



The MASONIC STAMP COLLECTOR

Editor: *Nicholas G. Koutroulis*
1877 Alto Caro Drive
Dallas, Texas 75240

VOLUME 6

NUMBER 4

WHOLE NO. 34

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

- 363 Clarence E. Vogel, 42 Brookdale Dr., Williamsville, New York 14221
364 Raymond H. Runt, 9619 Rosewood Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44105
365 Glen V. Osburn, P. O. Box 583, Ashtabula, Ohio 44004
366 Walter Kirby, 2106 No. Van Buren St., Little Rock, Ark. 72207
367 Salum Jorge Nacif, Caixa Postal 48, Laguna, Brazil

We are very happy to have again with us Bro. Walter Kirby. Members of the old Masonic Stamp Unit in the early 1960s when Bro. Kirby was a member will recall that he contributed many Masonic philatelic articles that appeared in the Newsletter. We welcome him back and hoping that once again will share with us his knowledge and information on Masons on stamps.

We also welcome in our midst Bro. Salum Jorge Nacif of Laguna, Brazil. Bro. Nacif appears to be a very ardent student of Masonic philately and looking forward to his association with us. He stated that he will submit articles of Brazilian Masons on stamps. We are looking forward to his participation in submitting Masonic articles on stamps.

ADDENDA TO OLD NORTH CHURCH, PAGE 301

From information received from Bro. John Cunningham, Washington, D. C., according to Bro. Bud Millette, who is curator of the Old North Church (now Christ Church)"... it was Brother Robert Newman that hung the lanterns, having received the signal from Brother Revere. They have official documents from 200 years ago the diary of the church officials. John Pulling was too old and feeble to even walk out the night let alone climb the steeple. Brother Newman at the time was 26 years old. The insignia of the Square and Compasses is on his tombstone at Copp's Hill Burying Ground not far from the Old North Church. St. Andrews Lodge was St. Andrews Royal Arch Masons Chapter holding their meetings at the Green Dragon Tavern, also then in 1773 known as Masorics Hall. The St. Andrews Lodge of the Blue Lodge Masonic also held their meetings there ..."

BACK ISSUES ARE STILL AVAILABLE

Back issues of the Masonic Stamp Collector are still available. From time to time your editor receives inquiries from members whether back issues are still obtainable. They are. Some of the issues, especially the early issues, are only obtainable in xerox copies. The cost is the same as the subscription price -- \$.50 each, postpaid.



Cuban Poet

turned to Cuba with a small group of companions to command the rebel troops. His small force was ambushed by a Spanish force and the entire contingent met death on May 19, 1895. His sacrifice became a rallying influence, and today he ranks as one of the greatest heroes.

His birthday is commemorated every year by Cuban Freemasonry. A statue has been erected to his memory in Central Park in the center of Havana, and in 1950 the Masons of Cuba organized a parade of 6,000 in tribute to him as a Mason and national hero. On Oct. 24, 1953 Mahi Shrine Temple of Miami, Fla. held its ceremonial in Havana, naming it the "Jose Marti International Ceremonial."

Other stamps: Cuba - 264, 418, 419, 519.

JOSE JULIAN MARTI

During October 1973 Hungary released a 1-forint stamp honoring Jose Marti (1853-1895), Cuban poet. The printing totals are 7,005,000 perforated and 6,000 imperforate.

Jose Marti was a Cuban liberator known as "Apostle of the Independence." b. Jan. 28, 1853 in Havana. A lawyer by profession, he was consul in New York for Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Early in life he became interested in Cuban independence, which resulted in his deportation by Spanish authorities. He returned to his homeland, but was again sent into exile. After some traveling, he settled in New York, where he headed the junta set up to arouse interest in the cause of Cuban freedom. When the revolution broke out in 1895, he re-



MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATURK

On October 10, 1973 Turkey released a 100-kurus stamp to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the death of Ataturk, the design of which shows the man being honored. The issue was offset printed in panes of 100 subjects with 4,000,000 copies being produced.

For biographical and Masonic data on Ataturk please refer to pages 145 and 277 of the Masonic Stamp Collector.



GRANDE ORIENTE
DO BRASIL
1822/1973

ECT-- RIO-GB
24/8 A 2/9 1973



GRANDE ORIENTE DO BRASIL

On August 28, 1973 Brazil issued a single stamp, Cr\$ 1,00 to commemorate the Grande Oriente Do Brasil 1822/1973. 500,000 copies were printed. The above is an official first day cover. This is a truly Masonic item and belongs to every collection of Masonic philately. Your editor is making arrangements to obtain the covers and mint stamps for our members.

Based on information supplied by Grande Oriente do Brasil here some facts pertaining to that Grand Body.

The Masonry aims are based on philanthropic, philosophic, educational and progressist points of view. It was first introduced in Brazil during the colonial period, and it stands out for the great influence it had on the political movements which happened last century. The new ideas came from Portugal, brought by Masons who had emigrated hoping to escape from the Inquisition.

The first Masonic Lodge in Brazil, which was directed by a Venerable, was founded in 1800, in Rio de Janeiro. During the XIX century, there already were a large number of these lodges and another one, the "Comercio e Artes" lodge was founded in Rio. Afterwards it was subdivided in three and the "Grande Oriente do Brasil" was then created.

Due to its great influence in the "Pernambucana" revolution of 1817, D. Joao VI issued a decree to forbid the Masonry and soon after its publication, a brief period of persecutions took place in Brasil. Meanwhile, his son O. Pedro, while at throne as the Regent Prince, joined the secret society, where he was surprised

to find other men equally interested in our Independence from Portugal. Among them Concalves Ledo and Jose Bonifacio.

The Masonry soon consolidated its influence and a month after the 7th of Sept. D. Pedro I was proclaimed the Masonry Grand Master. The whole staff of the Imperial Office was composed by Masonry members and even after the closing of the order, the political movements of the period had the Masonry touch. So was with the "Farrapos" war, the "Sabinada" and the "Pernambucana" revolution of 1861. During this time, well-known politicians directed the "Grande Oriente do Brasil"; like Marques de Abrantes, Barao de Cairu, Saldanha Marinho, Visconde do Rio Branco and Padre Feijo.

In 1889, when the Republic was proclaimed, the Masonry Grand Master was the Marshall Deodoro da Fonseca who was the leader of the Republic Proclamation. And the defenders of the Republican ideas were also masons: Jose do Patrocinio, Andre Reboucas, Louz Gama, Campos Sales, Prudente de Moraes, Silva Jardim, Floriano Peixoto and Lopes Trovao.

The important role played by the Masonry in the History of Brazil is the reason for the issuing of this commemorative stamp.

Editor's note: We are grateful to Bro. Salum Nacif of Laguna, Brazil for supplying us with the above and for the first day cover.

There are 20 Grand Lodges of the various States in Brazil. However, from all these Grand Lodges, the Grand Orient is the least recognized by the Grand Lodges in the United States. According to July 1973 report on Foreign Grand Lodges Recognized by the Forty-nine Grand Lodges of the United States as published by The Masonic Service Association of The United States, Washington, D. C., the Grand Lodge of the State of Florida is the only U.S. Grand Lodge jurisdiction having fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Brazil. It is beyond the scope of this publication to go into details of this nature. There are, however, many Grand Lodges of the World with whom U.S. Grand Lodges have fraternal relations who do recognize the Grand Orient of Brazil. Ed.

SAMUEL ADAMS - PATRIOT

An 8-cent single and 16-cent double reply paid postal card with a stamp picturing Samuel Adams was issued December 16 in Boston. It was the third in the Patriot series which already has honored Paul Revere and John Hanson. December 16 was the 200th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party which was planned by Adams and carried out by his followers. A special slogan cancellation was authorized to read: Boston Tea Party/December 16th/1773-1973.

Samuel Adams was Signer, Declaration of Independence. There is no record of his Masonic affiliation although purported to have been made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, Boston, Mass.

ALESSANDRO MANZONI

Italian poet and novelist. This stamp was issued on May 22, 1973. It is believed that Manzoni was a Mason. How about some help especially from some of the members in Italy as to the Masonic status of Manzoni. Not a mason

VINTAGE CARS ON STAMPS BY NEW ZEALAND

In 1972 New Zealand marked the 13th International Vintage Car Rally with a set of vintage cars stamps. It is fitting to note that of the 6 old cars shown, the makers of 3 of them were Freemasons.

The 3¢ pictures an 1895 Benz, the 4¢ a 1904 Olds, 5¢ a 1914 Ford, 6¢ a 1915 Cadillac, 8¢ a 1924 Chrysler and 10¢ a 1923 Austin.



RANSOM E. OLDS, for whom the merry Oldsmobile was named, was one of the earliest automotive pioneers. In 1886 he built the first 3-wheeled horseless carriage, and a practical 4-wheeled automobile in 1893. He was president of the Reo Motor Car Co. 1904-24 and chairman of the board 1924-26. He was born June 3, 1864 in Geneva, Ohio, and died August 26, 1950.

Bro. Olds was initiated January 20, 1897, passed May 13, 1908 and raised May 20, 1908 in Capitol Lodge of S.O. No. 66, Lansing, Mich. He was a member of the Lansing, Mich., York Rite bodies being exalted in Capitol Chapter No. 9, R.A.M. April 23, 1909 and knighted in Lansing Commandery No. 25, K.T. May 28, 1909. He received the 32 AASR (NJ) in DeWitt Clinton Consistory, Grand Rapids, Mich. in May 1913 and was crowned 33 September 15, 1925.

The Oldsmobile stamp shown above is New Zealand No. 490.



HENRY FORD was born July 30, 1863 on a farm near Dearborn, Mich. and died April 7, 1947 on his estate in Fairlane not far distant. His Model A car was built in 1903 and the famous model T was launched at the Chicago Auto Show in December 1907. He pioneered in profit-sharing with employees, increasing wages for shorter hours, all of which low-priced cars resulted in a billion dollar industry.

Henry Ford was made a Master Mason in Palastine Lodge No. 357, Detroit, Mich. November 28, 1894. In 1940 the Supreme Council elected him to receive all the degrees of the Scottish Rite from the 4th to, and including, the 33rd which were conferred on him at a special session.

Ford's likeness is on U.S. No. 1286A and Monaco No. 545. Ford cars are on New Zealand No. 491, Monaco No. 492, Congo Republic No. C67 and others.



WALTER P. CHRYSLER, a native of Kansas, was born April 2, 1875 at Wamego, Kansas. Beginning as a machinist's apprentice with the Chicago & Great Western R.R., he later held high positions with Buick, General Motors, Willys-Overland, Maxwell and was Chairman of the Board of the Chrysler Corp. He died Aug. 18, 1940.

Chrysler was initiated June 2, 1899, passed June 15, 1900 and raised Sept. 7, 1900 in Apollo Lodge No. 297 at Ellis, Kansas. On December 6, 1918 he demitted from Apollo Lodge and affiliated as a charter member with the newly organized Fellowship Lodge No. 490 in Flint, Mich. which was given dispensation to operate on January 27, 1919. He also received the 32nd and was a Shriner. The New Zealand Chrysler car stamp is No. 493.

Submitted by Marshall S. Loke.

JOHANN GOTTFRIED VON HERDER, 1744-1803

Bro. Marshall Loke of Rochester, N. Y. advised that on June 26, 1973, the German Democratic Republic issued a set of stamps relating to the famous persons residing in Weimar at one period. They are Goethe, Wieland, Schiller, Herder, Cranach and Liszt. This is very interesting as it is unusual for a communist country to honor a group of persons the majority of whom were Masons. This is the first time that Herder has appeared on a stamp.

Herder was a German philosopher and man of letters. Upon Goethe's recommendation, he was called to Weimar as general superintendent of the church district, serving there from 1776 to 1803. Among his works are *Kritische Walder* (1769); *Abhandlung über den Ursprung der Sprache* (1772); and various editions of German folksongs.

He was made a Mason at Riga in the lodge Zum Schwert in 1766.



INIGO JONES, 1573-1652

English architect. b. July 15, 1573 in London, England. On August 15, 1973, England issued a set of four stamps to mark the 400th anniversary of Inigo Jones England's greatest architect prior to Sir Christopher Wren and who is credited with being the Grand Master of English Masons 1607-18 and 1636-51. Jones is comparable with the other old operative architect Steinbach, Parler, Pilgram, Schluter and Wren.

He designed state sets for court masques written by Ben Johnson, Heywood, Davenant and others. He served as architect to the king under James I, Charles I, and Charles II. He designed the queen's house at Greenwich, Lincoln's Inn Chapel, the banqueting hall at Whitehall, reconstruction of St. Paul's Cathedral, Covent Garden piazza and Ashburnham House in Westminster.

His connection with Freemasonry is based on the statements made by Anderson in his Constitution of 1723 where he speaks of him as "our great Master Mason Inigo Jones." In his Constitutions of 1738 he goes even further and asserts that Jones was present as grand master at the leveling of the footstone of King James I's banqueting Hall in 1607, and that the Masons then drank to "the King and the Craft." One of the Old Charges is called the Inigo Jones MS, as its frontispiece depicts masons at work and bears the inscription "Inigo Jones Delin, MDCVII," but experts are convinced that this could not possibly have been drawn by him as the manuscript itself can be proved to date not earlier than 1722. Due to Anderson, therefore, he has been claimed as grand master from 1607-18 and 1636-51. Jones did design the building that later became the famous Freemasons' Tavern in London. d. July 5, 1652.

Submitted by Marshall S. Loke

JOHN THE BAPTIST

One of the 1973 Australian Christmas stamps, the 7¢ one, shows baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist. (See Matthew 3:13-16; or Mark 1:9 or Luke 3:21.

THOMAS CORWIN

He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky on July 29, 1794. His interest in politics was inherited from his father who moved the family to Lebanon, Ohio, in 1798 and later served eleven terms in the Ohio House of Representatives, twice being named Speaker. Young Thomas was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1817 and was shortly thereafter elected Prosecuting Attorney of Warren County, a position he held from 1818 to 1828.

In 1822 he married Sarah Ross and their union was blessed with five children. In the same year he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives following in his father's footsteps. He soon proved himself a master of satire and debate. His stocky, swarthy, dynamic figure became well known on the campaign trail.

Aligning himself with the Whig Party, he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1831. He did little but file minority reports until 1840. In that year the Ohio Whig Convention unanimously nominated him to run for Governor. The campaign, which saw fellow Whig William Henry Harrison elected President, was riotous and rollicking, filled with oratory, parades and songs. Corwin, known as the "Wagon Boy", is said to have spoken to more than 700,000 people that year and was a factor in the Whig Victory.

His term as Governor was frustrating to Corwin since the Democrats who controlled the Ohio Senate succeeded in blocking most of the legislation he proposed. Though he did not wish to run for re-election, he was again chosen his party's standard-bearer in 1842. Although he again campaigned vigorously, he suffered his only defeat when running for public office.

In 1845 he was elected to the U.S. Senate where he had many opportunities to indulge in his passion for oratory. Like fellow Whig Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Corwin strongly opposed the Mexican War. He now had a national reputation and was thought to be a leading candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1848. Zachary Taylor, the popular general, was the victor however, and upon the former's death, Millard Fillmore appointed Corwin Secretary of the Treasury in 1850.

In 1853 Corwin retired to Lebanon to practice law. But he was not through with public service. In 1859 he was once more persuaded to run for Congress, this time as a Republican. Corwin had long been an abolitionist and supported his old friend Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860. He was rewarded by being appointed Minister to Mexico. In this position he was able to prevent the Confederacy from gaining Mexican help. Ill health forced him to resign in 1864 and he died in 1865. He is buried in Lebanon, Ohio.

Brother Corwin was raised a Master Mason in Lebanon Lodge #26 in the year 1817. He served as Worshipful Master in 1819, 20, 21, 24, 25, and 43. He was Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1821 and 1826. He was Deputy Grand Master in 1823 and 1827 and Grand Master in 1828.

Thomas Corwin's portrait appears on the following U.S. Documentary Revenue Stamps of the \$30.00 denomination: R306, 330, 355, 380, 405, 430, 455, 480, 505, 555, 580, 611, 645, 679, 688, 697, 706, 715, and 724. Also Stock Transfer Stamps \$30.00: RD 86, 111, 134, 157, 180, 203, 226, 252, 278, 304, 330, 356.

Submitted by Bro. Norman G. Lincoln, New Paris, Ohio.

JONATHAN SWIFT, 1667-1745

English satirist. b. Nov. 30, 1667 in Dublin, coming to England in 1688, where he became secretary to Sir William Temple. Dissatisfied, he returned to Ireland and took the orders of the church in 1694. Back in England, he wrote A Tale of a Tub, satire on corruption in religion and learning, and The Battle of the Books, a travesty on the controversy over ancient and modern learning. Wrote frequently under the pseudonym, Isaac Bickerstaff. Champion of the Irish, he became a power in the state through his political writings, contributing to the overthrow of Marlborough, and to peace of Utrecht in 1713. Made dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral of Dublin in 1713, despite dislike of Queen Anne, who would not consent to a bishopric. He was a regular contributor to the Examiner, Tatler, Spectator, and Intelligencer; a friend of Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay. In 1726 he published his most famous work, Gulliver's Travels, a keen satire upon the sham of courts, parties, statesmen, etc. He spent a third of his income on charities. In later years he had a great fear of insanity, and produced works that were trivial, bitter, and sometimes indecent. Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote his biography.

He is thought to have been a member of the lodge which met at the "Goat-at-the-Foot-of-the-Haymarket" (No. 16). It was constituted in 1723 and erased in 1745, the year of his death. Alexander Pope, his contemporary was a member of this lodge. d. Oct. 19, 1745.

Ireland issued in 1973 a set of two stamps in his honor. Will advise numbers later.

Submitted by John M. Cunningham, Washington

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, 1815-1891



Regarded as the organizer of the Dominion of Canada. First Prime Minister of Dominion of Canada in 1867-73, and again in 1878-91. b. Jan. 11, 1815 in Glasgow, Scotland. With his family, he emigrated to Kingston, Ont., Canada in 1820, where he was educated in the Royal Grammar School. Called to the bar in 1836, he was appointed Queen's counsel in 1846. He achieved distinction as a lawyer by his defense of Von Schultz who raided Canada in 1836 with a band of marauders. Represented Kingston in house of assembly from 1844-67. Elected to house of commons at the union in 1867, serving until 1878, and again for several terms starting in

1882. He served also as receiver-general, attorney-general several times (in his first term as such he secularized the clergy reserves and abolished seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada), postmaster-general, minister of militia, and minister of justice. After 1856 he was the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party, leading the loyal opposition when his party was out of power. He succeeded in uniting Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces into the Dominion of Canada. The first meeting took place in 1864 at Charlottetown, P.E. Island, and again in Quebec two months later. He was chairman of the London colonial conference when the British North America act was passed by the Imperial parliament. The Queen made him knight commander of the Order of the Bath, and in 1884 he received the grand cross of the same order. Among the many improvements in the Canadian government credited to him were: the improvement of the criminal laws; the consolidation of the statutes; military organization; establishment of direct steam mail service with Europe; inspection of reformatories, prisons, asylums; reorganization of civil service on permanent basis; construction of Canadian Pacific Railroad; enlargement of canals;

a stringent election law; extension of the franchise; ratification of the Washington treaty, and the extension and consolidation of the Dominion.

He was initiated in St. John's Lodge No. 758 (English constitution) or No. 5 (Provincial constitution), on March 14, 1844 at Kingston. Initiated with him on that night were Sir Henry Smith, later speaker of the house of commons, and Thomas A. Corbett, sheriff of the Midland district. The lodge at this time met at the Olcott Inn. Macdonald remained a member of this lodge until his death 47 years later. He was made a Royal Arch Mason under the Grand Chapter of Canada, and in 1871 was elected an honorary life member of Lafayette Royal Arch Chapter No. 5, Washington, D. C. In 1886 he was appointed to represent the Grand Lodge of England near the Grand Lodge of Canada. He was also a Knight Templar. d. June 6, 1891.

The above stamp was issued by Canada October 17, 1973. His portrait also depicted on Canada 146, 147, 148, 141, 224.

SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, 1854-1937



Prime Minister during the First World War, was an outstanding proponent of Canada's right to be heard as an independent nation in the councils of the world. He brought to his life-work a high sense of duty, a capacity of unrelenting hard work and a wide and statesmanlike view of Canada's capacities and future. Borden conceived of Canada as a mature nation playing an appropriate part in the troubled international politics of the 20th century. He sought to make Canadians realize and accept their new international responsibilities.

He received his three degrees in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1 of Halifax, Nova Scotia, which is the oldest lodge in Canada. He was made an entered apprentice on May 4, 1880, received his Fellow Craft on July 27, 1880, and the Master Mason degree was conferred on May 21, 1881. He later took his demit on April 3, 1888.

The above stamp was issued by Canada October 17, 1973. He is also depicted on Canada 303.

RICHARD B. BENNETT, 1870-1947



Bennett, who became prime minister early in the Depression on a platform based on Imperial preference and unemployment relief, served from 1930 to 1935. In 1934, however, he became convinced that tariff changes and direct relief could not end the depression and announced that the days of laissez-faire were over and that the state must take an increasing part in the control of economic life. Bennett completed the work begun by King by settling the amended terms of the Statute of Westminster. His government also initiated negotiations with the United States for the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Bennett was made a Mason in Miramichi Lodge No. 18 at Chatham, N.B. and that he affiliated with Ashlar Lodge No. 2, Calgary, Alberta, April 14, 1910.

The above stamp was issued by Canada October 17, 1973. He also appears on Canada 357.

OTHER CANADIAN ISSUES

On October 17, 1973 in addition to the above issues Canada issued stamps for other former prime ministers as well. They are: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, William Lyon Mackenzie King and Lester B. Pearson. Your editors is unaware if any of these prime minsters happened to be Masons.

FRANCISCO I. MADERO



On November 9, 1973, Mexico issued two 40¢ stamps one of which honors Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, 1911-1913. The stamp was issued in edition of two million.

A revolutionist, he was a liberal and idealist. He failed in his opposition to the re-election of Diaz in 1910. He had demanded effective suffrage. He then plotted against Diaz, but was forced to flee to the U. S. in November of 1910. In May, 1911 he led a military expedition which captured Ciudad Juarez where the capital was established, and forced the resignation of Diaz. He then became president. After revolts and street fighting in Mexico City in Feb. 1913, Madero was overthrown by Huerta, arrested and shot Feb. 22, 1913, while allegedly attempting to escape. It is more probable that he was murdered, together with Vice President Jose Ma Pino Suarez, also a Mason. Both were 33rd Scottish Rite Masons and members of Lealtad Lodge No. 15, Mexico City. Madero was acting senior warden at the time of his death.

Madero is also depicted on Mexico 614, 622, C76, 504, 866, 611, 620.

INFORMATION NEEDED

We need Masonic data on VITTORIO ALFIERI and VICTOR EMMANUEL II, both Italians. Can you help?

During 1973 Monaco issued a 50¢ stamp to mark the 350th anniversary of birth of Blaise Pascal. It shows a portrait, and emblem of church with cross and Masonic insignia. Does anyone knows if Pascal was Mason and details?

NEW US VICE PRESIDENT IS A MASON

Gerald R. Ford, Jr. Vice President of the United States, was born in Omaha, Neb. July 14, 1913, and is the eldest of four brothers. All four were initiated in Malta Lodge No. 465, Grand Rapids, Mich. on September 30, 1949. Their father, Gerald R., Sr., 33rd, presented their lambskin aprons to all four brothers in a packed Lodge Room. All four are still members of Malta Lodge. Columbia Lodge No. 3, D.C., conferred the F.C. and M.M. Degrees upon him as a courtesy to Malta Lodge. He was raised on May 18, 1951. He received the Scottish Rite in the Valley of Grand Rapids on Oct. 1957 and was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33rd in Sept. 1962. He joined Saladin Temple, AAONMS, in Grand Rapids in 1959 and is a member of Court No. 11 of the Royal Order of jesters. He is an honorary member of the DeMolay Legion of Honor. He is not a member of any York Rite body nor of the Order of the Eastern Star.

We thought you might like to have this information on our new Vice President which was furnished by the Grand Lodge of Michigan.