



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.

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1972

WHOLE NO. 30



From The Editor

This issue marks the fifth anniversary of the Masonic Stamp Collector. It is hoped that our members found each and every of the 30 issues of our publication interesting and in some way enlightening and helpful. Your understanding and support during the past five years have been a tremendous help to your editor. Your editor tried to get the Masonic Stamp Collector out on time but due to his other commitments as well this has not always been the case. However, within the five year period it still averaged six issues annually. Let us hope that the Masonic Stamp Collector will continue actively for at least five more years. Many members have taken time to write to the editor expressing their pleasure and approval of the Collector. This alone gave your editor the courage and the will to continue. His only desire is to have been of some help to our members in their collecting pursuits.

Now, that we are entering in our sixth year your editor would like to ask you to help him by submitting any articles with Masonic connection for publication. It will make you feel good to share your knowledge with your fellow members. To all of you who have helped in this regard, thanks.

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦ Dues Time ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Your editor hates to bring this subject up but it is a necessary tool for the printing and mailing of the Collector. Please help by sending your dues in the amount of \$3.00 (foreign \$3.50) now before it slips your mind. It is hoped a dues notice will not be necessary as it costs money and unnecessary waste of time. Please, cooperate in this small way. On the mailing label of this issue, if you see the Number 30 next to your name and after your membership Number it is time to send in your dues for another six issues. You may pay dues for more than one year in multiples of \$3.00.

A cumulative index of the past five years of the Masonic Stamp Collector will be mailed out shortly.

Welcome To New Members

344 Allen P. Fisher, 432 Westminster Avenue, Haddonfield, N.J. 08033
345 Irving L. Dame, Jr., P. O. Box 710, Framingham, Mass. 01701
346 Kendall A. Moran, 207 Bloomingdale Ave. Federalsburg, Md. 21632



50th
ANNIVERSARY
SHRINERS HOSPITAL
FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
1922 - 1972

The first Shriners Hospital For Crippled Children was opened in Shreveport, Louisiana, September 16, 1922. As the need increased, more Units were added until today there are 22 Units throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. These units care for approximately 30,000 patients each year. Since the first hospital opened in 1922 more than 160,000 children have been treated, with 180,000 admissions to the hospitals, and nearly 2,000,000 clinic visits to the out-patients' department. Admission standards are that a child must be fifteen years of age or under, and his parents are unable to pay for treatment regardless of race or creed.

MASONIC COVER
— KOUTROULIS —
No. 29



The 50th anniversary of the Shriners Hospital for crippled children was commemorated by the Masonic Cover Club by issuing the above cover on September 16, 1972, postmarked at Shreveport, Louisiana. While the supply lasts this cover is offered at .50 each from the editor.



100th
ANNIVERSARY
ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER
NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE
1872 - 1972

William J. Florence, a distinguished American actor, Dr. Walter M. Fleming, an eminent physician, and eleven Masonic friends, meeting in New York City in 1871, endorsed a proposal for the formation of a new fraternal order to be composed of Knights Templars and 32nd degree Masons, with a background of oriental glamour, pageantry and mystic splendor. On September 26, 1872, the thirteen charter members held their first official session and formally organized "Mecca Temple" of A.A.O.N.M.S. Dr. Fleming was elected Illustrious Grand Potentate. The original ritual, prepared by Dr. Fleming in his own handwriting, is now displayed in the Mystic Shrine Rooms of the Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia.

MASONIC COVER
— KOUTROULIS —
No. 30



This cover was issued on September 26 by the Masonic Cover Club to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. This cover is offered at .50 each as long as the supply lasts. Order from the editor.

MASONIC ITEMS FOR SALE

Bro. Vernon E. Allen, 4816 W. 112th St., Inglewood, Ca. 90304, writes that he has many duplicate copies of stamps with Masons on them (one or two copies of each) that might be of interest to a beginner or intermediate collector. He would be happy to pass them on at a very reasonable price upon receipt of a want list and an addressed, stamped envelope from anyone interested.

Bro. Leonard R. Heverly, RD #1, Dallas, Pa. 18612, has for sale Masonic cachet covers for the Grand Imperial Council Red Cross of Constantine. 35¢ each, 3 for \$1.00.



The above four stamps were overprinted by Honduras to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Honduras. They contain the Square and Compasses with the letter G/Aniversario Gran Logia de Honduras/1922-1972. These overprints must be legitimate because they were included in the Scott's Monthly Journal listing in September. They are truly Masonic stamps and should be included in a Masonic collection. If you are interested in obtaining a set for your collection write to Bro. Louis Bernstein, 682 Tuckahoe Rd., Yonkers, N. Y. 10710. Please include a self addressed stamped envelope. Don't wait too long in writing for them as it is our understanding that only 400 sets were overprinted although your editor does not think so but no one knows for sure. We will endeavor to publish an article on the Grand Lodge of Honduras to compliment these stamps. Scott No. C501-4.

A cachet cover commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Dieu Le Veut No. 45, Commandery, K.T., Wilkes Barre, Pa. was issued. These covers are available at 35¢ each or 3 for \$1.00 from Leonard R. Heverly, RD #1, Box 65, Dallas, Pa. 18612.

Bro. Andre Courrier, France, advised the editor that France will issue in 1973 a stamp to commemorate the centenary of "le Grand Orient de France. We trust that Bro. Courrier will keep us informed of details as they are available. This will be another truly Masonic stamp for our collection. We will endeavor to obtain first day covers on this stamp. It is certain that the first day covers will bear a Masonic motif.

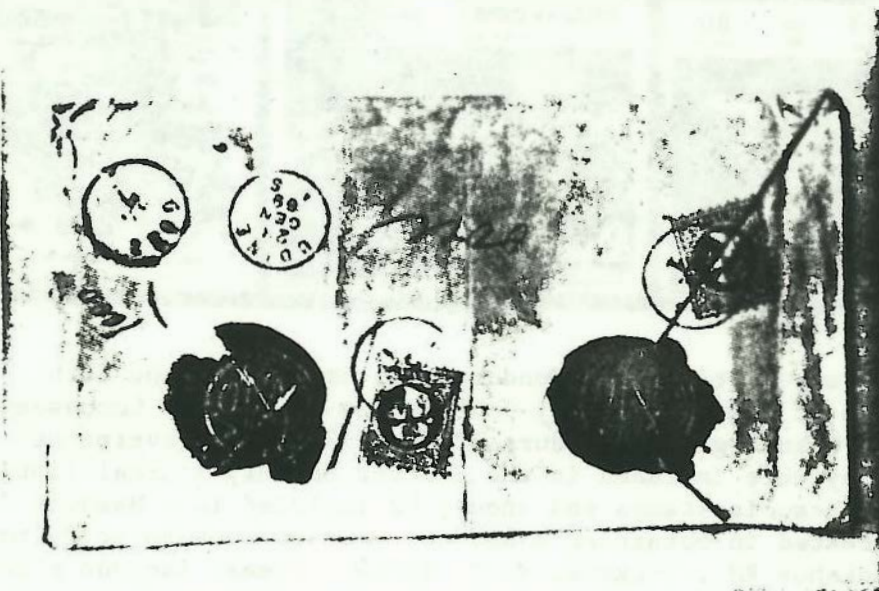
Masonic Postal History

This beautiful Masonic cover belongs in the collection of one of our members. You will note it is postmarked at Romans, 21 January 1869 and tied to two 5 kr. Austrian stamps. Presumably this is a military cover addressed to Udine.

What makes this cover Masonic item is the fact that on the back it has two large red wax seals with a gorgeous Masonic emblem imprinted with the initials of the sender who undoubtedly was a Mason.

In the old days many important documents and letters were sealed with red wax and many imprinted their coat of arms, etc. as in this case the Masonic emblem which could very well have been the senders seal. Your editor has in his collection a Union Soldiers' cover mailed from New Orleans with the red wax seal on the back and with the Masonic Square & Compass imprint.

We need more information on the usage of this cover, such as why cancelled Romans on Austria stamp. Any help will be appreciated.



Emilio Castelar

Emilio Castelar y Ripoll, 1832-1899. He was born at Cadiz, Spain, Sept. 8, 1832. He was a statesman, an author and an eloquent orator. He was professor of philosophy and literature at Madrid, 1857. In 1864 he founded a radical journal, was involved in the insurrection of June 22, 1866 and was obliged to flee to France. He returned to Spain two years later. He was elected a member of the Cortes.

The bulletin of the International Masonic Congress, 1917, listed him as a Freemason, as does the Lennhoff-Posner Freimaurer Lexicon, page 260.

He is shown on stamps of Spain (1931) No. 522, (1932) No. 538.

Submitted by Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, New York

Ataturk

In the Volume 3, No. 4, whole No. 16 of the Masonic Stamp Collector, page 145, we published an article on Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and the possibility of his being a Mason. We received the following additional information on Ataturk from Bro. Grant L. Hagen of Gaithersburg, Md. which throws a little more light on Ataturk's membership into the Masonic Fraternity. Brother Hagen writes:

"I cannot provide the precise information you should have, but thought the following might be of interest.

"I discussed the matter with a Turkish Mason, Brother Bedi Tinaz, who is at present working in Washington, D.C. in connection with one of the International Monetary Banks. He could provide no exact information as to when or where Kemal Ataturk was raised, but did say that it was accepted without question in the lodges of Turkey, that he was a brother Mason. He also pointed out one rather convincing argument by way of substantiation. In the early days of Kemal Ataturk's rule, his government was a heavy-handed dictatorship, made necessary by the chaos in which his nation was left by the first world war, the overthrow of the Sultan, and the war with Greece. This dictatorship at once banned all secret organizations and all organizations having connections with foreign countries. Only the Masonic lodges of Turkey were exempted from this ban, and it is taken for granted in those lodges, that the exemption was made because Kemal was himself a Mason, familiar with the order and trusting it."

William Glass

Please refer to Volume 5, No. 2, whole No. 26, of the Masonic Stamp Collector, page 240, concerning the Masonic status and identity of William Glass. Bro. Vernor E. Allen, Inglewood, California, submitted the following additional information.

"Re the William Glass paragraph; I agree that the William Glass referred to as 'an East Indian of Lodge No. 7' is probably not the William Glass of Tristan da Cunha.

"I have this information to offer, for what it is worth; In the book 'Angry Island' by Margaret Mackay, the following statement is made on page 82 regarding William Glass, and I quote:

"When his sons in America heard of his death, they brought to the island a plain white marble stone, as requested, carved with a Masonic emblem (he had joined the lodge at the Cape) above the factual inscription, and below, a pious verse which he himself had chosen."

"From various statements made elsewhere in the book it appears that Glass joined the Army when quite young, so it is unlikely that he belonged to an English Lodge. He was stationed in the Cape Colony (presumably at Cape Town) for some years prior to being sent to the island (Tristan), and was married to a young African woman in 1813 at the age of 30. In view of the above quote, it seems reasonable to assume that he joined a military lodge in the Cape Town area sometime around 1810-1815.

"I am writing to the author to ask if she can furnish additional information regarding her Masonic statement, or perhaps give the reference source for her remark. Perhaps, Brother Loke, through his contacts, can query the Cape Town area lodges."



Canada 1972 Christmas Issue

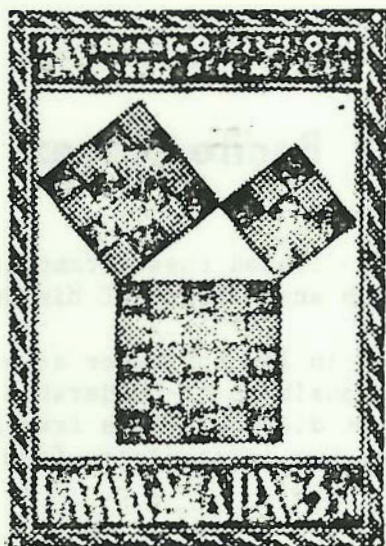


For the ninth consecutive year the Canada Post Office is issuing special stamps for Christmas. This year's issues, comprising four stamps, 6¢ and 8¢ same design, went on sale November 1, 1972. Each stamp denotes the season's spirit of peace and goodwill through one of the oldest and perhaps most universal symbols associated with Christmas - softly burning candles.

The use of the candle is very old. It was known to the Egyptians who reproduced it graphically on the tombs of their ancestors, long before Christianity. Until the Middle Ages, when there appeared candle-maker guilds, especially in France and England, candles were home-made, from animal grease or beeswax. First used for lighting purposes, the candles later took on a symbolic value in different religious cults. They were soon used in conjunction with candlesticks whose member branches had a specific meaning; let us mention only the great seven branch candlestick made of gold that Moses had placed in the Tabernacle. Even though they are sometimes used to express gratitude, sadness or prayer, candles most often are symbols of joy. Their visible light represents the inner light referred to by the psalmist when he said: "Thy work is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path". (Ps. 119: 105).

The number of candles on each of the four stamps can be interpreted in various ways. Among other things, the design of the 6¢ and 8¢ stamps could symbolize Man at the centre of the earth and the four cardinal points; the six candles on the 10¢ stamp could represent constellations. As for the 15¢ stamp, the candles could stand for the planets, or the universe and the days or creation, or the seven defenders of Christianity. The objects appearing with the candles on the stamps with higher values emphasize the simplicity of the illustration. They are presented with no artifice or extras as if to better reveal themselves and to give the imagination full freedom to interpret its symbols and find parallels. Some may thus decide that the two boxes and brass vase represent the gifts of the Wise Men to the Child, that the porcelain containers suggest purity by their whiteness or that the pine boughs symbolize life and spring. Let us also mention the French prayer-book with illuminated designs.

Ed. note: The above write-up is taken from the Canadian Philatelic Press release. The stamps are beautiful and should be included in any Masonic stamp collection - "Let there be Light."



Pythagorean Theorem

Bro. Marshall Loke of Rochester, N.Y. brought to our attention the recent issue by Surinam of a set of five semipostals representing various levels and types of educational institutions. One of the stamps, the 20c plus 10c, is a pictorial representation of the Pythagorean theorem, a well known Masonic symbol. These stamps were issued November 29. In the meantime Bro. Ed Becher Belmont, Mass. submitted the following write-up on the Pythagorean Theorem.

Pythagoras, 586 B.C. to 506 B.C. Greek Philosopher and Mathematician. A Greek set of stamps shows and honours Pythagoras, on two the design is a Samian coin showing Pythagoras with a column surmounted by a ball. Another shows the Pythagorean theorem.

Pythagoras was born at Tiganí, on the island of Samos in the Aegean Sea, and won a wrestling prize in the early Olympics. He traveled East and through Chaldea to the Egyptian seats of learning and philosophy, where he studied their mysteries and symbolic writings. He also learnt the sacred Hebrew teachings from Daniel or Ezekiel, having met the Jews in Babylon during their captivity. Tradition relates that he was initiated into the Jewish system of Freemasonry. Afterwards, he set up a school on Samos Island, Greece, where he taught mathematics, theoretics and philosophies. His teachings were exoteric (public) and also esoteric (private). He used many geometrical symbols, the chief figures being the equilateral triangle, the square, the cube, the point within a circle, the tetractys (ten dots arranged in pyramid form), the triple triangles, and the 47th problem of Euclid, which Pythagoras invented. He also spread the knowledge of music.

His system had three degrees, and taught reverence for the Deity, brotherly love, silence, secrecy and obedience. The assemblies were arranged due East and West. He had a system of signs for recognition. He used the right-angle as an emblem of morality and justice; the equilateral triangle as a symbol of God, the essence of Light and Truth; the square referred to the Divine mind, the cube as a symbol of the mind after it is purified in preparation for heaven; the point within a circle and the dodecahedron (12-sided figure) as symbols of the universe; the triple triangle as a symbol of health; and the letter Y representing the course of human life--one path of virtue leading to happiness, and the other of vice conducting man to misery.

These stamps are Greece, Scott No. 582-585. Also Nicaragua, Minkus No. 2216.

Aguinaldo

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo (See Masonic Stamp Collector Whole No. 13, page 113) was initiated January 1, 1896, not 1895. He was also a Knight Templar and a member of Rasario Villaruel Chapter No. 2, O.E.S.

Mexico honors Benito Juarez



On July 18, 1972, Mexico issued these stamps to pay homage for the 100th anniversary of his death.

Juarez' stubborn belief in law and order as a way of life led him to the position of leadership his country through its most difficult time from 1856 to 1872 in establishing her independence from

European dominance under Emperor Maximilian.

Born March 21, 1806 in San Pablo Guelatao, Oaxaca, Mexico. His parents were pure Indian and died when he was four years old. He was reared by an uncle and received a good education. Admitted to the bar in 1834, he practiced law in Oaxaca until 1846, and was elected governor of that state in 1847. He was expelled by Santa Anna, a Mason, in 1853, but returned in 1855 to join Alvarez in a revolution against Santa Anna. As minister of justice under Alvarez, he wrote the "Ley Juarez" in 1855, which abolished special courts and reduced the power of the army and the church, as both had been practically immune under the special courts. When Comonfort became president, he feared the power of Juarez so he named him as governor of Oaxaca. Juarez again made many reforms in finance and education of that state and was regularly elected governor in 1857. He also was elected president of the supreme court at that time, which under the new constitution made him virtually vice president. Comonfort was forced by the liberal press to make him secretary of the interior. He was provisional president of Mexico after Miramon from 1857-61. Three years of civil war followed, but he was elected president for term 1861-65, and by self-proclamation president from 1865-67, as elections were impossible because of the French invasion. He fought against Emperor Maximilian, and the French, and finally captured him and had him shot, June 19, 1867.

He was elected president for two more terms--1867-72, and his later administrations were marked by many reforms and revolutions. For his honesty he is often called the "Washington of Mexico" and for his reforms, the "Lincoln of Mexico."

He was prominent in Masonry, serving as master and rising to sovereign inspector general in the Mexican AASR, 33rd. His authority seemed to keep the rites together because after his death dissension arose and they broke up. Maximilian is said to have been made a Mason in Austria. He was patron of Masonry in Mexico, but it is not known whether he attended any Masonic meetings there. It is claimed that Maximilian appealed to Juarez as a Mason to save his life but Juarez proved the Emperor was not a Freemason.

Juarez is also depicted on Mexico, Scott No. 666 and many other early issues of that country



*Feðe
Anschrift
mit
Postleitzahl*

Forget-Me-Not



**VERGISS
MEIN -
NICHT:
DIE
POSTLEITZAHL**

On page 272, last issue of the Masonic Stamp Collector we printed an interesting article on "Das Vergissmeinnicht - Forget-Me-Not". Since then Bro. Marshall Loke submitted a list of stamps depicting the five leaves flower and are as follows: Albania, Scott No. 863; Macao, No. 373.

Also during this period we received a letter from Bro. Alan Golding, Manitoba, Canada enclosing the above sketches and the following additional information:

"The symbol appears from time to time on various German slogan cancellations to remind people not to forget essential aspects of mail delivery and sometimes special events. Two of the more common Forget-me-not slogans are as per the illustrations. The one shows a single large Forget-me-not and also states in German: Forget-me-not the Postal Route (Zone) Number. The second shows a cluster of five Forget-me-nots followed by the words: Every Address With Postal Route (Zone) Number.

During the later part of WW-II, when it was quite obvious to the remaining German populus that it would soon be over, the Forget-me-not was hand-drawn on some envelopes. These were probably drawn by undetected Brethren, hoping that other Brethren could see that the Bruderschaft der deutschen freimaurer was still alive. The following one-stanza ode to the Forget-me-not was composed 22 Feb 1947

FORGET-ME-NOT

Free be thou wild flower
Rising from underground,
Amid the field of conflict
Where first thou wert found.
Let thy light-blue petals
Be symbolic of the mound,
Of constancy and freidnship;
A Brotherhood that is sound.

This poem has been published in several Masonic pamphlets and/or leaflets."

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***** Dues Time *****

THANK YOU for your cooperation.

MASONIC COVER CLUB SERIES

MASONIC POSTAL HISTORY COVERS

(Continued on next page)

OTHER MASONIC COVERS

Grand Lodge Lodge Louisiana/Statehood, Sesq., F.D.C., La.Mas.Smp.Cl.	1.00
Grand Consistory Louisiana, Sesqui., La.Masonic Stamp Club	.75
Grand Commandery Louisiana, K.T., Centennial, La.M.S.C., Autographed, Wm.R. Pohlmann, R.E. Grand Comm. (now deceased)	2.00
Gen. Douglas MacArthur stamp (A father's prayer cachet) (Portrait, simul. autograph)	.75 .75
Fidelity Lodge #113, Ridgewood, N.J., centennial, Masonic meter	1.00
Battle of New Orleans, Sesqui., A. Jackson on horse, Grand Master of Tennessee, by La. Masonic Stamp Club, F.D.C.	1.00
Grand Master's Jewel, Feb. 22, 1969	1.00
Homestead Act (Andrew Johnson), Beltmann #10, FDC	1.00
Andrew Jackson, 1¢ reg. series, Beltmann #13, FDC	1.00
Gettysburg, Battle of (George Pickett), Beltmann #14 FDC	1.00
Sam Houston, Beltmann #14, FDC	1.00
Battle of Wilderness (Winfield Hancock), Beltmann #16, FDC	1.00
Charles H. Mayo, Beltmann #18, FDC	1.00
Shiloh, Battle of (Joseph Wheeler), Beltmann #8, FDC	1.00
New Mexico Statehood (Charles Bent), Beltmann #6, FDC	1.00
Arizona Statehood (George Hunt), Beltmann #7, FDC	1.00
Louisiana Statehood (W.C. Claiborne), Beltmann #9, FDC	1.00
Sam Rayburn, Beltmann #11, FDC	1.00
Denver Masonic Stamp Club, 15th anniversary	1.00
Naval Lodge #4, Washington, D.C. (centennial)	.50
Grand Lodge of Maine sesqui., FDC	1.00
Apollo 8 (Genesis), FDC	1.00
Law & Order (Jewel of the Grand Cross, J. Edgar Hoover)	1.00
Grand Lodge of Indiana, sesqui. 1/12/68	1.00
Ben Franklin (Credo series), FDC by Fleetwood	1.50
Charles H. Mayo, FDC by Fleetwood	1.50
Robert E. Peary, FDC by Fleetwood	1.50
Bunker Hill (Joseph Warren), FDC by Fleetwood	1.50
Andrew Jackson (The Hermitage), FDC by Fleetwood	1.50
Marquis De Lafayette, FDC by Fleetwood at Fayetteville/Easton	ea. 1.50
Astronaut LeRoy Gordon Cooper 5/16/63, FDC by Fleetwood	5.00
Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. Moon Landing	4.00
John J. Pershing, FDC by GWMSC	1.00
George W. Norris, FDC by GWMSC	1.00
Battle of New Orleans (Andrew Jackson portrait)	1.00
Souvenir Card by the U.S. Post Office in compliment to EFIMEX '68 with Hidalgo 80¢ stamp and special cancel honoring U.S. day beautiful and scarce	3.00
Same, but with \$5 Hidalgo stamp and last day EFIMEX cancel-scarce (These souvenir cards sell as much as \$9.00 each)	5.00
Mason City, Iowa, cent. cancel, cachet showing hour glass	1.00

When Ordering simply circle the items desired or use separate paper. Many of the items are only one each available and will be sold on the first come basis. Please do not send money with your order. A bill will be send to you on covers still available. All prices net. Postpaid on orders over \$2.00.

Name _____

Address _____