



# The PHILATELIC FREEMASON



Affiliate #94

Award-Winning Journal of the  
Masonic Study Unit.



Walter J. Kirby, Editor  
2106 N. Van Buren Street  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

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MARCH-APRIL, 1983

WHOLE NO. 35.

## JAMES MONROE (1758-1831)—

James Monroe, the fifth president of the United States, was born April 28, 1758, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, son of a Virginia planter. He interrupted his studies at the College of William and Mary to serve with the 3d Virginia Regiment in the American Revolution where he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He subsequently studied law with Thomas Jefferson and practiced law in Fredericksburg, Va.



He served in the Virginia Assembly and in the Continental Congress; was a United States Senator, Minister to France and Governor of Virginia. President Jefferson sent him back to France in 1802 to participate with Robert R. Livingston in negotiating the purchase of Louisiana. During the administration of President Madison he was Secretary of State, and near the end of the War of 1812 also served as Secretary of War.

Monroe was elected president in 1816 and was reelected in 1820 for a second term. His most significant contribution was the famous "Monroe Doctrine" which became a cornerstone of United States foreign policy. His administration, during a period of national prosperity and territorial expansion, was known as the "Era of Good Feeling". At the expiration of his term he returned to private life at his estate near Leesburg, Va.

According to "10,000 Famous Freemasons", James Monroe received the Entered Apprentice Degree in Williamsburgh Lodge No. 6, Williamsburgh, Va., while he was student in college, being only 17 at the time. Where he received the 2nd and 3d Degrees is not certain, but it seems likely that it was in St. John's Regimental Lodge. He participated in the Masonic cornerstone laying of Central College (later the University of Virginia) on October 6, 1817. He was present at the Masonic cornerstone laying of the City Hall in Washington, D.C., August 22, 1820. He was made an honorary member of Washington Naval Lodge No. 4, Washington, D.C., in 1825. He died July 4, 1831, and several lodges participated in the funeral procession. Randolph Lodge No. 17, Richmond, Va., held memorial services.

Monroe's likeness is found on stamps of the United States No. 325 (1904), 562 (1922), 810 (1938), 1020 (1952), 130 (1938), and 1105 (1958). Liberia No. C68 (1952) and 904 (1981). St. Vincent No. 436 (1975).

— Marshall S. Loke.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS—

The PHILATELIC FREEMASON will always be considered as a study Unit. It is a part of the American Topical Association. It has a mixed membership and it is definitely a philatelic publication, concerned only in the impartial study and evaluation of Masonry on any and all types of material relative to "Masonry on Postage Stamps" and any other such material that may be issued pertaining to the above subject.

The by-Laws (see page 317 of the September-October issue of the news letter) explains the purpose of the Unit, and does not say that the study shall be limited and there shall be no restrictions in membership prerequisites regarding race, color or creed.

Leonard W. Kemp,  
Unit President

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THE EDITOR SPEAKS—

Your editor has recently been severely criticised for not using some of the material sent for publication, and it has been suggested that I try to tell our members what is wanted for publication.

We are in need of biographies of men who were Masons. There are dozens who have never been mentioned in our pages, and someone must know of them.

Several times I have asked that writers include a complete Masonic history of these persons as possible. I have before me two biographies, but if the subject of either were a member of a Masonic lodge, no mention is made of it.

A member recently sent me several pages of Masonic Place Names. His list must have been taken from a 1920 issue of the Postal Guide. I only have available a current list of Arkansas postoffices, but he had listed five that are no longer in existence. Our members do not care for such an obsolete list.

In answer to a question regarding a certain Civil War battle a reader sent me a long list of minor officers, together with their Masonic membership, none of which have appeared on stamp, and probably never will. This shows a great deal of research, and would be of interest to a Civil War buff, but it is not Masonic philately.

I receive biographies of persons, stating "probably a member of Blankville lodge." A letter to Blankville Lodge or to the jurisdictional Grand Lodge would have determined if he were a member of that lodge (which he probably was not.) Why not find out before sending me an article?

We are in need of checklists, and I have before me what is purported to be one, but it is written in loanghand with a pen that skips badly and I would have to check every country in Scott's four volumes before it could be published.

On the other hand, I receive many articles that are well-written which are very greatly appreciated. My work on the PHILATELIC FREEMASON is a labor of love—done in "spare time". Fellows, please cooperate, but be sure your articles are in shape for publication when you send them to me. Thanks, a million!

Walter J. Kirby, editor

DOMINGO de CAYCEDO—

Domingo de Caycedo was born in Santafe de Bogata on August 4, 1762. On January 1, 1807, he was elected mayor of Santa de Barbara, a suburb of Santafe de Bogota. In the same year he became Vice-Chancellor and professor of Latin languages at the College "Nuestra Senore" in Rosario de Bogata. In 1809 he went to Spain where he became a member of the Spanish Cortes in 1811. In that year he fought against the French invading army. In December, 1811, he returned to Bogata, where he took part in the revolt against Spanish domination. In 1812 he took part in the provisional government of General Antonio Narino in Bogata. In 1815 he was a representative to the Congress of the United Provinces of New Grenada.



When the Spanish general, Pablo Morillo, occupied the City of Bogata on May 26, 1816, Caycedo and many others were taken prisoner. From 1820-1821 he was governor of the province of Neiva. From 1823-1827 he was a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of Colombia. On December 20, 1828, he was promoted to general. After Simon Bolivar had retired as President of the Republic on March 1, 1830, Caycedo, as president of the "Consejo de Gobierno" acted as president until May 4, 1830. On that day the Congress elected Dr. Joaquin de Mosquera president and Domingo de Cayceda vice-president. In this capacity he was the responsible executive until June 13, 1830. In 1831 he acted as president from May til August.

During his stay in Spain Domingo de Caycedo was initiated in 1810 in the Lodge "Caballeros Racionales" in Cadiz. In January, 1820, as an 18th degree Mason, he was one of the founders of the first lodge in Bogata, "Libertad de Colombia" No. 1.

The Republic of Colombia honored him on one of the ten stamps issue May 3, 1982.

— Wessel M. Lans.

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EDUARDO L. HOLMBERG (1852-1937)—

see p. 24

Holmberg was born in Buenas Aires in 1852 of a noble Argentine family. After his primary education he studied natural sciences and medicine at the University of Buenos Aires and graduated in 1880. He never practiced medicine, but became a teacher of natural sciences. He taught this in 1875 and in 1877 taught chemistry and physics.



In 1882 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences of Cordoba, Argentina, and in 1890 became Professor of Botany at Cordoba University. A polylinguist, he co-operated with many foreign scientists and in 1887 led a botanical expedition to the Northern Provinces to study and catalog indigenious plants. In 1885 and again in 1886 he organized similar expeditions to the Chaco. From 1885 to 1904 he served as Director of the Zoological Gerden. He was a profuse writer and contributor of the Apuntes de Historia Natural. He wrote several novels and literary stories, dieing in Buenos Aires in 1937.

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? H. Mason

Holmberg was initiated in Lodge "Docente" in Buenos Aires in 1884, later becoming a member of Lodge "Costanzia" No. 7. He was a founder of Lodge "Lumen" No. 200 in Moreno. He served the Grand Lodge of Argentina as Grand Secretary, Grand Orator and Deputy Grand Master, attaining the 33°.

His likeness appears on the 1969 issue honoring Argentine scientists, Scott's No. 901, a brown on yellow paper.

— From the Editor's files.

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### SAMUEL GOMPERS (1850-1924)—

Samuel Gompers, London-born labor leader, had only four years of elementary school education when he was apprenticed to a cigar maker and followed that trade for a quarter of a century. He came with his family to New York in 1863 and became active in social clubs, fraternal orders and labor unions.



He joined the Cigar Makers' International Union in 1864 and helped found Local 144 and remained a member the rest of his life, and was elected its president in 1874. He was one of the chief founders of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of USA and Canada and was its first president. When the American Federation of Labor was constituted in 1886, Gompers was elected president and except for one year, 1895, was reelected annually.

During World War I, President Wilson appointed him a member of the Advisory Commission to the Council of Defense. At the Peace Conference of 1919 Gompers served as chairman of the Commission on International Labor Legislation. He placed greater emphasis on cooperation between capital and labor than on strike action as a means of obtaining the demands of labor. Under his leadership the A. F. of L. adopted a policy of supporting candidates considered friendly to labor regardless of party affiliation.

Ill with diabetes, he collapsed at a labor convention in Mexico City in 1924, and insisted on being brought across the border to die in the United States. He died in San Antonio December 3, 1924.

The renowned labor leader was made a Mason in Dawson Lodge No. 16, Washington, D.C. He received the degrees February 8, March 28 and May 9, 1904. He received the 32° in Albert Pike Consistory in Washington February 10, 1906. He also received honorary membership in the celebrated Kilwinning Lodge No. 0 in Edinburgh, Scotland. After his death a lodge bearing his name, "Samuel Gompers Lodge No. 45" was constituted under the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia in Washington, D. C.

The Centenary of Gompers' birth was commemorated with a 3¢ U.S. stamp January 27, 1950, Scott's No. 988. Compatible issues are the Labor Day stamp, No. 1082 (1956) and the Organized Labor Stamp, No. 1831 (1980).

— Marshall S. Loke.

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IF A MAN empties his purse into his head, no one can take it from him.

— Benjamin Franklin.

MASONRY IN SPAIN—

The history of Masonry in Spain is a tale of blood and tears, of inquisition, imprisonment, torture, execution and deportation. Every revival of Masonic activity was followed by new persecutions. Membership of the Fraternity was a hazardous affair and we cannot but feel admiration and respect for the courage and loyalty of the brethren who, in spite of everything, rekindled the Lights of their Lodges. Small wonder then, that Masonic particulars of these brethren are scarce. In Masonic literature we find the names of Masons, but little more.

It is my intention to mention two brethren whose membership in the Fraternity is confirmed in Masonic literature. Both played an important part in Freemasonry as in the social and political life of Spain. Both were president in the short time that Spain was a republic, from 1873 to 1875. I am referring to Pi y Margall and Emilio Castelar.



In the year 1861 the "Historia del Supremo Consejo del Grado 33<sup>o</sup> para Espana y sus Dependencias y de la Masoneria Espanola" was published in Mexico. In this volume the Supreme Council of Spain in exile mentions that both Pi y Margall and Castelar were eligible for the office of Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite in 1884, which means that they were both 33<sup>rd</sup> Masons. Bro. Manuel Becerra was elected, however.

Emilio Castelar y Ripoll was born in Cadiz September 8, 1832. In 1858 he was appointed professor of Spanish history at the University of Madrid. As an ardent Republican he founded the daily "La Democracia" in 1863. Because of his political activities he had to flee the country and from 1866 to 1868 lived in Paris. After the dethronement of Isabella in 1868 he tried to prevent the accession to the throne of Amadeus of Savoy. During the republic he was Minister of Foreign Affairs and president of the republic. He was a gifted orator and his writings are numerous. He died in San Pedro del Pinster on May 25, 1899.

Francisco Pi y Margall was born in Barcelona in 1824. He was a man of letters, politician and journalist. His progressive ideas led to revolts in 1854 and 1866, which resulted in his exile. In 1868 the revolution succeeded. Pi y Margall was elected a member of the Cortes (Parliament). He advocated a federalistic system in Spain and played a major part in the foundation of the first republic in 1873. Pi was first Minister of Home Affairs and after that president of the republic. Opponents strove for a division of Spain into cantons after the Swiss model. When this movement prevailed Pi y Margall resigned and was succeeded by Nicolas Salmeron. When the republic came to an end Pi devoted himself mainly to advocacy and literary work. In 1867 he published "Las Nacionalidades" (The National Character), which was followed by a number of other important works. Meanwhile he continued to propagate his political ideas about Federalism and was elected a few times as a representative to the Cortes. He particularly distinguished himself as a scholar of indefatigable energy. His writings give evidence to his great sense of style and culture. He died in Barcelona in 1901.



In 1931/34 Pi y Margall was pictured on stamps of Spain, Scott's #516 and 532. Castelar was on #532 and 538, and again in 1937 on Scott's #579.

— Wessel M. Lans.

JOSE de SAN MARTIN — A CHECKLIST—

## Argentina



19 (1867), 21 (1868), 37 (1878), 56 (1887),  
 64 (1890), 86 (1891), 103/105 (1892),  
 118/121 (1897), 144/149 (1908), 175 (1910),  
 222/230 (1916), 231/246 (1917), 304/314 (1922),  
 318 (1922), 322 (1923), 323/338 (1923),  
 340/356 (1923-1931), 359 (1926), 362/368 (1927),  
 399/405 (1931), 422/423 (1935), 432 (1935),  
 488 (1942), 526 (1945), 547/549 (1946), 569/570  
 (1947), 587/592 (1950), 685 (1950), 628/631  
 (1954), 642 (1955), 692 (1961), 694 (1962),  
 695 (1965), 729 (1961), 826/827 (1967), 843  
 (1967), 890 (1970), 933/934 (1971), 935/937  
 (1973), 940 (1974), 990 (1972), 995 (1975),  
 1038/1040, 1043/1044, 1048 (1974-75), 1052b  
 (1974), 1197/1198 (1978), 1228 (1978).

## Brazil

191 (1909).

## Chile

94 (1910), 263 (1951), 367 (1965).

## Colombia

641 (1955).

## Costa Rica

C711 (1972).

## Ecuador

C624/C625 (1978).

## Peru

180 (1909), 209 (1918), 222, 230, 231 (1921),  
 C491 (1978).

## United States

1125/1126 (1959).

## Venezuela

1207/1210 (1979).

— Compiled by Thomas Gardner.

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*See p 11*  
A ROYAL MASON — FURTHER INFORMATION—

This is not to criticize the article in our last issue, Page 336, by Robert M. Allardice, but to explain Queen Victoria's feelings regarding her son, the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, being initiated in Sweden, rather than in England.

As Bro. Allardice points out, the prince wanted to become a Freemason, but his mother could not and would not allow this to take place in England because of the following:

An agreement or arrangement was made with Rome just prior to the installation as Grand Master of England of the 8th Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Howard, in 1729. The dukedom was created by King Richard III in the 14th century from the family of Norfolk, who were Roman Catholics. The family and title ranks highest in the English peerage, just below and next to princes of royal blood. Apparently there was no objection from Rome when Thomas Howard was initiated, but when he was elected to the office of Grand Master many years later, he, we are told, sought sanction from the Pope.

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Fearing that a precedent might be set by a member of his Church taking high office in Freemasonry, the Pope objected. The Craft was under suspicion in Rome at the time (note that this was nine years before the Papal Bull of 1738 was issued from Rome,) and it was the opinion of the Papacy that should approval be granted in this instance, people of Britain, including the nobility and royalty, might consider it natural and requisite for members of these two groups to become Freemasons, thus stimulating the acceptance of the Craft in England.



However, history tells us that the Pope ultimately compromised, and gave his approval to the installation of the Duke of Norfolk, provided that British Royalty agree to restrict the admission to Freemasonry of nobles, princes and Kings of the Realm at regular intervals as an indication to the Catholics of Britain that membership was not automatic with their status.

All this occurred during the reign of George II (1727-1760) who, like his successor, George III, did not join the Craft. However, George IV (1820-1830) did, and was the second British king to become a Freemason, James I (1603-1625), being the first. William IV (1830-1837) followed George IV to the throne of England and also became a Freemason.

Next followed Queen Victoria, and during her reign of 64 years obviously became well-versed in British pre-history and consequently forbade her son, Edward, Prince of Wales (or Bertie, as she called him) becoming a Freemason. The Prince loved to travel, and so it was that during his visit to Stockholm in 1868, he defied his mother and joined the Craft. On his return to London she was furious that he had disregarded her wishes, and more important, the age-old agreement with Rome, from whence, however, came no comment.

It might be interesting to note that in 1870 the first Marquess of Ripon became Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, but due to pressure from his wife, who was a Roman Catholic, resigned as Grand Master in 1874 and adopted the Catholic faith. He was succeeded as Grand Master by the worthy Royal Brother, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII. After his resignation, Lord Ripon stated that he had never heard a word uttered against the Altar or Throne from within the precincts of Freemasonry.

Although not verified, it is possible that this Papal arrangement is being honored to the present time, for after Edward VII his son, George V, did not join the Craft, but his successors, Edward VIII and George VI, were Freemasons. Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh, is a Mason, and it is possible that this old Papal agreement could be the reason that his son, Prince Charles, heir-apparent to the throne, has announced that he has no intention of joining the Craft.

— Sidney W. Martin.

Editor's note — Bro. Martin is Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and is well-versed in both English history and Masonic history. We thank him for this informative article.

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OUR MEMBER, Vernon E. Musser, MU#318, has been installed as Grand Master of Masons in Ohio.

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This is the last issue of PHILATELIC FREEMASON for the fiscal year. The 1983-1984 year starts with the May-June issue. Don't risk missing a single copy. The secretary will appreciate prompt payment of dues.

DR. GUILLERMO RAWSON (1821-1890)---

Dr. Rawson, son of an American surgeon who had settled in Argentina, was born June 28, 1821, in San Juan. After his initial schooling in his home town, he went to Buenos Aires, where he became interested in telegraphy and studied the Morse Code. However, he soon changed to the study of medicine, and graduated as a physician from the University of Buenos Aires in 1844. He then returned to San Juan to practice medicine and to enter politics.



In 1854 he became a member of the Congress of Perana, was then elected a provincial senator, and moved to Buenos Aires in 1862. There he served as Administrator of the Department of the Interior, and in 1870 became a National Deputy and Senator.

From 1873 to 1884 he held the chair of the first Professor of Public Health in Argentina, and instituted numerous sanitary regulations and reforms. In 1876 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia, and in 1877, was elected to the National Academy. In 1868, during the Argentine-Paraguan War he founded the hospital which, in 1889, was named after him. After declining a nomination for the presidency of Argentina, his fortune dwindled, and he died in comparative poverty in Paris on his last trip to Europe, on February 20, 1890.

Dr. Rawson was the first person to be initiated into Masonry in Union del Plata Lodge when it was established in Buenos Aires in July, 1856.

Dr. Rawson was honored with a 6p. olive bistre stamp of Argentina on July 20, 1868, the stamp bearing his portrait with a picture of the hospital he founded. The pictorial used on First Day Covers also pictures the hospital.

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-- From the Editor's files.

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STANLEY F. MAXWELL, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons, recently reported that the Northern Jurisdiction has a membership of over 490,000 in its 15-state area. Add to that more than 600,000 members in the 35-states in the Southern Jurisdiction and you have more than a million Scottish Rite Masons in the United States.

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SECRETARY NEEDHAM recently gave the Masonic Study Unit a "plug" in the "Lancaster Masonic Temple Activity Calendar". Thanks, Brother Needham, we can use more publicity of this kind.

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AS A FREEMASON you are a member of the world's largest fraternal organization. Not only can you enjoy the friendship of other Masons in your community, but you will be welcomed as a brother by Masons anywhere in the world.

-- Temple Topics.

FOR SALE OR TRADE — WANTED—

T. J. FRAY, 76 Merrivale Road, Beacon Park, Plymouth PL2 2RP, England, has completed a 28 page Checklist of Masonic Philately. This lists every Mason who has appeared on a stamp, as well as many who have not appeared on one, but on a stamp connected with his work. Also included is an alphabetical list of Masonic interest postoffices, together with zip code. Bro. Fray offers this valuable list to our members for one pound sterling by surface mail, or two pounds by airmail. No personal checks, please.

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Bro. Robert A. Domingue announces that the 1982 supplement to his Catalog of Masonic Covers is now ready for delivery. The supplement consists of 60 pages, and contains many omissions from his original list. It pictures 190 First Day Covers, 117 special event covers and 12 of general purpose. The supplement sells for \$4.00, postpaid. Bob's address is 59 Greenwood Road, Andover, Mass. 01810.

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Table Mountain Lodge 3124 observes its 125th anniversary with a cacheted cover. These may be secured for 50¢ each or 3 for \$1.00, plus SASE from Bro. Elio Poletti, 6464 Shaw Circle, Magalia, Calif. 95954.

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A Masonic Philatelic Exhibition will be held March 12-13 in Aytre, France, and the French Postal administration will open a special postoffice, using a Masonic cancellation. This event marks the tercentenary of the birth of Jean Theophile Desaguliers, famous French Freemason. A cover cancelled each of the two days, together with a postal, may be had for \$5.00, U.S. currency, from our member, Jean Prouteau, 1 rue Verlaine, 17000 La Rochelle, France. This gives our members an opportunity to add an unusual Masonic cover to their collections. No checks, please.

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MEMBERSHIP CONTEST RESULTS--

Secretary Needham announces the following results to our Membership Contest ending December 31:

25 new members — \*Richard M. Needham. 23 new members — Thomas B. Gardner. 17 new members — John R. Allen. 13 new members — \*Walter J. Kirby. 4 new members — \*Marshall S. Loke, Marvin L. Keller. 2 new members — Madison B. Cole, Jr., Arthur Judson. 1 new member — Trevor J. Fray, Dr. Wesley J. Ketz, Walter M. Reeves, and Edwin Newman.

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) removed themselves from the contest because of their position with the Unit. We offer our sincere congratulations to Bro. Tom Gardner. Now, who will win the 1983 contest?

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CHANGE IN BY-LAWS ADOPTED--

Secretary Needham advises that the proposed change in By-Laws as outlined in our September-October issue was adopted by a vote of 63 to 4. It is regretted that more of our 300-plus members took no part in this important matter.

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Send check for \$5.00 (\$8.00 foreign) for your dues to Sec. Needham TODAY. Address him at 708 No. Mt. Pleasant Ave., Lancaster, Ohio 48130.

NEW MEMBERS—

From the number of new members listed below, it seems that some of our members are off to a good start in our 1983 membership contest. (See winners of the 1982 contest elsewhere in this issue.)

- 349 Murray Duboff, 2440-9B Hunter Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10475 (Mailing Address: American Savings Bank, 1307 North Ave., New Rochelle, N.J. 10804.)
- 350 Reg Nichols, 3 Gambier Ave., Sandy Point, N.S.W. 2170, AUSTRALIA
- 351 Arnulfo Morales-Lugo, P.O. Box 4294, Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00620
- 352 Peter P. Malinosky, 774 Brookdale Drive, West Jefferson, Ohio 43162
- 353 Alvin Makosky, P.O. Box 835, Kamsack, Sask. S0A 1S0, CANADA
- 354 John A. Kravanya, 1604 Warwood Ave., Wheeling, W. Va., 26003
- 355 William T. Kay, 681 East Main St., (Rte. #1) Norwalk, Ohio 44857
- 356 George L. West, 1169 Hollyview Drive, Vermillion, Ohio 44089
- 357 Clifford J. Fink, 71 South Linwood Ave., Norwalk, Ohio 44857
- 358 Frank H. Haas, R.F.D. 1, Collins, Ohio 44826
- 359 Glen Robinson, 11614 Bellamy Rd., Berlin Heights, Ohio 44814
- 360 E. J. Wilson, 213 East 16th St., Hialeah, Fla. 33013
- 361 Paul W. Karr, Jr., 378 Bridge St., Chatham, Mass. 02633-2510
- 362 Warren W. White, 1 Heritage Road, Haddonfield, N.J. 08033

Change of Address:

- 303 Wolfgang Laube, Hofgut-Regensweiler, D-7763, Ludwighafen-Bodensee, W. German
- 314 Joseph E. Jacklowich, R.F.D. 1, Box 215, Wamego, Kansas 66547

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THERE IS STILL TIME to order Franklin Masonic First Day Cover of March 24. Order from the editor at \$1.00 each plus SASE. Walter J. Kirby, 2106 No. Van Buren St., Little Rock, Ark. 72207.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—

- Q30 Was Leon Blum, French statesman, a Mason?
- Q31 Was the Marques de Pombal, 18th Century Portuguese statesman, a Mason?
- Q32 Was Josef Mathias Hauer, Austrian composer, a Mason?
- Q33 Was Viktor Franz Hess, Austrian Nobel Prize winner, a Mason?
- Q34 Were Spittalier (Switzerland) or Stark (Germany), 1919 Nobel Prize winners, Masons?
- Q35 Were Heinrich Vogelsang or Adolf Luderitz, Dutch traders who settled in South West Africa a century ago, Masons?

WHAT? NO ANSWERS again this issue? Surely someone can give us some help!

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THERE IS A KIND of good angel waiting upon Diligence that ever carries a laurel in his hand to crown her.

— Albert Pike.