #275)



This appears to be the top of the missing finger, however, the base (first and second sections) definitely cannot be seen.



EVANGELINE AND WHAT'S NOT SEEN

A scene in Grand Pré, Nova Scotia is shown on this Canadian stamp. There is a little chapel in the background and a statue of Evangeline in the foreground. The chapel, built in 1920, is a replica of the Church of St. Charles. It was in this church that the



expulsion of the Acadians was ordered in 1755. The Acadians, who were French settlers, refused to take the British Oath of Allegiance unless they were exempted from military service. A compromise was not reached, so some 14,000 Acadians were ordered to be dispersed to various British colonies. The Acadian people endured incredible hardships during this “relocation.” After the expulsion there emerged a romantic story of a parted Acadian couple that came to the attention of Horace L. Conolly, a Boston minister. Conolly tried to get the novelist Nathaniel Hawthorne to write the story, however, Hawthorne was not impressed. Later, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow somehow heard about the story and obtained permission from Conolly to use the plot in a poem. Wadsworth never visited Grand Pré, he relied upon published accounts of the Acadian expulsion. Wadsworth selected the name Evangeline for the heroine in his poem which was published in 1847. The poem became very popular and Evangeline became virtually enshrined in the folklore of Nova Scotia. The extent of this “enshrining” is evidenced by the fact that the statue seen on the stamp was designed and partially created by Philippe Hébert (1850-1917), one of Canada’s foremost sculptors. Hébert died before he could complete the work. It was finished by Hébert’s son, Henri, in 1920. It is said that the face on the bronze statue gradually appears older and sadder as one circles the work. The photograph seen here shows the actual statue.

In the statue of Evangeline, she is holding a long wooden staff that is much higher than her waist and it is angled towards her right side (left facing). The stamp designer apparently did not care for this arrangement. He cut the staff off to about the length of a walking stick and angled it to Evangeline’s left side (right facing). The following stamp detail enlargement and photograph of the statue clearly shows this difference. As to the little chapel in the background of

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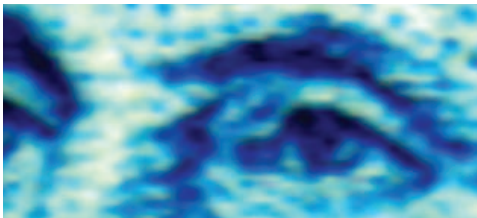
the stamp, which gives a somewhat “saintly” air to the scene, it is never used as a church. It serves as a museum for Native Indian artifacts and relics of Acadian and New England settlers. (CDN #176)



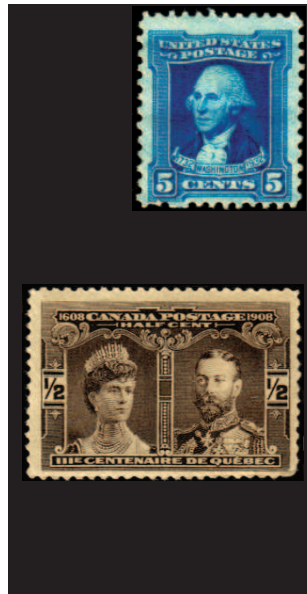
Photo:
Wikipedia
Commons

EYE WONDERS

This stamp has an error that appears to have occurred in the printing process. Washington’s left eye (right facing) has a deformed upper eye lid. The following enlargement clearly shows the anomaly.

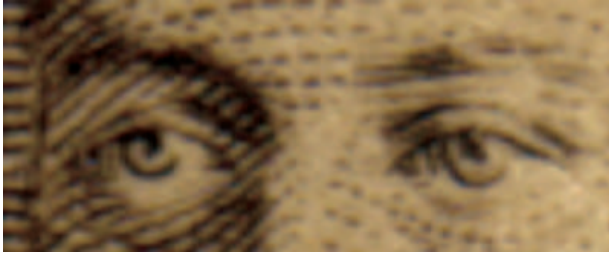


A Canadian stamp issued in 1908, showing the likeness of the Prince and Princess of Wales also has an eye defect.



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In this case, however, the lower part of the Prince's right eye socket (left facing) is missing as seen in the following enlargement.



The fact that the Prince's left eyeball has more white space at the bottom results in a "bug-eyed" appearance, as seen in the following enlargement. Indeed, the stamp has the nickname "Bug-eyed King" (although Prince George was not king at that time).



The defects in both stamps were evidently not considered severe enough to warrant reissuing the stamps with corrections. If they had, then the original stamps would have certainly become unique variations. (*USA #710, CDN #96*)

FIN AND FLIPPER FLAPPER

It was certainly fitting for Newfoundland to show a cod fish and a seal on a number of its early postage stamps. These prime natural resources of the region encouraged settlement and provided a livelihood for thousands of people. Unfortunately, the artist who engraved the plates for the stamps lived in England and apparently had little knowledge of the animals he was asked to design. He depicted the codfish without a split tail (top illustration) and gave the seal front paws, or feet, instead of flippers (lower illustration).



The tail fin error on the cod fish is unforgivable; however, there may be an excuse for the seal with paws. We are told the artist depicted a type of hair seal rather than the more common commercial fur seal (in this case the harp seal). Contrary to popular belief, we are informed that a type of hair seal does have paw-like front flippers, and it is a native of the Newfoundland region. This being the case, the stamp is not incorrect, it is just inappropriate. It does not appear, however, that anyone was really concerned with either the fish or the seal. The same stamp designs were repeated some years later between 1876 and 1879. In 1882, the cod fish finally got its split tail. Then about 1887, the seal was given proper flippers. These later stamps are shown below. (NFD #24,26,46,53)



FLIGHT PLIGHT

On July 28, 1933, an Italian air armada of twenty-three Savoia-Marchetti flying boats under the leadership of General Italo Balbo landed at Shoal Harbor, Newfoundland. The armada was on its return flight to Italy from the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago. Newfoundland commemorated the event with a stamp over-printing. The rate of \$4.50 shown on the stamp was that agreed with the Italian authorities to carry a one-half ounce letter to Europe. However, it is known that Balbo had refused to carry mail at a rate less than \$4.50, so the agreement was one-sided. It is reasoned that both the United States and Canada decided not to issue special stamps commemorating the event in light of political considerations. The Newfoundland government's decision to use the *Labrador, the Land of Gold* stamp for over-printing was probably based on the fact that the stamp has



General Balbo (in uniform) with Italian officials in December 1930. (Photo: Wikipedia Commons)

three light planes in the background. Shoal Harbor is at the head of Random Sound in Trinity Bay, about 132 miles northwest of St. John's, Newfoundland, which is nowhere near Labrador. Moreover, other than British royalty, Newfoundland did not honor living persons on postage stamps. An exception was made with the Balbo stamp and the person honored was not even a citizen of Newfoundland or the British Empire. We must wonder if the postal authorities considered these aspects. It is also amusing that the stamp more or less parallels the U.S. Lindbergh issue (Air Post, 1927) which was the first U.S. stamp to honor a living person, albeit indirectly. (NFD #C18)

FLUTTER FLAPPER

The period warship shown in the center of this stamp has its flag flying in the wrong direction. While the flag shown may appear correct to the eye, flags on sailing ships must fly in the same direction as the wind. If the wind is strong enough to fly the flag in the opposite direction, then the ship would also have to be going in that direction. In this case, the sails would be filled towards the stern of the ship. It is remarkable how often artists make this error. It is possible, of course, that a little gust of wind can momentarily reverse the direction of a flag so we will not pursue the argument any further. (USA #791)



FRENCH CONNECTION

The map of Newfoundland's territory shown on this stamp includes a French possession. The French islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre are directly off the southern coast of Newfoundland. Perhaps there should have been a demarcation line showing that the islands are not part of Newfoundland's territory. (NFD #145)



GABLE GOOFS AND LEIGH LIES

Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh are seen on this stamp in a scene from the film *Gone with the Wind*. A close examination of this stamp reveals that the lower portion of Gable's right ear is defective. It is very vague—essentially missing (some stamps worse than others).

Furthermore, if the stamp is supposed to depict the famous and usually seen Gable/Leigh embrace in the film, then there is a whole series of anomalies associated with the way in which both actors are dressed. Also, the background is totally different. Here, however, a change would certainly be justified to give the stamp a more pleasing and interesting effect. Nevertheless, one might note that the stamp embrace is somewhat “un-Hollywood.” Leigh should have her left arm over Gable's shoulder and Gable should have his left arm around Leigh's upper back. Certainly, if there is another “embrace” in the film that corresponds to the stamp design, it is highly inferior to the one we normally see.

The following illustrations show Gable in a U.S. Postal Service ad image for the stamp before it was released, compared with the final stamp matching detail. We can see that the ear is correct in the ad. (USA #2446)



Left: Original Postal Service stamp ad image detail.
Right: Actual stamp image detail.

HIGH FLYING LYING

The airplane shown on this stamp is a Lockheed Model 18 Lodestar. The plane is seen flying over the Southern Canada Power House at Lord's Falls on the Saint Francis River, Drumondville, Quebec. The registration information shown on the plane's wings and body is CF-BAF as can be seen on the following enlargements.



According to one air plane enthusiast (many years ago), this registration was never assigned to a Lodestar plane. It was assigned to Lockheed's Model 10A, the original Electra. I have not been able to confirm this allegation, and would expect that the stamp designers created the image from an actual photograph. However...(CDN #CE1)



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Jacob in his vision saw...

Jacob's wonderful ladder is a part of our ritual and is seen in the great (amazing) artwork of brethren who created our "tracing boards." Such were, and are still (to my knowledge), the main medium for instruction to new candidates. Essentially, tracing boards are Masonic art at its finest. The three angels on the stamp are figuratively on the "principle rounds." In Masonic lore, those rounds are at the bottom, center, and top. (*Israel #703*)



Moses and the Burning Bush: This story is one of the most famous in the Old Testament. It is referred to in Masonic ritual as detailed here by Albert Mackey. A stamp from Israel commemorates the event. (*Israel #787*)



Here we see Moses protecting himself from the great flame.

Burning Bush. In the third chapter of Exodus it is recorded that, while Moses was keeping the flock of Jethro on Mount Horeb, "the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush," and there communicated to him for the first time his Ineffable Name. This occurrence is commemorated in the "Burning Bush" of the Royal Arch Degree. In all the systems of antiquity, fire is adopted as a symbol of Deity; and the "Burning Bush," or the bush filled with fire which did not consume, whence came forth the Tetragrammaton, the symbol of Divine Light and Truth, is considered, in the higher degrees of Masonry, like the "Orient" in the lower, as the great source of true Masonic light; wherefore Supreme Councils of the Thirty-third Degree date their balustrades, or official documents, "near the B.: B.:", or "Burning Bush," to intimate that they are, in their own rite, the exclusive source of all Masonic instruction.

It is interesting to note that there is an actual "burning bush" (*dictamnus albus*), and there is a stamp that shows it—will be featured in a future "Stamp Rant" article.

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This painting (left) of Moses and the burning bush form Mackey's *Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry* is actually quite "scientifically" appropriate. In other words, what we see would be along the lines of the size of an actual burning bush. Below shows what the strange plant looks like when it flowers.



The bush produces a fragrant but flammable vapor. The slightest spark causes it to burst into flame, but the leaves are not consumed. In some ways, the existence of a real burning bush serves to confirm the story Moses related rather than detract from it. It depends on how one looks at things. (*Israel #787*)



A Different Bible Stamp: This stamp showing a Bible and a dove is very appropriate because the Bible is open and laying flat. As such, it brings to mind vivid Masonic aspects. A dove is also a Masonic symbol in the Grand Lodge of England. As a dove was used by Noah as a messenger, it is used as the jewel of the Deacons. These officers are the "messengers" of Masters and Wardens. (*India #2397*)

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What's New?

Two new covers have been submitted by Br. Dr. Renato Mauro Schramm, Brazilian Masonic Philatelic Club. Those interested in obtaining these covers may write to:

Masonic Philatelic Club of Brazil,
P.O. Box 3085 - 88010 - 970
Florianopolis, SC,
Brazil
Email: clubeselo@terra.com.br



\$10–20 Million Expected for the One-Cent Magenta from British Guiana

This “only-one-known” 1856 stamp goes to auction in June 2014. Here is its little story from Wikipedia:

“The issue came about through mischance. An anticipated delivery of stamps by ship did not arrive so the local postmaster, E.T.E. Dalton, authorized printers Joseph Baum and William Dallas, who were the publishers of the Official Gazette newspaper in Georgetown, to print an emergency issue of three stamps. Dalton gave some specifications about the design, but the printer chose to add a ship image of their own design to stamps. Dalton was not pleased with the end result, and as a safeguard against forgery ordered that all correspondence bearing the stamps be autographed by a post office clerk. This particular stamp was initialed E.D.W. by the clerk E.D. Wight.”

(British Guiana #13)



Top: An image of the actual stamp. Right: The ship design detail taken from a different variety of the stamp (grayscale for clarity).



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A Change of Direction on Submitting Material for Publication in *The Masonic Philatelist*

Your club wishes to provide both entertaining and informative material in our quarterly publication. We would dearly love to get more articles submitted by club members, who I am sure have a wealth of information and experience with stamps and stamp related issues to share.

For certain, writing articles is not easy for many people, however, you do not need to have high-level writing skills. It is your research that is needed, actually writing the article is secondary. All you need to provide is something in your own words. This will be edited and formatted into a proper article. You don't even need to provide postage stamp images. Just provide the stamp number and the image will be included in your article. We can provide an image of any stamp illustrated in the Scott catalogs.

Furthermore, you don't need to worry about whether or not someone else has written about a particular stamp in the past. The article will be written from your personal perspective, so that makes it unique.

Of course, anything you provide needs to be Masonic-related, but there are no hard and fast rules here. For example, if you visit Mount Rushmore, take some photographs and tell us about your experience. The famous heads on the mountain were created by two Freemasons, and two of the heads depict George Washington and Theodore Roosevelt, both eminent members of the Masonic Order. If you go to the Smithsonian Institution and see an artifact that has a Masonic connection, then get a photograph of it, research the connection, and write about it.

I would say that you don't even have to leave your hometown to find great Masonic related stories with direct, or indirect, application to postage stamps. Some years ago I visited Lexington, Kentucky and went to the old home of Henry Clay. I asked the lady in charge if she had anything Masonic related to Henry. She thought for a moment, and then went upstairs and brought down his Masonic apron. Some of you might recall the story I wrote on this experience.

The United States, in particular, is absolutely amazing in what it has available in museums and at historical sites. The fact that Freemasonry is so deeply entrenched in American history, makes finding something Masonic-related quite easy.

Of course, if you are "on the web," as they say, then you can do Internet research. Numerous stamps have been posted to the Internet. If you want to know if a certain person is shown on a posted stamp, then just "Google" the person's

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name followed by "POSTAGE STAMP." Keep in mind that this process only provides stamps that have been posted to the Internet. There are thousands (millions?) of stamps that have not been posted. Nevertheless, generally speaking, the Internet is the first resource you should access for just about anything.

I will mention here that articles written in French are fully acceptable. They will be translated into perfect English.

Whatever the case, the sky is the limit on what you can write about. I once wrote about George Washington's false teeth. I grimace every time I look at them. The technology just was not there in his time to make them properly. How I wish I could take George to my dentist.

As of January 13 this year, our club became 80 years old. Dr. Michael Bronner reminded me of this when he called me about our current troubling situation. I agreed with him that it would be a great shame to see the club become extinct. He offered to assist in any way to keep the club going. He is doing editing and proofing for me along with Joyce Boudreau-Ruso (Dr. Allan Boudreau's sister). I am well-versed in publishing, so between the three of us we can continue to provide an exceptionally fine quarterly in the event Dr. Boudreau is unable to return, or fully return, to his previous position.

I will continue to provide articles, as I have done for over 20 years. If you can help, it would be greatly appreciated.

Chris Murphy
Interim Editor/Publisher

StampShow 2014

Join Us for StampShow 2014 in Hartford, Connecticut

StampShow is our largest annual event held every August in different states. Hosting 110+ dealers, nearly 15,000 pages of exhibits, public auction, first day ceremonies, 50 societies and more!

When: August 21 - 24, 2014; Thurs. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m.- 4 p.m.

Where: Connecticut Convention Center, 100 Columbus Blvd., Hartford, CT 06103 (Visit their website).

Hotel: Marriott Hartford Downtown

Upcoming 2014 USA Philatelic Events from *Stamp News Now*

June 13-15 - Columbus, OH

COLOPEX, DiSalle Center at the Ohio Expo Center, 717 East 7th. Exhibits, dealers, USPS, society meetings. Fri & Sat, 10-6; Sun, 10-4. Free; paid parking.

June 15 - Wayne, NJ

3rd Sunday Stamp and Coin Show, Fire Co #1, 93 Parrish Dr. Dealer bourse, free lunch. Sunday, 9-4 (dealers only 7-9). Free. (REW Enterprises, 973-875-3793.)

June 15-20 - Bellefonte, PA

Summer Seminar on Philately, American Philatelic Center, 100 Match Factory Place.

June 17 - Northampton, MA

Third Tuesday Stamp Show, World War II Veterans Club, 50 Conz St. (I-91 exit 18 to Route 5 North). Dealer bourse, free sandwich buffet. Tues, 10:30 to 6. Free.

June 18 - New York, NY

Collectors Club program: "US Stamped Envelope Production 1907-64." 22 East 35th St.

June 20-21 - Midwest City, OK

OKPEX, Reed Conference Center, 5800 Will Rogers Rd. Exhibits, dealers, USPS. Fri, 10-6; Sat, 10-4. Free.

June 27-29 - St. Louis, MO

National Topical Stamp Show, Renaissance Airport Hotel, 9801 Natural Bridge Rd. Annual convention of the American Topical Association, with exhibits, dealers, meetings, USPS and more. Fri, 10-5; Sat, 10-6; Sun, 10-3. Season pass \$5.00.

June 29 - Hudson, OH

Hudson Stamp Bourse, Clarion Inn, 6625 Dean Memorial Pkwy. (just north of Rt. 8 and Ohio Tpk.). Dealer bourse. Sun, 10-4. Free. lincolnway@sssnet.com.

July 26-27 - Charlotte, NC

CHARPEX, Worrell Building, 1228 Elizabeth Ave., Piedmont Community College Campus. Exhibits, dealers, silent auction. Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-4. Free.

August 21-24 - Hartford, CT

StampShow, Annual convention of the American Philatelic Society, Conn. Convention Center, 200 Columbus Blvd. Major exhibit and bourse, meetings and seminars, U.S. & foreign post offices, and more. Thu-Sat, 10-6; Sun, 10-4. Free

October 17-19 - Los Angeles, CA

SESCAL, Hilton Los Angeles Airport Hotel, 5711 W. Century Blvd. Exhibits, dealers, USPS, society meetings. Fri & Sat, 10-6; Sun, 10-4. Free.

Selected 2014 Philatelic Events – *London Philatelist*

July 8-13: FEPA Odessaphilaex 2014, Odessa, Ukraine

July 11: Strand Stamp Fair, Royal National Hotel, London, England

August 29-31: Baltex 2014 National Exposition, Malmo, Sweden

October. 21-24: Nordia, Lilles, Norway

December. 1-6: FIP: Malaysia 2014, Kula Lampur, Malaysia

Please contact the editor/publisher providing details if you wish to
advertise an upcoming event.