



The MASONIC STAMP COLLECTOR

Journal of the Masonic Stamp Unit of the American Topical Association, published bi-monthly. Address all letters and submit material to the Editor: Nicholas G. Koutoulis, 4649 Sandalwood Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70127.

VOL. 2 - No. 2

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1968

WHOLE NO. 8

FROM THE EDITOR

First, I wish to take this opportunity to wish each and everyone of you and your loved ones, Seasons Greetings.

I apologize for the delay in getting this issue out but many activities have taken place in the past three months keeping me busy and on the go. My wife and I attended EFIMEX (International Philatelic Exhibition) in Mexico City. We spent there ten wonderful days. The show was good but not exactly of what you would expect of an International show. The Mexican organizing committee was very hospitalbe and they had many social activities planned for the visitors. This was our first trip to Mexico and can honestly say that we really enjoyed it. We met old friends and made new acquaintances. D uring the Thanksgiving weekend I attended MEMPREX and the annual convention of the Southern Philatelic Federation which eas held in Memphis. At this convention I ended my two year term as the president of the Federation. Also, I was one of the judges at the show. In addition I had to prepare for a talk to be given by me in the December meeting of my local stamp club. Besides, election and installation of officers of my Commandery including my year-end reports as Recorder, etc. As you can see from the above summary of my activities, somehow, I managed to keep busy. Nevertheless, I am glad to be able to talk to you again in this bulletin.

NEW MEMBERS: Again I would like to remind all of you to recruit new members for our unit. As mentioned in the last newsletter each sponsor for each new member will receive a 50¢ credit towards his dues. This is just a little token of our appreciation and to say thanks for your efforts in being responsible in the growth of our unit. Please help your unit. If every member will secure one additional member in no time our membership will double its present number.

MASONIC COVER CLUB: Members of the Masonic Cover Club recently Masonic covers No. 8 and No. 9. Cover No. 9 was, of course, the one with the Souvenir Sheet from Mexico cancelled on first day of issue at the opening of EFIMEX. There were only 200 covers being serviced but I found later that many of the cover and/or souvenir sheets were badly damaged during the process of going through the cancelling machine. The face value of the souvenir sheet is .40 plus the cost of the cover. These covers are selling at \$1.00 each barely covering the cost of the overall expenses particularly since many of there were ruined. There are only about a dozen or so of these covers still available for sale to any one interested on first come basis.

I would like to make a brief comment at this time concerning the condition of the covers - unaddressed versus addressed. Many members are of the opinion that covers sent to them are "addressed". This is not the case. All covers are unaddressed

☐ A checkmark here indicates that your membership in the Masonic Stamp Unit is expiring with this issue of the Masonic Stamp Collector. A statement is enclosed. Please remit now to the editor. Fees: U.S. and Canada, \$3.00; Foreign, \$3.50. Please make checks payable in U.S. Funds to the Masonic Stamp Unit.

if the peelable labels are removed. It saves a great deal of time for not removing the labels myself. The covers issued thus far which are still available for sale in a limited quantity are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| #1 - Illinois Statehood (Shadrach Bond), 35¢ | #6 - Henry Ford, 41¢ |
| #2 - F. D. Roosevelt Re-designed coil, 35¢ | #7 - Walt Disney, 35¢ |
| #3 - U. S. Airmail (Morris Sheppard), 40¢ | #8 - Art Series (Thos. Grosvenor), 35¢ |
| #4 - Law and Order (J. Edgar Hoover), 35¢ | #9 - EFIMEX souvenir sheet |
| #5 - Flag Series (Set of 10), \$3.50 | (Miguel Hidalgo), \$1.00 |

SPIRO T. AGNEW NOT A MASON: Bro. John M. Cunningham of Washington, D. C. wrote a letter to Gov. Agnew's office in Maryland querring about Agnew's Masonic affiliation. Agnew's personal secretary replied that the Governor is not affiliated with the Masons.

CLOSED ALBUMS: It is with great sadness to announce the death of the following members of the Masonic Stamp Unit: Miss M. M. DuPouey, MSU #163, New Orleans, La.; Bro. George F. Ullman, MSU #105, Rockville, Md.

THANKS FOR COVERS: ... to Bro. Bruno S. Guglielmi, Sanremo, Italy for two covers with the "Victory issue" stamps of September 2, 1968; and a cover with Lions stamps with Masonic cachet on Bro. Melvin Jones, Founder of Lions International. ... to Bro. Keith W. Tucker, North Fitzroy, Victoria, Australia for a first day cover of Australia Christmas stamps. ... to Bro. Biehl, Norristown, Pa. for one cover of 100th anniversary of Hutchinson Commandery No. 32, K.T. Norristown, Pa. and a colorful cover of the art series stamps of Lt. Grosvenor. ... to Bro. A. M. Evans for several Australian stamps. ... Bro. Guglielmi also sends cover (Masonic) on Bro. Cesare Battisti stamp issued Nov. 3, 1966. ... to Bro. Cunningham of Washington for always sending me stamps and keeping me informed of new issues and matters pertaining to Masonry.

THE CANAL ZONE ORIENT: In the November issue of the Canal Zone Orient, Official Publication of the Panama Canal Scottish Rite Bodies, there is an article written by Bro. Thomas C. Peterson, MSU #205, on "Masonic Philately". It is an excellent article, general in scope, a good introduction to Masonic Philately to "uninitiated". Congratulations Bro. Peterson for your efforts in promoting Masonic stamp collecting.

WINNER OF MASONIC EXHIBIT: Bro. Luther Van Buskirk, MSU #160, Denver, Colo. was awarded a 3rd prize for his exhibit, titled "F. D. ROOSEVELT, MASTER MASON" at a recent NORCOPEX in Loveland, Colo. Congratulations Bro. Van Buskirk.

CAN YOU ANSWER ANY OF THE FOLOWING QUESTIONS??? Bro. Alln Evans, MSU #180, of Woolloowin, Qld, Australia, wishes to know if any of these were Masons: Prince Albert (Consort of Queen Victoria) ... Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh who is shown on a Tristan-da-Gunha issue in recent times. ... The Belgian issue of 1964 showing the delegates to the signing of the peace treaty of Ghent, including these people - Anthony St. John Baker, Henry Gouldburn, William Adams, and Admiral James Gambier, all British Commissioners - and these American commissioners: Albert Gallatin, Chris Hughes James A. Bayard, and Jonathan Russell. This stamp also shows John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. Ed. note: Your editor is of the opinion that Henry Clay is the only Mason in the above stamps but if any one of our members has additional information on the others please send it to me for including in next issue of the MSC. Bro. Evans further writes: "... have you ever been able to trace the Masonic background on the four original sponsors of Rotary? In the old M.S.U. No. 22 page 84, Bro. Wesley Hibbard of Detroit made a statement that they were Masons ... but who were they, and what background? Likewise he stated that the two inventors of the Typewriter were Masons ... do you know who these were and their background?" How about it Bro. Hibbard. Have you developed any additional data on the above?

MASONIC SYMBOLS ON STAMPS: Bro. Allan Evans brought to my attention that a 30c value of Suriname issued on August 28, 1968 (Restoration of the synagogue of Jodensavanne) shows the emblem of mortality in the lower right corner, the bee-hive in lower left corner, the cherubs and hourglass in upper panel, etc. making it a useful Masonic stamp.

THE DOUBLE-HEADED EAGLE

The Eagle became a symbol of imperial dignity and power when the Council Maurus about 8 B. C. adopted it as the sole standard to be borne at the head of every Roman Legion. The concept of a double-headed eagle to symbolize the amplified dignity and power that results from the amalgamation of two realms may be considered an inevitable product of man's imagination. Thus the double-headed Eagle appeared in 1414 on the seals of the Holy Roman Empire; this was considered a consolidated of the Eastern and Western Empires. Thus also, Ivan the Great of Russia in 1469 adopted the double-headed eagle as his device when he married the daughter of a claimant to the Imperial throne of the Eastern Empire. The double-headed Eagle was probably introduced into Freemasonry in 1758 when a "Council of Emperors of the East and West" was established in Paris. This Masonic body apparently adopted the symbol as a reference to the double jurisdiction which it claimed in its title. Ref. Mackey's

The Double-headed eagle is pictured on many stamps. the best examples however are those of Epirus Nos. 15-22 and 26-27.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI AND THE "SPEDIZIONE DEI MILLE"

By Bruno S. Guglielmi, Sanremo, Italy

Garibaldi, the Italian Mason and patriot, was born in Nice on July 4, 1807. His first patriotic venture was in 1834 during the unsuccessful insurrection of Genoa against the Kingdom of Sardinia. He with the famous revolutionary leader, Bro. Giuseppe Mazzini, were condemned to death by default on June 3, 1834. Garibaldi, escaping to South America, placed his sword at the disposal of the liberty of the state of Rio Grande do Sul and later to Uruguay. In Montevideo he formed the Italian Legion, the well known "REDSHIRTS", and after a few victorious engagements assured the freedom to Uruguay. In Montevideo, while fighting for Uruguay, he became a member of the Lodge "Les Amis de la Patrie."

During his life he fought against tyranny in more than ten different countries, he was a confirmed internationalist and he was hailed as the "Hero of two Worlds."

While an exile in the United States he was affiliated with Tompkins Lodge No. 471, Stapleton, N.Y. and later he had an offer from President Abraham Lincoln, to take a command in the American Civil War; he refused such an honor because he wanted to continue the struggle for the Unity of Italy. He was honored by Freemasonry for performing the unity of Masonry in Italy. In 1860 he became Grand Master of the Grande Oriente (Grand Lodge) of Palermo and Grand Commander of the Supre Council 33° of the Scottish Rite of Palermo. During the first meeting held in Turin, Dec. 26, 1861, for the unity of Freemasonry, the Assembly gave to Brother Gen. G. Garibaldi the title of "First Italian Mason" and "Life Grand Master of the Grande Oriente d'Italia."

The most glorious pages of the modern history of Italy are those covering the "Risorgimento"; but the expedition of Thousand. Without the fear of being taken for liars, we state that the "Spedizione dei Mille" was a Masonic enterprise.

The invasion of Sicily was inspired by Brother G. Mazzini and reinforced by Bro. F. Crispi, Bro. Bertani and Bro. Lafarina. Bro. Buscaglioni and Bro. Lafarina were the financiers of the movement, Bro. Gen. G. Garibaldi and Bro. Nino Bixie (his aide-de-camp) were the fighters in the field. The "Mille" (the "Thousand") sailed from Genoa on two steamships, put at their disposition by Bro. Faushe, manager of the Rubattino Navigation Company of Genoa, (see the stamp of Lire 60, Scott 798).

They reached Marsala (Sicily) on May 11, 1860, and the following day the dictatorship was proclaimed in Salerno (see stamp of Lire 15, Scott 796). On September 7, Garibaldi entered Naples and for several months he ruled as dictator of half of Italy.

At that time, as a confirmed republican, he was disposed to claim the Republic of Italy, but to avoid a civil war, at Teano he surrendered the former Kingdom of Bourbons to King Victor Emmanuel II, to form the United Kingdom of Italy, (see stamps of Lire 25, Scott 797).

During his dictatorship, Garibaldi's government issued two of the most interesting stamps: the 1/2 Turchese known as "Trinacria" and the other 1/2 Turchese known as "Crocetta", they are very scarce and of very high value.

THE SQUARE AND COMPASS STAMPS OF 1877

August H. Lentz, W.M

Alpha Home Lodge No. 72, F. & A. M. - New Orleans, La.

Numerous stamps have been issued that have a Masonic significance but few stamps exist that relate specifically to Masonry. Most stamps are Masonic only because the Mason or Masonic Collector recognizes the Masonic relationship between the subject and the Craft. For instance, George Washington is depicted on many stamps not because he was a Mason but because he was the father of our country. Other great men have their likeness portrayed on stamps because they were great in areas other than Masonry. We must admit that generally the Masonic connection with a stamp is coincidental. There are a few exceptions. The Honduras airmail set of 2949 has one stamp (Scott C178) which displays the interior of a Masonic Lodge Room. Surinan (293) and Cuba (558 & C135) picture Masonic Temples. The anti-Masonic stamps of Serbia (2NE15-18) cannot be mistaken for anything but what they are. That there are a few other stamps with obvious Masonic significance, which the writer is unaware, is probable. When we leave these few countries we will search hard and long to find any stamp issued explicitly to honor - or dishonor Masonry. It may therefore come as surprise to many to learn that there are two United States stamps that recognize Masonry as no other stamps in the world ever have. No one, be he a Mason or otherwise, can mistake the Masonic Square and Compasses and its Masonic connection when they view the Henry A. Clark and the Charles S. Hale private die match stamps of the last century.

Before we examine these beautifully engraved stamps let us first recognize the fact that these stamps are U. S. Revenue stamps in every sense of the word. They were printed by the same firm that printed other Government Revenue Stamps, under the same contract and terms, and under the same close Government Supervision. For many years the Treasury Department forbade their illustration. They fall in the same category as documentary, stock transfer, proprietary and other revenue stamps. They enjoy full listing in Scott's Catalogue. Why are they called Private Die Match Stamps?

Like all wars, the Civil War put tremendous demands upon the Federal Treasury. In an effort to raise money to support the nations military operations against the South, Congress passed what is known as the U. S. Revenue Act of 1862. The law placed a tax on certain medicines, matches, playing cards and numerous other items. The tax was paid initially by the manufacturer of the products to be taxed, who purchased the revenue stamps from the Government and applied them to their product in the same manner as revenue stamps are placed on liquor bottles today and were placed on cigarette packages until recently. The stamp, generally, was not cancelled but was put on the product in such a way that it was destroyed when the consumer opened the package. This method of obliterating the stamp has resulted in many of the match and medicine stamps being scarce today.

HENRY A. CLARK & CHARLES S. HALE MATCH STAMPS



Scott No. R061
Silk Paper



Scott No. R0106
Pink Paper

Early after the regular issued revenue stamps made their appearance, the Government made a concession which allowed manufacturers to have made at their own expense dies of their own design. After the die was approved by the Government, the firm under Government contract to make revenue stamps, made the plates and printed the stamps. The private die stamps were printed in the same manner and with the same inks and papers as used to print the regular government issue of revenues. The Government paid for all service under their contract. Because of the individuality of the stamps they were distributed to the users under slightly different controls. This was necessary to prevent one manufacturer from getting another's stamps but generally the systems were the same. The purchaser paid for the stamps in advance of delivery, bought in certain quantities and abided by set rules. The industrialist were eager to participate in this program for two reasons. There was the advertising value in having one's own stamp. This resulted in some beautifully designed stamps which enhanced the appearance of their product. Today these handsome works of art are further enhancing the appearance of collections across the world. A second and important benefit was the Government allowed what they called a discount, but in reality was a premium, on purchases of these private die stamps. As an example, a company bought \$1000.00 worth of stamps. For this sum they received \$1100.00 worth of stamps or 10% more above their cost. This so called discount, or premium if you please, fluctuated over the years but was generally about 10% on fixed quantities.

Like the plagues of the Middle Ages, the pestilence called taxes is easily introduced but difficult to erase. This tax was no exception. On March 3, 1883, twenty-three years after its inception, the U. S. Revenue Act of 1862 was repealed. During this interim, the contract to engrave and print revenue stamps changed hands three times. Butler & Carpenter, a Philadelphia firm, first had the contract beginning September 1862. They were to hold the contract until August of 1875 at which time it passed to the National Bank Note Company. Five years later, in October of 1880, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing took over the task which they continued until the repeal of the act in 1883.

Both of our illustrated stamps were engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Company. On October 27, 1877 the Federal Government approved a die engraved with a Square and Compass design, for the Garden City Match Company of Chicago which was owned by Henry A. Clark. The value of the stamp was 1¢, the tax on a box of 100 matches. One month later, in November, the first stamps were issued. The Henry A. Clark stamp was printed on silk paper, 210 stamps to the sheet. A total of 440,160 stamps (2096 sheets) were printed. It is likely that all stamps were printed during November, probably at one printing session, although they were distributed as needed until the supply was exhausted in February of 1878. The stamp was printed in green. That it was printed in this color instead of blue is one of its mysteries. Many of the Match and Medicine Stamps were printed in blue so this would have presented no problem to the printers. There is the possibility that the company did not have the Masonic Fraternity in mind when they ordered the stamp but this is unlikely. Probably our Brothers of yesteryear were not concerned with the color blue in relation to the Blue Lodge.

In the late months of 1877, Charles S. Hale succeeded Henry A. Clark. The original die passed into his hands and was modified to include his name. Except for these alterations and a change in the paper, the stamps are identical. In the fall of the year, the National Bank Note Company received a supply of soft pink paper. The Hale stamps were all printed on this paper with the same green ink. The die was approved on November 24, 1877 and the stamps made their appearance during December. Again we find 210 stamps to the sheet (14 x 15). Between December 1877 and April 1878 a total of 330,120 stamps (1572 sheets) were issued.

Both these stamps are easily obtainable if one is not too choosy about condition. All stamps of this period are usually badly off center. The Match and Medicine stamps are no exception. Sound, well centered copies are scarce and this is reflected in their price. For outstanding copies the collector can expect to pay above catalog.

This has been an introduction to these delightful stamps. At best it is a story of the stamps. The story behind the stamps we leave to others. The Masonic Collector has many interesting questions still to be answered. Were Messrs. Clark and Hale Masons? If so, what was their Masonic background? What eventually happened to the match company? These and other interesting questions can be a formidable challenge to the collector.

As pointed out by Brother Leslie E. Woodworth in the Nov-Dec 1967 issue of this journal, the Private Die Proprietary issues offer the collector many stamps with Masonic connections. There is little doubt that the Clark and Hale stamps are from a Masonic viewpoint, the outstanding ones in this group but others should not be overlooked. The Masonic collector will do well to study these stamps with an eye towards including them in his collection.

Bibliography:

1. - Revenue Stamps of the United States - Toppan, Deats, Holland - 1899
2. - Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps - 1968

(Ed. note: We wish to thank Bro. Lentz for this most interesting study of the Square and Compass Match Stamps and for his willingness to share it with us. I hope this will lead to further study as to the Masonic background of these stamps. If any member has additional information please let us hear from you.)

MEMBERSHIP LIST CONT'D

240. Patrick C. Palmer	1302 Navco Road Apt.7B	Mobile, Alabama 36605
241. Daniel Beyer	1420 Avenue J	Brooklyn, N.Y. 11230
242. M. L. Van Deursen	1201 Highland Avenue	Union, N. J. 07083
243. L. Charles Biehl	68 Germantown Pike	Norristown, Pa. 19401

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Fred Jelsema, Rapid City, S. D.: "Just had a letter from a brother regarding his experiences with showing Masonic material in Georgia and one other Southern State. He regarded his treatment a disgrace. He seemed to think that the only fair treatment a Masonic exhibit could get is by judges that are Masons. I know that it is a hard topical to exhibit and this is the reason that I am spending so much time on mine. I have had a lot of contests with this brother and he has given me some good advice. Now, after reading his letter, I am not sure what to do. As a result I think it would be a very good project for the Masonic Unit to devote some time to this part of the hobby." Yes, the question of exhibiting we will take up soon as a project of the Unit. If any member has any comments to make concerning this we will be glad to hear from him. This is what we need - a frank and open discussion about exhibiting a Masonic collection. I am sure other members have had experiences about their exhibiting problems of Masonic Philately.

From Allan D. Taylor, Red Deer, Alta., Canada: "At some late date do you intend to re-issue the membership list in an alphabetical order? And sometime when there is time and room, could you or would you write an article on how one stores and gathers all the information re his collection - that is, the type of notes or books the various collectors keep. In dealing with such a world wide topical as Masonry, and with so many avenues there must be some pretty fancy and elaborate systems. This should make an interesting column." No. 1, I will endeavor to put out an alphabetical list of the membership in the Unit, but do not look for it in the very near future. What also I have in mind of doing is that in addition to the alphabetical list is to have a list by State and Countries as a cross reference. I am sure such lists will be useful to many of our members. The only thing I need a few more hours in the day and a few more days in the week, and then I got it made. I will do my best. No. 2, such an article will also be forthcoming in the issues ahead. There again if some member wants to help by writing and compiling such an article, will be most appreciated.

From Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, New York: "I was surprised to learn that such a high percentage of members collect cornercards. I have quite an accumulation of them but don't know the methods of taking care of same. Can't you have the members tell how they handle or show their collection?" Any information on this subject by our members will help greatly. I will also endeavor to write something about this.

From Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, New York: "One of my pet peeves is to see non-Masons listed among those who are Masons. Altogether too frequently the name of John James Audubon appears in Masonic publications referred to as a Freemason or as "Brother Audubon". Once upon a time, apparently, somebody got the mistaken idea that J.J.A. was a Mason, and once his name got into print, everybody accepted him, without question, as a member of the Craft. It seems that when Audubon was living in New Orleans, he went one Sunday morning to an elaborate breakfast put on by some of his friends at their place of business where a large gathering of guests was present. For entertainment, following the meal, they pretended to "initiate" a candidate who thought he was to be made a Mason. He was put through a lot of ridiculous "horseplay" for the amusement of those present. In writing of this in his journal, Audubon referred to himself as a "brother", (but not as a Freemason). Nowhere, including the

places where Audubon lived, is there any record of his ever having any connection with the Masonic Fraternity.

THE MASONIC RECORD OF JOHN HANCOCK

After graduating at Harvard University in 1754 he was sent to Quebec to do business as a representative of his uncle's mercantile house in Boston. While living there in 1760, at the age of 23, John Hancock was initiated a Mason in Merchants Lodge No. 1, one of the first civilian lodges established in Canada after the French and Indian war. John Hancock was raised in Merchants Lodge No. 1, Quebec, on January 26, 1762 just after his 25th birthday. When he was recalled to Boston later in 1762, he affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge on October 14th. Merchant's Lodge, which met at Merchant's Coffee House, received a provincial dispensation in December 1759 and was No. 1 on the provincial register. It was warranted by the original Grand Lodge at London 21st March, 1762, as No. 277.

Bro. John Hancock (1737-1793) was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence; the first governor of Massachusetts and a Major General of the American Revolution. Graduated from Harvard in 1754, he inherited a business from an uncle and became the wealthiest man in Boston. He was chairman of the committee which protested the "Boston Massacre" to the royal governor and demanded the removal of British troops from Boston. In 1774-75 he was president of the first and second provincial congress and was one of the few men who was excluded from an offer of general amnesty by the British. He was a member of the Continental Congresses being its president from 1775 to 1777. When asked why he so boldly wrote his name on the Declaration of Independence he replied "So that George III may read it without putting on his glasses."

Submitted by: Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, New York, and
Herbert P. Bruce, Nahant, Massachusetts

John Hancock is shown on U. S. stamp, Scott No. 120

FIVE STEPS - MASONRY ON STAMPS

STEP V

By W. Wesley Hibbard

"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity"
Psa 133:1 (MM,SR,YR)

This final Step, in four parts, offers many interesting varieties that reflect Operative Masonry, behind the stamp, and relative subjects. Lack of space allows only a selected few of the hundreds of Scott types. Code letters in () refer to relative subjects of each part.

PART 1 - Reflects or exemplifies Operative Masonry in practice and/or principle; viz: Sanctums (S), Institutions (I), /educational, health, etc./, Drives (D), /Charity, etc., consistent with Masonic tradition/ viz: Red Cross, B & G Scouts, YMCA, Rotary,etc.

(S) Cathedral, Mexico A189	Temple, Guatemala A31	Temple, Cuba A200
Temple, Greece A41	Shrine, Japan A65	Temple of Heaven,China A32
(I) Child Center, Peru A153	College, Trin & Tob A14	Hospital, Panama A137
Smithsonian, U.S. A390	School of Med. D.Rep.A102	Univ.,Norway A94
(D) Rotary, Greece A157	YMCA, Australia A90	Scouts, Micara. A63 B&G
Red Cross, U.S. A414	Xmas, Australia A101	Scout Fdr. US, A421 (Gir1)

PART 2 - Stamps that reflect Ancient or Modern Operative Masonry in the Seven Liberal Arts and Sciences - (A); Travel & Communication - (T); Labor, Industry, Business, etc. - (L); Master Builders; Pioneers etc. (K); Sports, Athletics, etc. (S); Peace (P); War (W).

(A) Arithmetic;	Poland 882, Einstein	U.S.A56, Garfield
	Denmark A56, Brahe	U.S.A330, Eliot
Astronomy;	Canada #016-029, "G"(op)	U.S.A413, Observatory
	Columbia A218, Observatory	
Geometry;	Greece A154, Pythagoras	Germany A37, Cathedral
Grammar;	U.S.A228, Dan'l Webster	Germany 353, Schiller
	U.S. A323-27, F.A. Poets	
Logic;	U.S.A328, Famous Americans	U.S.A566, Webster
	U.S.A361, Abraham Lincoln	
Music;	U.S.A338, Fam. Americans	Ireland A27, Harp
	Austria SP9, Seven Musicians	Bolivia A117, Music
Rhetoric;	U.S.A422, Will Rogers	U.S.1268, Dante

Note: An exceptional rare type with 19 relative Part 2 Symbols (A) in operative or Speculative Masonry is Canada A19 (#396).

(T) U.S.A370, First R.R.	Monaco A141, Model A.Ford	U.S.A143, Space
U.S.AP6, Lindberg Flight	U.S.A151, Mayflower	U.S.A353, Pony Express
(L) U.S.A233, Unity	U.S.A315, Panama Canal	U.S.A435, S. Gompers
U.S.A251, Boulder Dam		
(M) U.S.268, N.W. Territory	Urg.A94, Liberty (Bartholdi's)	U.S.A143, Fulton's
U.S.A440, Carson Valley	U.S.A510, Lewis & Clark	U.S.A547, Horticulture
U.S.A631, Cooper Orbital Flight.		
(S) San Mar.A.65, Runner	U.S.A314, Baseball	U.S.A627, Basketball
Fr.E.Afr.A13, Fishing	Hungary AP20, Yachting	Iceland A57, Wrestling
(P) Fathers of Peace - Canada A46.	United Nations, U.S. A375	
Peace & Friendship, Arg.A127.	Free Slaves, Columbia A105	
(W) Yorktown, U.S.A209	Liberty's Birth, U.S.A182	
Four Chaplans, U.S. A403	Champion of Liberty, Hungary A115	

PART 3 - Stamp types of women and children in Masonry, viz: Mothers (M), Wives (W) Children (C), Eastern Star, Patronesses, Protectress (P). Those who dedicated their lives to Speculative Masonry.

(E) Edw. VII, New Flnd.A38;	Prince George, New Flnd.A62;	George V, N.Z. A43
Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret,	Canada A94	
(M) Victor I, N.Z. A17	Queen Mary, New Flnd. A140	
(W) Elizabeth II, Canada A139-40;	Martha Washington, U.S. A121	
Queen Alexander, N.Flnd.A41;	Betsy Ross, U.S.A451;	Eleanor Roosevelt, U.S.A668
(P) Elizabeth I; Canada A12-32;	Florence Nightingale, Australia A91;	
Queen Wilhelmina, D.Indies A18-20.	Queen Elizabeth II, N.Flnd. A138.	

PART 4 - ANTI-MASONRY: Last, but not least; most collectors concur that stamps reflecting Anti-Masonry (SR), are essential to the subject matter. It's an opportunity to exemplify, "Love thy neighbor" (YR), with stamps that include the Atheist, Anti-Christ, Profane, Godless, Unbeliever, Infidel, et.al W.W.II and post-war issues of

Italy, Germany, Poland, Russia, Hungary, Spain and Iron Curtain Countries offer many Anti-Masonic varieties.

"BEHOLD: THESE ARE THE UNGODLY": Psa 73:12 (SR) -

Karl Marx, Hungary A15	Franco, Spain A166-7	J.Cartier, Canada A72
N. Horthy, Hungary A92	Bierut, Poland A166	Tito, Jugoslav, A20
Lenin, Russia A75	Quisling, Norway SP10	H.Greely, U.S.A615
Hitler & Mussolini, Italy A235-6.		

SUMMARY FIVE STEPS: Any one Step offers material for a large Masonry on Stamps Collection. However, some Steps show relevant varieties. The Crafts bold Lion is a case in point, viz: This Lion, (MM,SR,YR) appears on many varieties of ten Nations, at least. The Lions relative significance in Five Steps is:

Ressurrection; Step I	Tribe of Judah; Step III
Act of God; Step II	Lion of Peace & Strength; Step IV

Astronomy (Zodiac Sign Leo); Step V

Suggestions and constructive criticism of Five Steps are welcome. They could be an aid to a potential Five Step Hand Book, as a contribution to Masonry on Stamps Philatelyc. Also to help, aid and assist in the growth of our Masonic Unit.

In the interim, I will be glad to act as a Question and Answer Forum re: Five Steps. A stamped-self addressed envelope for reply; is the only requisite with your inquiry.

The interest MSU members have shown in Five Steps in past months is sincerely appreciated. The Q & A Forum will doubtless help to further the interest.

W. Wesley Hibbard, 18026 Biltmore Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48235

Authentic References:

Holy Bible; Holman	Religion in Masonry; Newton	Isis Unveiled; Blavatsky
Morals & Dogma; Pike	Speculative Masonry; Newton	Secret Doctrine; Blavatsky
Masonic Manual; N.Jersey	Facts for Freemason; Voorhis	Scott's Standard Catalog
Symbols; Three Degr-Street	The Royal Arch; Steirmetz	Topical Time; ATA Journal*
Symbolic Masonry; Haywood	Masonic Stamps(I-2); Beltmann	Linn's Weekly Stamp News*
Bible in Masonry; Newton	Masonic Stamp Collector; MSU	New Age (S.C.Journal)*
Indiana Free Mason*	Royal Arch Mason*	*Indicate Journals

Editor's note: At this conclusion of the five Steps, I would like to express our appreciation to Bro. W. Wesley Hibbard for his unselfishness to share it with us. This a labor of love and many hours of research. I do hope many of our members find these series interesting and helpful. Bro. Hibbard will gladly answer any questions pertaining this series. Again, many thanks Bro. Hibbard.

JOHANN GOTTFRIED SCHADOW

Prussian Court Sculptor, was born May 20, 1764 in Berlin and died there January 27, 1850. Among his works are a statue of Frederick the Great and one of Field Marshal G. L. Blucher, both Masons. His most famous work is the Quadriga of Victory group atop the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin which appears on a number of stamps.

Schadow was a member of the Lodge "Frederich Wilhelm zur Gekroenten Gerechtigkeit" at Berlin.

The German Democratic Republic honored Schadow with a stamp in 1964 commemorating the 200th anniversary of his birth. Scott No. 668.

Submitted by Bro. Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, New York

Ed. Note: Due to limit of space in this issue Bio-sketch of members on file will appear again next issue.