

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. Koutroulis, 4659 Sandalwood Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70127.

VOLUME 5 - NO. 3

1972

WHOLE NO. 27

From The Editor

The year 1972 will be a busy one for Masonic Philately. There are several stamps already announced for issuance this year with Masonic connection. The United States Postal Service alone has six stamps on its agenda with direct or indirect Masonic connection. Two prominent Americans, who were Masons, will be depicted on two stamps - Benjamin Franklin and Fiorello La Guardia. Other stamps with Masonic connection are Yellowstone, Mt. McKinley, perhaps American Revolution, Folklore series honoring Tom Sawyer (Mark Twain), and Osteopathic Medicine (Dr. Andrew Taylor Still).

Great Britain issued a stamp to honor Capt. Robert F. Scott and another stamp with Masonic portrait is expected late this year. Italy will issue a stamp for the 100th anniversary of death of Giuseppe Mazzini.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is issuing another exhibition card for NOPEX (New Orleans). The design on the card depicts Louisiana Purchase stamp, No. 1020, (Livingston and Monroe) as well as in the background depicting McKinley of the 1903 Louisiana Purchase stamps.

These are but a few of the issues in store for us this year with Masonic connections. Enough, however, to keep us quite busy and to keep our Masonic stamp hobby alive and interesting. Details of all issues, of course, will be included in the Masonic Stamp Collector.

One of the biggest auction sales of Masonic cancellations and Masonic covers and corner cards was held on January 25 by Robert Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc., in New York City. It was the Milton L. Greenebaum collection. One of the most comprehensive Masonic collections ever formed and presented probably the widest variety ever offered at auction. Your editor wished he had unlimited funds to have been able to buy each item offered at the sale. He was fortunate, however, to acquire a few of them for his collection. From time to time we will discuss some of these cancellations and covers. It would be interesting to know how many of our members knew of this auction and were successful bidders. Let us hear from you. If you wish you will remain anonymous.

TOPEX '72

TOPEX '72, the 21st annual convention of the American Topical Association will be held in Falmouth, Maine, June 23-25, 1972, in conjunction with MAIPEX '72, hosted by the Maine Philatelic Society.

MASONIC ITEMS FOR SALE

Quakertown Lodge No. 512, F. & A. M. of Quakertown, Pa., will celebrate their 100th anniversary on July 25, 1972. To commemorate this occasion, a cacheted, 25% rag content cover will be issued on the above date. They are being offered to collectors for 40¢ each or three for \$1.00. All covers received after July 25th and all requests for un-addressed covers must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed #10 envelope along with the remittance for the covers ordered. Peelable labels would be appreciated. All orders should be mailed to Mr. William A. Harr, Sr., 236 West Broad St., Quakertown, Pa. 18951.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Maryland announced plans for the celebration of its 175th anniversary on June 24, 1972. As a permanent souvenir of the event there is being struck a commemorative medal in both bronze and sterling silver. The medal will be produced by The Robbins Co., of Attleboro, Mass. It will be 1 1/2 in. in diameter and 1/8 inches thick. It will be deep sculptured and will bear the seal of the Grand Chapter on the face and an outline of the State and Royal Arch emblem and appropriate wording on the reverse side. All men who attend the banquet will be given a bronze medal as a souvenir. Others may secure them by sending a donation to the Grand Chapter Charity Fund of \$4.00 or more. The Sterling silver medals are serially numbered and may be secured by a donation of \$12.00 or more. The first ten numbers are reserved for the highest donations. Either may be encased in clear lucite as a paperweight for an additional \$3.00. Medals may be secured by sending a donation to MERYLAND MEDAL, P. O. Box 4264, Silver Spring, Md. 20904.

A Masonic cover will be issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of Unity Lodge in Dalton, Mass. June 9, 1972. 35¢ each or three for \$1.00. Covers may be ordered from Bro. Stephen J. Twining Sr., P. O. Box 97, Pittsfield, Mass. 01201.

ro. Edward E. Becher, 58 Springfield St., Belmont, Mass. 02178, has for sale Masonic rubber stamps for use in decorating album pages, etc. approx. size, 1/2 in. Square & Compass - Consistory - Royal Arch - Commandery - Shrine - DeMolay - Also S&C 1/4" and S&C 3/4". \$2.50 postpaid. Allow two weeks for delivery. Below is sample stamping of above stamps.




The following covers are available for sale from Bro. Allan Golding, Box 91, Westwin, Manitoba, Canada, R2R 0T0 - 1951 Journey of the Apprentice (set of 2) maxi-cards. One with Leipzig and one with Hannover postage stamp. \$3.00 per set. 1967 Lodge of Two Bridges No. 877 (when a CDN Mil Lodge in Germany). CDN centennial postage stamp with CFPO cancel. \$1.50 each. 1967 Forget-Me-Not (Deutsch Masonic Symbol) BRD postage & cancel. 65¢ each or 5 for \$3.00. 1967 Maple Leaf Master Mason Stamp Club with a beautiful pair of Albrecht Durer's "Praying Hands, CDN postage stamps & CFPO cancel. 65¢ each or 5 for \$3.00. 1970 Robert Burns Day, CDN postage depicting "The Working Tools" & CDN cancel. 50¢ each or 5 for \$2.00. 1971 Five Point Club, CDN Military Masonic Club. 50¢ each or 5 for \$2.00.

Welcome To New Members

- 328 Masonic Home, Utica, N.Y., 2150 Bleecker Street, Utica, N.Y. 13503
- 329 Alex R. Hesse, 1715 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11237
- 330 David N. Saelzler, 15 Waltham Ave., Lancaster, N. Y. 14086
- 331 Noel E. Grevett, P. O. Box 44, Bondi Junction, N.S.W. 2022, Australia
- 332 V. E. Longuet, 4900 Michoud Blvd., New Orleans, La. 70127
- 333 H. P. Mervis, P.O. Box 39086, Bramley, T.V.L., South Africa
- 334 Stephen L. June, 718 Highland, Houston, Texas 77009
- 335 Grant L. Hagen, RFD 3, Box 4, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
- 336 Donald Brooks, Saulsbury, Tenn. 38067
- 337 Max G. Fuerst, 48 Pioneer Blvd., Huntington Station, N.Y. 11746

National Parks




YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
 "Old Faithful Geyser"
 1872 - 1972

CORNELIUS HEDGES, Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Montana has been claimed as the father of all National Parks.

He was a member of the Washburn-Langford-Doan Expedition which first put fact and evidence regarding the Yellowstone region. Hedges persuaded the explores away from their idea of exploiting the Yellowstone for their private gain. He said: "This area must be set aside for the use and benefit of the people". The outcome was the Act of Dedication, March 1, 1872, setting Yellowstone aside as a great National preserve. It is the first of all National Parks.

Washburn and Langford were Masons also.

MASONIC FIRST DAY COVER
 — KOUTROULIS —
 No. 26



National Parks Centennial

MAR 1 1972
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
82190 AM

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Cornelius Hedges, sixth Grand Master and seventh Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Montana, has been claimed as the Masonic father of all National Parks.

He was a member of the Washburn-Langford-Doan Expedition which first put fact and evidence in place of myth and legend regarding the Yellowstone region.

At the junction of the Firehole and Gibbon Rivers, which form the Madison River in Yellowstone Park, stands National Park Mountain. In the small museum at Madison Junction is a transparency showing the meeting of the members of the Washburn party at the base of that mountain when they claimed the Yellowstone region as their own. to exploit it for private gain. From the "Historical Note" at the end of her novel, Colter's Hell, the author, Miss Grace Johnson writes:

"The party camped at the junction of two rivers (Firehole and Gibbon), at the base of what is now called the National Park Mountain. Thrilled and inspired by the knowledge that the tales of Colter and Bridger were true, they gathered at the now famous campfire meeting to decide what should be done with the region. The first thought was to utilize the astounding territory for private speculation by securing title to land including the canyon and geyser areas, and charging admission to see them. A discussion as to how the land might be divided up without giving one an advantage over the other developed, and the idea advanced that the whole might be thrown into a common pool for the benefit of all. Judge Cornelius Hedges - dignified and impressive - arose from his place. Features alight with inspiration, he declared that the country should not be exploited for private gain, but should be set apart, its wonders and natural life protected; a region for the enjoyment of all the people for all time. The outcome was the Act of Dedication, signed by President Grant March 1, 1872, setting the Yellowstone aside as a great national preserve, providing against the 'spoliation of natural curiosities and wonders within the Park' and 'the wanton destruction of fish and game ... a region to be preserved in its wilderness state for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.'"

Yellowstone National Park thus became the first and therefore the mother of all National Parks, not only in the U.S., but in Canada. Had Hedges not persuaded the explorers away from their idea of exploiting the fruits of their discovery for their private gain, uncounted millions who have enjoyed our many National Parks might have been deprived of that pleasure, education and inspiration.

-From "A Masonic Stamp Collection" by George B. Clark.

In 1934 the U.S. issued a series of stamps to commemorate National Parks Year. This year the USPS is issuing a series of National Parks stamps to commemorate the Centennial of the Act of Dedication of National Parks. These stamps will make any interesting section in a Masonic collection. A few of the above cover, No. 26, still available and may be ordered from the editor at 35¢ each. Please include a large self-addressed stamped envelope.

Capt. Robert Falcon Scott

Capt. Scott, 1868-1912, was the most famous of all British Antarctic explorers. He was born at Devonport on 6 June 1868. He joined the Royal Navy and served in Boadicea, Spider, Amphion and as first Lieutenant in the Majestic, the flagship of the Channel Squadron. In 1899 he was offered command of the National Antarctic Expedition which was to undertake the scientific exploration of South Victoria Land and the ice barrier and the penetration of the interior of the Antarctic continent.

The expedition was organized by the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society and although the personnel was drawn very largely from the Navy, the ship -Discovery- sailed under the merchant flag. Scott's first expedition to the Antarctic did much valuable work between 1902 and 1904.

On his return Scott was promoted to captain and went back to naval duties where he commanded in turn the Victorious, the Essex and the Bulwark until in 1909 he became naval assistant to the Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty. In the same year he announced his plans for a new Antarctic expedition during which he hoped to reach the South Pole.



CAPT. ROBERT F. SCOTT
1868 - 1912
ENGLISH ANTARCTIC EXPLORER

In 1901 - 04 he commanded an Antarctic expedition in the Discovery, surveying South Victoria Land and interior of Antarctic continent. In 1910 he commanded an Antarctic expedition in the Terra Nova. On November 2, 1911, with four companions, began a sledge journey and reached South Pole on January 18, 1912. He perished, with his companions, on the return trip, as a result of bad weather and insufficient food.

He was a member of Doury Lane Lodge No. 2127, London, in 1901. Also a member of St. Alban's Lodge No. 2597, Christ Church, New Zealand and Navy Lodge No. 2613, England.

MASONIC FIRST DAY COVER
— KOUTROULIS —
No. 25



There are two types of cancellations available for the Capt. Robert F. Scott Masonic first day cover, as illustrated above. If you only have one of these cancellations and would like to have the other as well, a few covers of each type are still available from the editor at \$1.00 each, postpaid.

His ship the Terra Nova sailed in June 1910 and winter quarters were made near the Discovery's old anchorage. At the same time the Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, was also in Antarctica making his plans for an attempt on the Pole.

Captain Scott's party set out on 1 November 1911 and after a heroic journey beset with bad weather and extremes of temperature, reached the Pole on 18 January 1912 only to find that they had been forestalled by Amundsen.

Tragedy soon struck on the return journey as Petty Officer Evans died under the strain and temperatures as low as -47°F weakened the rest of the party. By early March it was a race to get to the food depots and blizzards continually delayed them. On 21 March, only 11 miles from One Ton depot, the party camped for the last time. A blizzard stopped them from making a dash for safety and the whole party died about the end of March 1912. Their bodies and valuable geological specimens were recovered 8 months later. A cross to the memory of Scott and his companions was erected at Observation Hill on Ross Island. After his death Captain Scott received many honors, and statues in London and Christchurch, N.Z., stand as permanent tributes to a brave man.

The portrait of Scott is taken from a photograph held by the Royal Geographical

Society and the background taken from the "Track Chart" of the main southern journey of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-13 and the comparative Atlas by Bartholomew 1949.

Capt. Scott was a member of Drury Lane Lodge No. 2127, London, in 1901. He was also a member of St. Alban's Lodge, No. 2597, Christchurch, N.Z. and of Navy Lodge, No. 2613, London.

Submitted by Major George K. Gillberry, Nottingham, England.

Last Issue

Bro. Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, N.Y. wrote as follows concerning two articles that appeared in the last issue of the Masonic Stamp Collector:

Re. the WILLIAM GLASS article on page 241, you suggested that an inquiry of the G. L. of England might reveal more Masonic data. The only information they could find relates to a William Glass, a Master at Arma, who is recorded rather confusingly as a 'East Indian' of Lodge No. 7 (A) on 2nd June, 1813. Unfortunately there is no means of knowing whether this is the same William Glass as the man about whom we are making inquiries. I doubt if it is.

Re. FRANCISCO CALVO, page 242. Just recently I found in a book about Calvo, the dates on which he received his degrees in Lodge Cruz Austral No. 5 in Callao, Peru: - Petitioned 6th June 1862; Initiated 20th June 1862; 2nd Degree 7th August 1862; 3rd Degree 29th August 1862.

Alexander Scammel

A member of the Craft who played an important part in the Revolutionary war and who has been more or less overlooked by Masonic Philatelists was Colonel Alexander Scammel.

Born March 24, 1747 in Mendon, Mass. Alexander Scammel graduated from Harvard in 1769. He taught school for two years and then went to Durham, N.H., 1771 where he worked as a surveyor and studied law with John Sullivan. His military career began when the Revolutionary War broke out. He was with Sullivan in the part which captured the British Fort William and Mary, taking the supplies of powder which were used later at Bunker Hill. As Major of New Hampshire troops, he was at Trenton and Princeton. Promoted to Colonel in 1776, he served with General Gates in the campaign against Burgoyne in which he was wounded. He next served two years as Adjutant General of the Continental Army, and as such had custody of the spy Andre during the trial and execution.

In 1781 Scammel led the First New Hampshire Regiment to join Lafayette and Steuben at Yorktown where they had the British army under Cornwallis, surrounded. As Field Officer of the Day on September 30th, while reconnoitering the British positions, he was ambushed and captured and later wounded under suspicious circumstances. He was removed from enemy lines to the hospital at Williamsburg where he died October 6th.

Col. Scammel was made a Mason on March 6, 1777 in St. John's Lodge No. 1 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. On several occasions he was a visitor to American Union Lodge.

When some of his brothers in Masonry founded Marietta, Ohio, his name was given to one of its principal streets. Scammel's name was also given to the first coast guard vessel, a two-masted schooner, under command of Capt. Hopley Yeaton, a one time member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1.

Alexander Scammel can be found on the Saratoga stamp of 1927 (Scott No. 644). He is the man at the left wearing a three-cornered hat, while the other officers are uncovered.

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

H. Hanssen

A Norway stamp of 1961, Scott No. 400, shows Roald Amundsen and party at the South Pole on December 14, 1911. Although not one of this group was a Mason at the time of the event, one of the party became an Entered Apprentice less than a year later.

Helmer Julius Hanssen was initiated October 7, 1912 in "Nordlyset" (Aurora Borealis) Lodge at Trondheim, Norway. He was a Fellowcraft April 14, 1913 and a Master Craft April 15, 1913. On that day the Worshipful Deputy Master conducted the Lodge.

Helmer J. Hanssen (1870-1956) was born at Andoya, Troms, in Northern Norway, and was a fisherman until he was 24 years old. He served as First Mate of the S.S.-Laura on an English expedition to Novja Semlja; then as Mate under Roald Amundsen on the successful expedition through the North-east Passage 1903-1906, and on the South Pole expedition 1910-1912. In 1924 he sailed on the (English) Oxford Expedition to Spitzbergen. In between all this he worked as a customs official in Tromso, one of the northernmost towns in the world.

Submitted by Bro. Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, New York from information obtained by Secretary of the St. John's Lodge "Nordlyset".

John P. Sousa

By Marshall S. Loke



Scott No. 880

When five composers were selected for the Famous Americans stamp issues of 1940, no better choice for a composer of marches could have been made than that of John Philip Sousa, "The March King" and America's most outstanding bandmaster. He appears in his military uniform on this 2¢ denomination.

Other composers have written fine marches, but few can rival in popularity, inspiration and number the marches that Sousa wrote. In all probability, the stirring music of John Philip Sousa will never lose its popularity.

John Philip was born in Washington, D. C. on November 6, 1854. His parents, Antonio and Elizabeth Trinkaus Sousa, were, respectively, of Portugese and Bavarian extraction. His musical education began on the violin at age six; he was a teacher of music at fifteen and a conductor at seventeen. He enlisted in the United States Marine Band in which his father was a trombonist and on September 30, 1880 assumed con-

ductorship of that band. During the next twelve years his leadership brought fame to the United States Marine Band as well as to himself. He composed a number of marches such as "Semper Fidelis" which became the official march of the U.S. Marine Corps; "The Thunderer," "Washington Post," "The Picador" and "The Gladiator" which were sold outright to a Philadelphia publisher for \$35.00 each. He also designed a form of tuba called the Sousaphone which was acclaimed by all military bands.

In 1892 Sousa got financial backing for a band of his own and achieved world-wide fame as a band conductor and musician. He made his first European tour in 1900 returning to the U.S.A. for the final weeks of the season. In 38 years he toured European four times and the world twice. Sousa produced overtures, light operas, waltzes, fantasies, etc. and more than a hundred marches. After 1892 there were no more outright sales. "The Liberty Bell" brought him over \$35,000; "King Cotton," "Hands Across the Sea" and his other compositions netted him huge royalties. Sousa's most noted work, the rousing "Stars and Stripes Forever," alone netted him nearly a half million dollars.

Sousa had the distinction of serving in three branches of military service. Besides his leadership of the U.S. Marine Band he served as musical director of the Sixth Army Corps during the Spanish-American War and as Lieutenant in charge of Navy bands during World War I. He toured the country with the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band and drew millions of dollars into the government treasury in Liberty Loan drives. A year after discharge he received the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

John Philip Sousa became a Mason in 1881. He petitioned Hiram Lodge No. 10, Washington, D. C. June 3, 1881 and was initiated July 15, passed September 2 and raised November 8. He was a member of Eureka Chapter No. 4, R.A.M., Washington, D.C. and was knighted in Columbia Commandery No. 2, K.T., December 10, 1886. He was created a Noble in Almas Shrine Temple, AAONMS, April 21, 1922.

At the time of the Imperial Session of the AAONMS held in Washington, D.C. in June 1923, Sousa composed a march which he called his masterpiece -- "Nobles of the Mystic Shrine March" dedicated to Almas Temple and the Imperial Council. An outstanding feature of the session was a massed band performing in the American League baseball park where Noble Sousa conducted the massed bands of fifty Shrine Temples playing his new composition "Nobles of the Mystic Shrine," "The Thunderer" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

Brother Sousa died suddenly March 6, 1932 in Reading, Pennsylvania, as he was about to conduct a concert. His body lay in state in Washington, D.C. and was buried in Arlington Cemetery where Masonic services were conducted by his Lodge.

Ed. note: This interesting and informative article on Bro. John Philip Sousa was written by Bro. Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, New York and was published in The Empire State Mason, May-June 1970.

Information Needed

Can anyone furnish information on the Masonic data for Carol Davila, Romania Nos. 1152, 1468; Emilio Castelar, Spain 522, 538; and William David Coleman, Liberia No. 322.

Masonry In Alaska



Scott #C70



Scott #C53

Alaska! Forty-ninth State! Land of the Gold Rush! Outer rim of atomic defense! What of the Craft in this amazing new state that has flag makers working double shifts?

The first Masonic Lodge instituted within the Territory was Alaska Lodge No. 14, at Sitka, September 17, 1869, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington. All Masonic Lodges ever established within the Territory have been under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington.

Alaska Lodge No. 14 continued to function, but rather poorly, by reason of the withdrawal of United States Army forces from Sitka, until its charter was revoked October 18, 1872.

Jamestown Lodge No. 33, also located at Sitka, was the second Masonic Lodge instituted in Alaska, June 3, 1880. It lasted until June 2, 1887, when its charter was also arrested.

The first permanent Masonic Lodge was White Pass Lodge No. 113, at Akagway, in 1901. It has been a thriving, though small Lodge, having a present membership of ninety Brethren.

Fifteen Masonic Lodges are now functioning in Alaska.

Total membership of these Lodges was 2,985 on December 31, 1957, an increase of 88 over the previous year.

Most Masonic Lodges in Alaska own their buildings, some spacious and modern. Many visitors speak of the high quality of the work and the friendly feeling among the Brethren. There are four Scottish Rite Valleys in Alaska, located at Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan and Anchorage.

Alaska has five Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, working under a Grand Jurisdiction of their own, the headquarters of which is at Fairbanks; there are at least two Commanderies of Knights Templar.

The Orders of Eastern Star and Amaranth are also active, the latter having courts at Fairbanks and Anchorage.

The Order of DeMolay is making progress, as well as other societies of a Masonic background. There are nine Shrine Clubs in Alaska, all working in conjunction with Nile or other shrine temples.

Fraternal relations between the Masonic Lodges in Alaska and the Grand Lodge of Washington, of which they form a part, are friendly, but who can say that there will not be a new Masonic Grand Lodge in the new state?

"MR. ALASKA" - BROTHER JAMES WICKERSHAM

The name of "Fightin' Jim" Wichersham brings a cheer from every Alaskan pioneer and sourdough. To Alaskans everywhere, Judge James Wickersham was "Mr. Alaska."

Pioneer judge, statesman, scholar, explorer and author, he probably did more than any one man to build Alaska. Already famous in the States, Wickersham's pioneer instinct eagerly accepted the herculean challenge of establishing courts in Alaska. Appointed by President McKinley, a Mason, in June, 1900, he became the first judge of the Third Division, District of Alaska, embracing about 300,000 square miles of virgin country, without roads, schools, cities; only a few mining camps far apart. Eagle City, first incorporated town in Alaska, became the seat of his court. He also held court in Rampart, 528 miles distant. During winter he traveled by dog team, breaking trail and waling over 1,000 miles with temperatures from 20 to 40 below.

Judge Wickersham organized all the District's minor courts, reserved sites for court houses and jails, drawing plans and letting contracts for their construction. He appointed clerks, commissioners, justices of the peace and probate judges. In 1901-1902 he was brought to Nome, the Second Division Court, and cleaned up the scandalous mess in the court, due to the claim jumpers. This was the bases of Rex Beach's classic story "The Spoilers." A murder case in the Aleutian Islands caused him to call a special court session in Unalaska; beginning the first floating court, which has been an integral part of Alaska's court system ever since. From 1900 to 1908 Judge Wickersham's decisions formed the background for Alaska's mining law.

In 1903 Wickersham published the first newspaper, the "News Miner" in Fairbanks.

Ardent supporter of Alaska's right to elect a delegate to Congress, passed in 1905. Wickersham resigned from the bench in 1908 and was elected delegate to Congress, serving until 1921.

His work toward home rule for Alaska resulted in the signing of the Organic Act by President Taft, a Mason, in 1912. August 24, 1914, Wickersham's birthday, marked another milestone when he succeeded in getting the Alaska Railroad Bill enacted into law. This marked the birth of Anchorage, which began as a railroad construction camp.

The University of Alaska was founded by Judge Wickersham, in his fight for the Alaska Public School Bill in 1915. His efforts gave Alaska its first national park in 1917, Mt. McKinley National Park. Judge Wickersham introduced the first Alaska Statehood Bill to Congress in 1916, providing greater home rule than enjoyed under the Organic Act of 1912.

In 1910 James Wickersham wrote "The Forty-Ninth Star" for Collier's Magazine, the first articles published nationally on Statehood for Alaska. He contributed to many national magazines and scientific journals throughout his life. His Bibliography of Alaska Literature - 1724-1924, catalogs over ten thousand items.

His own personal library, the greatest single collection of Alaskana in existence, is now owned by the Territory (now State) of Alaska. His private papers, books, artifacts, including his diary, are still in his home in Juneau. His biography, "Old Yukon - Tales, Trails and Trials," is a classic.

Brother Wickersham, at the time of his death, October 24, 1939, was a member in good standing in Tacoma Lodge #22, Tacoma, Washington.

Submitted by Bro. Louis F. Biehl, Norristown, Pennsylvania