



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

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WHOLE NO. 29

Welcome To New Members

- 338 Ronald F. Vanderbur, 2332 East 10th Street, Anderson, Indiana 46012
- 339 Earl E. Dixon, 13700 El Dorado Drive, 32-K, Seal Beach, Calif. 90740
- 340 Donald Jim Shearer, 5985 South Milwaukee Way, Littleton, Colo. 80121
- 341 Dr. C.R. Mackenzie, 1 Hillfield Court, 732 Essenwood Rd. Durban, Natal, Rep. So. Africa
- 342 Charles A. East, Box 35, Bringham, Indiana 46913
- 343 Benjamin P. Rosenberg, Century Village-Stratford, Apt. H104, W. Palm Beach, Fl. 33401

A new membership directory will be compiled and published for our members benefit after Whole No. 30 of the Masonic Stamp Collector. With Whole No. 30 a dues notice will be sent out to all the members with a request that they furnish their collecting interest, breaking down the various categories of Masonic philately. Also in the next issue, we will publish a cumulative index of Volumes 1 through 5.

New Masonic Issues

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE - ANDREW T. STILL

October 9, 1972 - First Day of Issue, Miami, Florida - 8¢ commemorative

Andrew T. Still was the founder of osteopathy. b. August 6, 1828 in Jonesboro, Va. He moved to Kansas in 1853, where he busied himself with farming, doctoring Indians, and studying anatomy. He lost three children in an epidemic of spinal meningitis in 1864, and soon thereafter devised the treatment known as osteopathy. He was a surgeon, and major of the 21st Kansas Vol. in the Civil War. He began the practice of osteopathy on June 22, 1874. He moved to Kirksville, Mo. in 1875 and developed a large practice. Here he founded the American School of Osteopathy in 1892, and published the Journal of Osteopathy.

He was raised in Palmyra Lodge No. 23, Baldwin, Kansas. d. December 12, 1917.

Bro. Marshall Loke expects to have more Masonic information on Bro. Still in the near future in which time same will be published here.

TOM SAWYER - SAMUEL L. CLEMENS

October 13, 1972 - First Day of issue, Hannibal, Mo. - 8¢ commemorative

Clemens was an author and an humorist. b. November 30, 1835 at Florida, Mo. He was apprenticed to a printer at 12 and was Mississippi River pilot for a short time. He went west as secretary to his brother who had been appointed territorial secretary of Nevada. He was city editor of the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise in 1862, and alternated between mining and newspaper work, until, becoming noted as a humorist, he began lecturing and writing books. He founded the publishing house of C. L. Webster & Co. in 1884 and its failure nearly ruined him financially. Among his many famous books are The Innocents Abroad, Roughing it, Adventures of Tom Sawyer, The Prince and the Pauper, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur, etc.

He was a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 79, St. Louis, Mo. receiving E.A. on May 22, 1861, F.C. on June 12, 1861 and M.M. on July 10, 1861. He was later suspended and reinstated on April 24, 1867. He dimitted October 8, 1868 and presumably never again affiliated with any lodge. He is recorded as having visited Carson City, Lodge, U.D. in Feb. and March of 1862. During his trip to Palestine, he sent his lodge a gavel with this note: "This mallet is a cedar, cut in the forest of Lebanon, whence Solomon obtained the timbers for the temple." Clemens cut the handle himself from a cedar just outside the walls of Jerusalem. He had it made in Alexandria, Egypt and it was presented to the lodge on April 8, 1868. d. 1910.

Besides the stamp to be issued honoring one of his works, Clemens (Mark Twin) appears on U.S. No. 863, 10¢ Famous American series of 1940.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

October 20, 1972 - First Day of issue, Philadelphia, Pa. - 7¢ regular series

American statesman, scientist, philosopher and author. b. Jan. 17, 1706 in Boston, Mass. Apprenticed to his brother, James, a printer, when only 12, he left him five years later after disagreements, and settled in Philadelphia. First employed as a printer, he became proprietor of a printing business and published The Pennsylvania Gazette, 1730-57. In 1727 he organized the "Junto" club which became the American Philosophical Society, and in 1731 laid the foundations for a library which developed into the Philadelphia Public Library. He was instrumental in improving the lighting of city streets, invented a heating stove about 1744 (which is still being made), and becoming interested in electricity, tried his famous kite experiments in 1752. In 1748 he sold his business to the foreman and retired to devote himself to public life. In 1754 he was Pennsylvania's delegate to the Albany Congress and from 1757-62 was in England representing Pa. in efforts to enforce taxes on proprietary estates. In 1766 he was called before the English House of Commons to explain colonial opposition to the Stamp Tax. He returned to Philadelphia when war became inevitable in 1775. He was a member of the second Continental Congress of 1775 and was on the committee to

to draft the Declaration of Independence, being one of its signers. In 1776 he was sent as one of a committee of three to negotiate a treaty with France. He became immensely popular during his stay which lasted until 1785, during which time he was U.S. minister. In 1781 he was named with Jay and Adams to negotiate peace with Great Britain and returned to Philadelphia in Sept. 1785. From 1785-87 he was president of the Pa. executive council. In 1727 he organized the "Leathern Apron Club" as a secret society in Philadelphia (non-Masonic); and on Dec. 8, 1730 printed an article in his paper pretending to reveal Masonic mysteries.

Two months later, Feb., 1731, he received his degrees in St. John's Lodge of Phila. and became active in its work from the very beginning. He was secretary of the lodge from 1735-38; elected junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on June 24, 1732. and the grand master on June 24, 1734. He was appointed provincial grand master (first native born) by Thomas Oxnard, of Boston on June 10, 1749. He was deposed as provincial grand master by William Allen on March 13, 1750, but immediately appointed deputy grand master. On March 12, 1752 he was named to a committee for building "the Free-Mason's Lodge" in Philadelphia and on June 24, 1755 took a prominent part in the dedication of the same as the first Masonic building in America. In 1760 he was named provincial grand master of Philadelphia. In 1734 he printed Anderson's Constitutions as Mason Book, which was the first Masonic book printed in America. In 1759 he was a visitor to Lodge Saint David at Edinburgh, Scotland and on Nov. 17, 1760 was present at the Grand Lodge of England, held at Crown & Anchor, London as "provincial grand master." On April 7, 1778 he assisted at the initiation of Voltaire in the Lodge of the Nine Sisters in Paris, and affiliated with that lodge the same year. On November 28, 1778 he officiated at the Masonic funeral services held by that lodge for Voltaire. - On May 21, 1779 we find him elected master of the Lodge of Nine Sisters, He served as master for two years. On July 7, 1782 he was a member of the Respectable Lodge de Saint Jean de Jerusalem and on April 24, 1785 was elected honorary master of the same. He was also elected honorary member of the Lodge des Bon Amis of Rouen, France in 1785. d. Ap. 17, 1790

All Masons are justly proud of the Creed of Brother Franklin which played such an important role in the early years of our Country. He was ever mindful of his Masonic teachings when he said:

"But that the most acceptable service of God is doing good to man."

"And that God will certainly reward virtue and punish vice, either here or hereafter."

"For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefitted by our services. Those kindnesses from men I can therefore only return to their fellow men, and I can only show my gratitude for these mercies from God, by a readiness to help his other children and my brethern."

The stamps issued to honor Ben Franklin are numerous. Some of them are U.S. Nos. 219, 246 and 1073. Illustrated below are just a few of the many stamps issued.

1947



1956



1956



Masonic Symbols

THE HOLY BIBLE



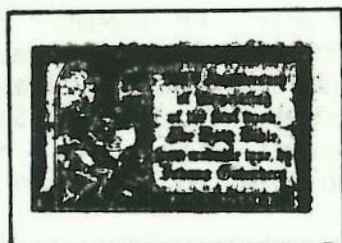
1942 Finland Issue
300th Anniversary
printing first Bible.



1942 Finland Issue
300th Anniversary
printing first Bible.



1936 Bulgaria Issue
Displaying the Bible
to the people.



1952 U.S. Issue
500th Anniversary
printing first Bible



1936 Vatican Issue
commemorates Catholic
press conference.



1949 S. Africa Issue
commemorate Voortrekker
monument and Pretoria



1939 Hungary Issue
commemorates National
Protestant day.



1951 Brazil Issue
publize the day
of the Bible.



1941 Swidish Issue
400th anniversary first
authorized version.

The Holy Bible is given as the rule and guide of all Masons. It is the first Great Light of Freemasonry. Without its presence no proper Lodge of Masons can be held. It is the first object which meets the gaze of every newly enlightened neophyte.

THE ALTAR



New Zealand 1946 Issue



Canada 1938 Issue



Greece 1951 Issue



Austria 1946 Issue

The Altar is the most important Lodge furniture because on it rests the THREE GREAT LIGHTS. It is the Craft's most eminent Symbol, ever reminding us of our obligations to God, our brothers, and ourselves.

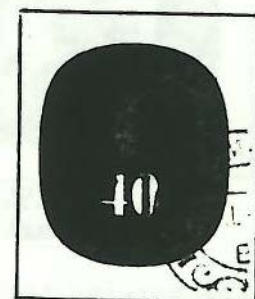
THE BEEHIVE



Romania 1947 Issue



Bulgaria 1946 Issue



Hungary 1947 Issue

The Bee hive is an emblem of industry. It teaches us that as we came into the world rational and intelligent beings, so should we ever be industrious ones.

THE KEYSTONE



1950 Italy Issue
Lifting Keystone into Arch

The Keystone appears only in the Chapter because Blue Lodge deals with preparation for eternal life, whereas Chapter with the completion. For all practical purposes Keystone is the last stone placed in the arch, and as such represents completion.

SEVEN BRANCHED CANDLESTICK



1955 Israel Issue
Completion seven years independence

This symbol only appears in the Royal Arch. The number seven was sacred in Hebrew religious ceremonies. Seven represented completeness. Our Royal Arch is the seven degree of the Rite.

CHISEL AND MALLET



1948 Italy Issue
Proclamation of Constitution

The working tools of a Mark Master Mason. It is with these instruments that he can place his individual mark upon each piece of work which he may have completed for the building of the Temple. The Mark Master using his Chisel and Mallet as spiritual instruments, perfect his character by striking off all those vices which mar a life.

THE GAVEL



1962 Sweden Issue

The Gavel is the mallet of a presiding officer in a public assembly, court or Masonic body. A Mason's setting maul. It is the emblem of power in a Masonic body and we are given certain instructions in the Past Master's degree, how the instrument is to be used Masonically.

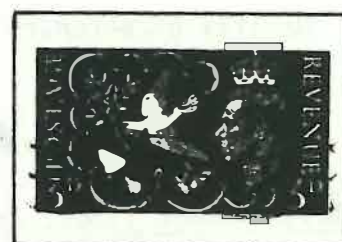
SQUARE AND COMPASSES



1945 Hungary Issue
Trade Union Conference



1950 Italy Issue
Academy Fine Arts



1946 Great Britain
Peace Issue

The Square and Compasses occupy an important place as implements of Freemasonry. In all Lodges they are a Great Light. The Square is a perfect figure. We as Masons are expected to "act upon the Square". The Compasses is to be used to circumscribe our desires and to keep our passions in due bounds.

Detroit Founding

Detroit's founding in 1701 by the Frenchman Cadillac is commemorated in a stamp issued July 24, 1951, Scott No. 1000. England took possession in 1763 and set up a military post. The next year, members of the 60th Regiment "gentlemen from New York" obtained a warrant for Zion Lodge No. 1 from the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York, planting Masonry in an unbroken wilderness. Zion Lodge subsequently worked under Canadian and New York Grand Lodge warrants before it became Zion No. 1 under the first Grand Lodge of Michigan in 1826. Lewis Cass, first Grand Master, was territorial governor 1813-31 and Detroit, the capital, developed rapidly. -Mirt.

Confederate Veterans

The 3¢ postage stamp issued May 30, 1951, Scott No. 998, to commemorate the final encampment of the United Confederate Veterans reminds us that the teachings of Freemasonry transcend personal differences men may have. Hundreds of incidences are recorded where the hand of Brotherly Love was stretched out during the war of the States when the sign of a Mason was recognized between foes. The solicitude shown by Union Masons for wounded Confederate Masons induced the highly religious William McKinley a Union officer and later President of the United States, to become a Mason in a Southern Lodge, Hiram No. 21, at Winchester, Va., in 1865. A Confederate chaplain was the Master and conferred the degrees. -Mirt.

Halifax Bicentenary

Freemasonry came to Halifax, N.S. on June 21st 1749, when the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, founded that City. Already the founder of a lodge in the 20th Foot, he became "as soon almost as there were any houses erected at Halifax" the founder of the First Lodge in Halifax (now St. Andrew's No. 1), under dispensation from Major E. J. Philipps, P.G.M., of Annapolis Royal, N.S., representing Henry Price, Boston. The first initiate was Admiral Lord Colville, later W.M. of the Second Lodge, Boston. St. Andrew's Lodge is Canada's oldest Lodge. Cornwallis also founded St. Paul's Church, Halifax, the oldest Protestant Church in Canada. While Governor of Gibraltar he founded a third lodge, in the 24th Foot. -G.L. of N.S.

Halifax Bicentenary stamp is Scott No. Canada #283.

Anti-Masonic Issue

ANTI-MASONIC ISSUE: BY THE FASCISTS. ANTI-FASCISTS ISSUE: BY THE MASONS

Anti-Masonic Issue - Serbia under Nazi occupation. Anti-Freimaurer Exposition, in Belgrad, 1941, October 22.

Editor's note: In the last issue of the Masonic Stamp Collector we published an article concerning the Anti-Masonic stamps of Serbia. Since then your editor received an interesting letter from Alan R. P. Golding, Manitoba, Canada as follows: "As per page 260 of The Masonic Stamp Collector - the Anti-Fascist issue produced in the name of Serbia of 1942 is perhaps the most prominent, however, the explanations of and descriptions of the allegory and/or symbols are somewhat varied. I perhaps have read at least six different versions. The information I am enclosing is from a Yugoslavian who was a Serbian and who had friends that were Masons before the axe fell. I have also enclosed infor re the Anti-Fascist issue produced by Austria which has turned the tables by using similar designs to retaliate against the Fascists (which of course include the Nazis." We thank Bro. Golding for the following interesting account

During its rule, the Nazi government, being fearful of any movement which might disturb "progress" of the Third Reich; which may cause some of the citizens to think for themselves - did everything in its power to bring discredit (if not destroy) the influence of any and all organizations which were even slightly of such "liberal" tendencies.

Freemasons were naturally among those, because of the word FREE if for no other reason. Lodges were ordered disbanded; property was confiscated; books burned, and the brotherhood was persecuted even to the extreme of "the final solution." In an effort to bring discredit upon the fraternity, it was almost always linked with the Jewish Movement - those arch fiends which were responsible for whatever problems of which the Nazi hierarchy found them guilty.

Thus in 1942, the Nazis (having occupied the country in April 1941) directed the postal authorities of Serbia to issue a set of stamps "to Commemorate the Anti-Masonic Exposition of Oct. 22, 1941. In addition to regular postage fee, a surtax charge was placed on each stamp. The surtax revenue was used to pay for Anti-Masonic propaganda.

The Masonic symbolism used is easily recognized. The "Judeo-Masonic" aspect is inferred by the emphatic use of the "Star of David" on three of the stamps.

Depicted on each stamp, in the light of the sun, shining over the globe, is the great Serbian "Insignia of the People" - "the Cross of the Serbian Orthodox" with the large letter "C" in each corner, back to back. The letter "C" is Cyrillic for the letter "S", and is representative of the ancient slogan (adopted in 1380) incorporated in the Serbian National Coat-of-Arms: "Samo Sloga Srbina Spasava: (Only Harmony saves Serbia). In Cyrillic: C.C.C.C. Under German occupation, the Nazis used it without authority of the Serbian government. If the Nazis had had the foresight to find out what the slogan meant, it is doubtful that they would have used it.

Special First Day Covers were produced with the title of the event imprinted on the top left-hand corner and the four semipostal Serbian Anti-Masonic stamps placed: two on the left side and two on the right side; the first 1,000 are numbered and postmarked with a special "Golden Postmark". Covers that did not sell on the first day were sold for an indefinite period after January 1, 1942, but cancelled with regular black ink, and not numbered. The total number of covers is not known, however, the "Golden Postmark" covers are very scarce, and the black postmark covers are hard to come by

NOTE: One of the previous brethren stated that the "hood" and "serpent" played no important part in Masonry. Many ancient etchings of European Masons will dispute the fact. Hoods and a great many other forms of headgear were at one time apparently worn by all Masons. The serpent of course is important in the R.A.M.

Anti-Fascists Issue - Austria under Self-Government. Anti-Fascist (never Forget) Exposition, 1946, September 16.

Freemasons witness a retaliation issue of stamps produced by Austria with reverse psychology being employed in that similar thematic symbolism as used on the aforementioned Serbian issue was utilized to their advantage. The prime difference is that this Austrian set consists of (8) semi-postals, as follows:

B171 SP-103 5g-3g dark brown. A Nazi sword penetrating Austria in 1938.

B172 SP-104 6g-4g dark slate green. Austria sweeps away Fascist symbols.

- 8173 SP-104 8g-6g orange red. St. Stephen's Cathedral in flames, encompassed by the symbolic crown of thorns as worn by Jesus Christ.
- 8174 SP-104 12g-12g slate black. Pleading hand in concentration camp. The letters "KZ" in the rear represent Konzentrations Zelten (concentration camp)
- 8175 SP-104 30g-30g violet. Hand choking serpent covered with Nazi swastikas.
- 8176 SP-104 42g-42g dull brown. Hammer breaking down Nazi pillar.
- 8177 SP-104 1S-1S dark red. Oath of Allegiance with Austrian colors in background.
- 8178 SP-104 2S-2S carmine rose. An Austrian eagle hovering over a burning swastika.

Note: At the time of releasing this information - confirmation on whether or not a First Day Cover for all this issue was produced was not received.

Das Vergissmeinnicht - Forget-Me-Not

Editor's note: While we are talking about the Anti-Masonic movement as above, the following is an interesting article submitted by Bro. Edward R. Walsh who says that this was printed from one of Ed. Becher's blasts. Bro. Walsh also sent your editor an lapel pin of this light-blue flower of five petals. I cannot confirm whether or not such a plant ever appeared on a stamp. I would be surprised if it was not. If anyone would furnish with the stamp number and country, if known, it would be appreciated.

Das Vergissmeinnicht is a small boraginaceous plant, (*myosotis palustis*), which bears a light-blue flower of five petals, commonly regarded as the emblem of CONSTANCY AND FRIENDSHIP.



boraginaceous - a genus of HERB with hairy leaves and stems, with blue flowers, sometimes used in salads, for flavoring beverages and sometimes medicinal.

myosotis palustis - the petals of the flower are mouse-eared shape, and the herb normally grows in the vicinity of marshes.

In 1934, the German Grand Lodge of the Sun in Beyreuth (one of the pre-war Grand Lodges), realized the imminent problems facing them and elected to wear a little blue flower, the FORGET-ME-NOT, in lieu of the traditional Square and Compass, as a mark of identity for Masons. It was felt the new symbol wouldn't attract attention from the Nazis who were in the process of confiscating and appropriating Masonic Lodges and property. Masonry had gone under ground and it was necessary that the Brethren have some readily recognizable means of identification.

In 1947, when the Grand Lodge of the Sun was reopened in Beyreuth by Grand Master Beyer, a little blue pin, in the shape of a FORGET-ME-NOT, was proposed and adopted as the official emblem of the first annual convention of those who survived the bitter years of semi-darkness. bringing the Light of Masonry once again into the Temples.

In 1948, the pin was officially adopted by the newly-formed VGL (Vereinigte Grosslogan von Deutschland - United Grand Lodges of Germany, AF & AM). Thus did a simple flower of a herb blossom forth into a meaningful emblem of the Fraternity and became perhaps the most widely worn pin among Freemasons in Germany. In most of the NATO Lodges located in Germany, the FORGET-ME-NOT is presented to new Master Masons, plus newly affiliated brethren, at which time its synoptic history is revealed.

HELP

Help! especially from any of our members in California. Your editor is in need and would like to purchase a copy of the book "ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF FREEMASONRY IN CALIFORNIA", new or used. Can anyone help. Please.