

# THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the  
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor  
Robert A. Domingue  
59 Greenwood Road  
Andover, Mass. 01810

VOLUME 9, NO. 4

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1985

WHOLE NO. 50

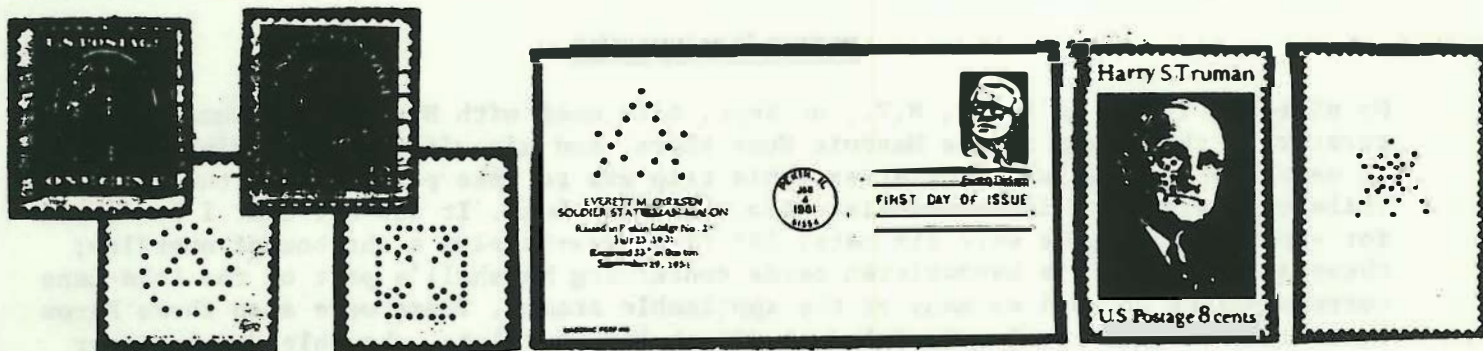
## MASONIC PERFINS

During the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, several agencies, firms, etc., applied perforation devices to stamps used by them with designs applicable to their business or name. These perforations, or "perfins", normally took the form of initials or simple designs - the initials being those of the company name or the design being that of the product or a company logo.

Bro. Norman Lincoln recently sent in two examples of perfins which he discovered going through a packet of U.S. stamps. These designs show the Royal Arch symbol (triangle in a circle) perforated on a U.S. Ben Franklin 1c stamp and the Order of Malta emblem on a Canadian 1c stamp. These stamps are illustrated, front and back, below. We thank Bro. Lincoln for being observant and noticing these special perfins. As he states, "I have seen revenues with square and compasses but never Royal Arch or Order of Malta". (Editor's note - we would like to see the square and compasses perfin.)

Bro. George Wettach, Past President of the MSC of NY, issued a couple of covers in 1981 under the logo of "Masonic Perfins". The stamp on these covers were perforated with the square and compasses design - a design shown on the illustrated cover.

Bro. John Cunningham has recently acquired a perforating device with a Masonic emblem design and is using this perforator on stamps used on his mail. He has enhanced the standard square and compasses with the letter "G" as shown below to the right.



## CALL FOR NOMINATIONS-UNIT ELECTIONS

In this issue of the Newsletter, I officially request nominations for the elected positions of President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. Please provide me with your nominations so I can develop a slate of candidates for our next issue of the newsletter. Don't be bashful - write.

### MEMBERSHIP NEWS

The membership news for this newsletter is very bleak. Apparently no one wants to try for the free dues for one year for bringing in the most new members as there are no new members entered on our roles this issue. To compound the problem, Bro. Bill Otenti, our mailer, reports that 31 members were removed from the mailing list for N.P.D. reasons. I personally fell quite sad over this occurrence as we want to be able to disperse hobby information and insight to as many as possible. All members should get out and "Beat the bushes" for new members.

#### ADDRESS CHANGE:

431. Donald R. McKinney, 3462 Plantation Ridge, Acworth, Ga. 30101.

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### MEMBERSHIP LIST

In response to numerous requests, we have assembled the names and addresses of the MSU/ATA members into a membership list. This list can be purchased for \$1.00 from our newsletter mailer, William Otenti, 56 Madison Ave., Wakefield, Mass. 01880.

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### NEW ISSUES

The number of new issues reported this issue are also very sparse. The following new issues reported in the Philatelic media are pertinent to a Masonic Philatelic collection:

Aug. 1, 1985 - Jordan. Famous People in Postal History. 3 values, includes 60f Heinrich von Stephan.

Oct. 8, 1985 - Great Britain. British film stars. 5 values, includes 17p Peter Sellers.

Nov. 4, 1985 - Falkland Islands Dependencies. Early Naturalists, 4 values, including 22p Johann R. Foster and king penguin, 27p Johann G. A. Forster and tussock grass, 54p Sir Joseph Banks and dove prison.

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### EDITOR'S RAMBLINGS

My wife and I went to Utica, N.Y., on Sept. 6 to meet with Bro. Walter Cummings, curator of the museum at the Masonic Home there, and his wife the following morning. As mentioned in the last Newsletter, this trip was to take possession of the Masonic Philately research files of our late Bro. Marshall Loke. It was all that I had hoped for - plus some. There were six metal 3X5 file drawers plus a shoebox of overflow; these drawers held the handwritten cards containing Marshall's part of the Loke-Lans correspondence as well as many of the applicable stamps. There were also three Xerox boxes full of collateral material including books, booklets, pamphlets, newspaper and magazine clippings, etc., and a double sized filing box containing more collateral material and much of Bro. Loke's correspondence. I have started going through most of it but it will be some time before I will be totally conversant with all that is there. Many thanks to Bro. Cummings and Rt. Wor. Bro. Alan Boudreau for allowing the files to be placed back into active use.



APS AWARD

Your editor is again pleased to announce that the Newsletter has received another award. The Literature Jury at STAmPSHOW '85 in San Diego, Calif., on August 22-25, awarded "The Philatelic Freemason" a Bronze medal. The award itself has not yet been received but notification is in hand. Longer standing members of the Unit will remember that Bro. Walter J. Kirby entered the Newsletter into this competition back in 1981 and received the same award.

Fortunately, or unfortunately as the case may be, I requested the judges' comments on our newsletter during this competition. The only response which was provided was "More philately, less history of Freemasons and the movement". This is one instance where I will go against the recommendation of the jury and continue on the way we have paved - I trust all the readers/members are behind me in this "refusal to accept the judges' recommendations". I for one would rather receive further light in Masonry than a higher philatelic literature award.

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BACK ISSUES OF "THE MASONIC PHILATELIST"

In going through the files of the late Bro. Marshall Loke and combining them with my own reference material, I find that I have duplicates of many years worth of the MSC of NY newsletter - "The Masonic Philatelist". Specifically, I have:

Vol. 16, No. 8 (Apr. 60)  
Vol. 19, No. 5 (Jan 63) to Vol. 22, No. 1 (Sep 65)  
Vol. 22, No. 3 (Nov 65) to Vol. 22, No. 6 (Feb 66)  
Vol. 22, No. 10 (Jun 66) to Vol. 28, No. 6 (Feb 72)  
Vol. 28, No. 9 (May 72) to Vol. 29, No. 10 (Jun 73)  
Vol. 35, No. 1 (Fall 78) to Vol. 39, No. 3 (Sept 83)  
Vol. 40, No. 2 (June 84)

Is anyone interested in acquiring these for the price of the postage?

Also, a reminder that back issues of our Newsletter "The Philatelic Freemason" are still available at a cost of 50¢ for each issue or \$15.00 plus postage for a complete set of Volumes 1 through 8. Orders for the material above should be placed with the editor.

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NEWS FROM FRANCE

Bro. Jean Prouteau of France informs us that Victor Hugo, pictured on a new Comoro Island stamp (page 499, last issue) was not a Freemason. His father, Gen. Joseph Hugo, was a Mason but the son never followed in his footsteps in that matter.

Bro. Prouteau, as President of the Club Philatelique Jean-Théophile Désaguliers, informs us that the following covers are available for purchase:

FDC	1971 The Stavis General	\$2.00
	1973 Civil Law - DePortalis	2.00
	1973 Coronation, J. de Beauharnais	2.00
	1981 St. Maivent School, C. Hernu	1.50
Special Cancells	1985 Mal Mortier	1.50
	1985 M. Violette	1.50

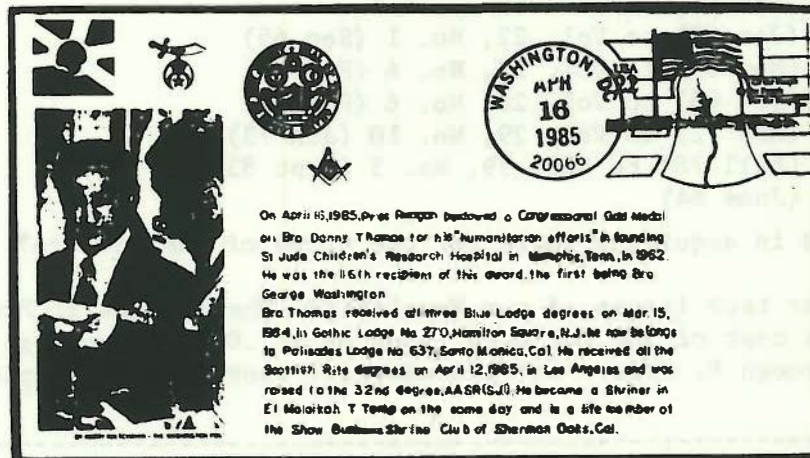
Cost for the total group of covers is \$10.00. Orders should be placed with the Pres. of the Club at: 1, rue Paul Verlaine; 17000 La Rochelle; France

# DANNY THOMAS

It was mentioned in an earlier Newsletter article that Danny Thomas had been made a Mason. This prompted many favorable comments and Bro. John M. Cunningham has researched into the details of his membership. He has also participated in the preparation of a cover on the subject shown below; details are available from him at: Grant 205; 3700 NO. Capitol Street; Washington, D.C. 20317.

Danny Thomas (real name is Amos Jacobs) was born on Jan. 6, 1912, in Deerfield, Mich. He received all three Blue Lodge degrees on March 15, 1984, in Gothic Lodge No. 270, Hamilton Square, N.J. - apparently as a courtesy to Palisades Lodge No. 637 in Santa Monica, Calif., which he claims to be his Lodge. He received the Scottish Rite degrees in a special class held on April 12, 1985, at the Temple in Los Angeles and was raised to the 32nd degree, AASR-SJ. On the same day he crossed over the desert to become a Shriner in El Malaikah Temple; he was the only candidate in a special Cold Sands Ceremonial at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles. Bro. Thomas is also a life member of the Show Business Shrine Club of Sherman Oaks, Calif.

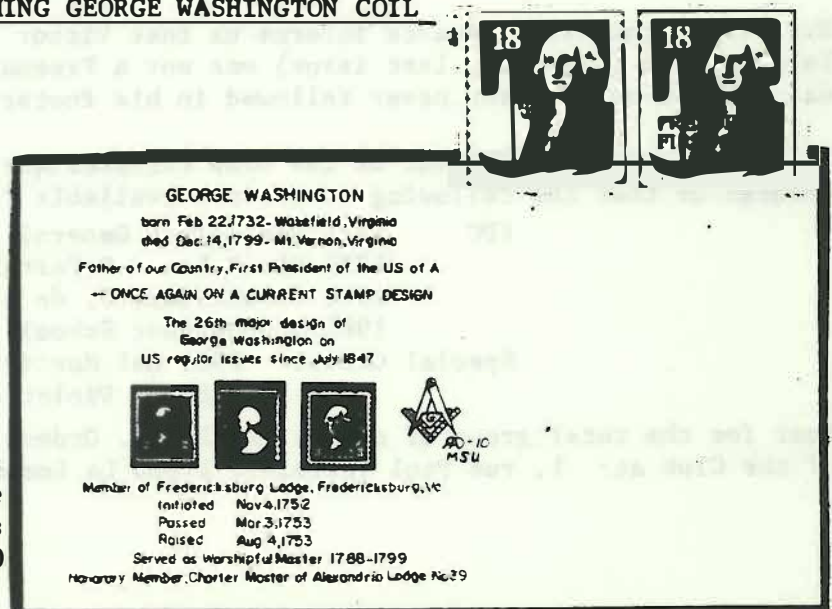
Shortly after being welcomed into Shrinedom, Noble Thomas was flown to Washington, D.C., to accept the rare Congressional Gold Medal from Pres. Reagan. The 116th recipient of this medal (George Washington was the first), he was recognized for his outstanding contributions in the fields of entertainment and philanthropy - especially for his founding of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., 23 years ago.



## FORTHCOMING GEORGE WASHINGTON COIL

The 18¢ George Washington coil stamp originally scheduled for release in July is now planned by the USPS for first day ceremonies on Nov. 6 in Wash., D.C. This denomination meets the presort rate for first class mail and will be available in precancelled form as well as "plain".

MSU/ATA Cover No. 10 has been prepared for this issue and will be available probably three weeks after the stamp release date. The cost will be the same as previous MSU/ATA covers - \$1.00 plus a #10 SASE.





AEROGRAMME FOR MARK TWAIN

Bro. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known to the younger set as Mark Twain, will be honored on Dec. 4 with the issuance of a 36¢ aerogramme commemorating both the sesquicentennial of his birth and the imminent reappearance of Halley's Comet.

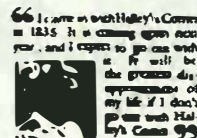
Samuel Clemens was born on Nov. 30, 1835, in Florida, Mo., and at the age of four moved with his family to Hannibal on the banks of the Mississippi River. He adopted the pseudonym "Mark Twain" while working as a newspaper reporter. "Mark Twain" means "two fathoms deep" - the minimum depth required for a riverboat's safe passage. Although he retained that pen name throughout his life, Clemens used various bylines in his career including "Sergeant Fathom", "Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass" and "W. Epaminandros Adrastus Blab".

The year before his death, Mark Twain is said to have remarked "I came in with Halley's Comet in 1835. It is coming again next year, and I expect to go out with it. It will be the greatest disappointment of my life if I don't go out with Halley's Comet. The Almighty has said, no doubt: 'Now here are these two unaccountable freaks; they came in together, they must go out together.'" He died on April 21, 1910, in Redding, Conn.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens was initiated in Polar Star Lodge No. 79, St. Louis, Mo., on May 22, 1861, passed on June 12, 1861, and raised on July 10, 1861. He acted as Junior Deacon of Bear Mountain Lodge No. 76 at Angels Camp - a California Mining Camp - on Feb. 1865.

Mark Twain has been previously been honored by U.S. stamps issued in 1940 (Scott No. 863) and 1972 (Scott No. 1470), by Hungary in 1948 (Scott No. CB10), Romania in 1960 (Scott No. 1341) and Russia in 1960 (Scott NO. 2403)

1835·Mark Twain·1910·Halley's Comet·1985



AEROGRAMME - VIA AIRMAIL - PAR AVION



Do not use before or after the date of the aerogramme  
— 4 — Right Side of envelope — 4 —

Additional on page one

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It has been pointed out to be that I never acknowledged the joining of member #440:

440. J. N. Adams, 2685 So. Sherman St., Denver, Colo. 80210

Sorry for the oversight Jim

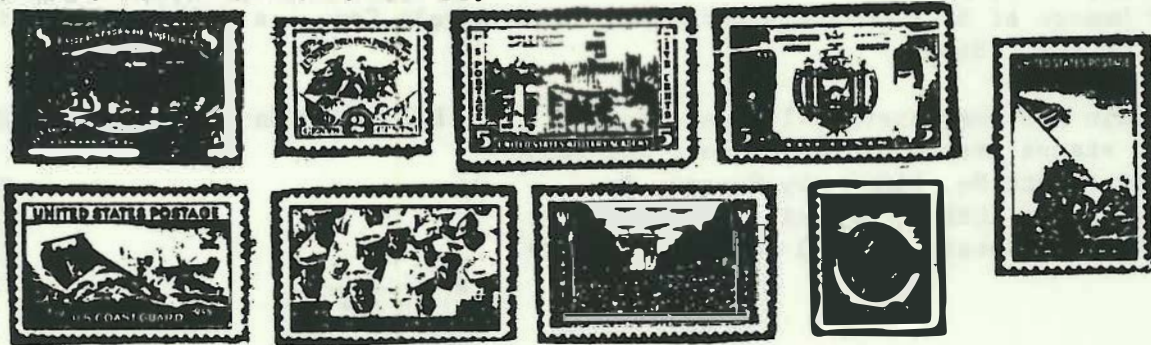


PHILATELICS, FREEMASONRY & THE MILITARY

The U. S. P. S. has recently issued several stamps to honor veterans and the military. Two recent issues honored the Vietnam Veterans: the 15¢ stamp picturing the Vietnam ribbon on Nov. 11, 1979, (Scott No. 1802) and the 20¢ Vietnam Memorial stamp issued on Nov. 10, 1984 (Scott No. 2109). Further the U.S.P.S. issued a stamp on July 26, 1985, (Scott No. 2152) honoring the Korean War Veterans and one on August 26, 1975, honoring the World War I Veterans.



Through the years the U.S.P.S. has issued a number of stamps to honor the military. One of the first U.S. stamps to depict the military was the 8 cent "Troops guarding a wagon train" issue of 1898 (Scott No. 289); another, the 2 cent 1926 stamp depicting Alexander Hamilton's artillery battery at White Plains (Scott No. 629). The Army-Navy issues of 1936-1937 (Scott Nos. 785-794) were a series of ten stamps honoring both the Army and the Navy. Again in 1945 the U.S. issued a series of four stamps (Scott Nos. 929, 934, 935 and 936) and a 3 cent stamp (Scott No. 940) honoring the American Armed Forces of World War II.



Through the years the U.S.P.S. has also issued a number of stamps featuring Military heroes who were Freemasons, e.g., G. Washington, M. de Lafayette, J. Pershing, D. MacArthur, J. Sousa and L. Wood, all Brothers. The Military Forces and Freemasonry have long labored together. The first recorded military lodge was Military Lodge NO. 11. (Why #11 I don't know) Its charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to the First Battalion of the Royal Scots, also known as St. Clair's Royals, on Nov. 7, 1732.

Military Lodges multiplied and charters were granted by the Grand Lodges of Ireland, England, Scotland and France. The French Army under Napoleon, reported to be a Freemason himself, apparently was granted a total of 70 warrants for Military Lodges by the various Grand Lodges of France. The first Naval Lodge was formed by A. Thomas Dunckerly, a member of Three Tuns Lodge No. 31, Portsmouth, England. The American and British units played a large part in the establishment of Freemasonry in the "New World". The "First Foot", or St. Clair's Royals and seven other military units with Military Lodges in the British Army, operated in Canada during the French-Indian War.

The first recorded American Military Lodge was St. John's Regiment Lodge chartered by the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York. The most famous American Military Lodge was the "American Union" Lodge No. 1 of the Connecticut Line, chartered by the St. John Grand Lodge, Boston, Mass., during the American Revolution. Though not now a Military Lodge, it is still active in Marietta, Ohio, and is now American Union Lodge No. 1 of



the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Several other civilian lodges in existence today owe their beginnings and warrants to the old Military Lodges. Also, the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge owes its beginning to the early British Military Lodges.

There were at least eight U. S. Military Lodges operating during the American Revolution chartered by various Grand Lodges. During the War of 1812, only one American Military Lodge was actually chartered: it was warranted by a charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as Military Lodge No. 140. Eleven American Military Lodges were issued dispensations during the Mexican War. Several of these were actually chartered and operated in Mexico during that war and its occupation afterwards,

The American Civil War saw the greatest number of Military Lodges. A total of 251 were authorized by 21 Grand Lodges of the United States and the Confederate States; 98 in the Union Army and 153 in the Confederate Army. Two American Military Lodges were chartered during the Spanish-American War: The Kentucky Army Lodge No. 1 under the Grand Lodge of Kentucky operated in Puerto Rico and Cuba. The North Dakota Military Lodge No. 1 operated in the Philippines under a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of North Dakota. Both lodges returned their warrants and went out of existence when the war ended.

World War I saw 16 Military Lodges warranted but four of these never operated. Three operated in the U.S.A., seven in France and two in Germany during the occupation. Two of these Lodges later became regular Lodges in the U.S.: Sea and Field No. 1, Grand Lodge of New York, and Overseas Lodge No. 40, Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. A famous member of this latter Lodge was Maj. Gen. John A. Lejune of the U.S. Marine Corps. Another famous Lodge from this war was Lahneck Lodge No. 1186 chartered under the Grand Lodge of Texas. It was named in honor of the 12 Knight Templars who died in the defense of the last stronghold of the Knight Templars, Lahneck Castle. This Lodge actually did some of their work in that castle; the Lodge tools and property of Lahneck Lodge can be seen in the Grand Lodge of Texas Museum. Lahneck Lodge No. 1186 was the last "Regular" Military Lodge to be chartered by an American Grand Lodge.

No American Military Lodges were chartered by American Grand Lodges during World War II, the Korean or Vietnam Wars. Numerous American Military Lodges have operated since World War II in France, Germany, North Africa, Japan and elsewhere chartered by the Grand Lodges of France, Germany, Japan and the Philippines; most are recognized as "regular" by the American Grand Lodges. In place of Military Lodges in the American Armed Forces state-side, there have sprung up numerous Masonic Clubs. Among these are: The National Sojourners for commissioned officers, the Order of Travelers for enlisted personnel and numerous Square and Compass Clubs which include officers, enlisted personnel and government civilian employees.

Ireland has at present five active Military Lodges; France still has numerous existing Military Lodges both in and out of France. Since the departure of the American military from France, the American Military Lodges chartered under that Grand Lodge have gone dark. This includes Mt. Lebanon Lodge No. 53 of which the author (Jack Welch) was an affiliated member. The Grand Lodges of England and Scotland still include several Military Lodges on their rosters. The last U.S. regular Lodge with its Lodge on a Military base state-side was Army and Navy Lodge No. 306 chartered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia on Fort Monroe, Va. It was still active and operating on base as late as 1969 but a move was underway to force it off base. The Lodge was held inside the casement of the old fort. It is still listed, however, in the "List of Lodges, Masonic" as operating in Fort Monroe.

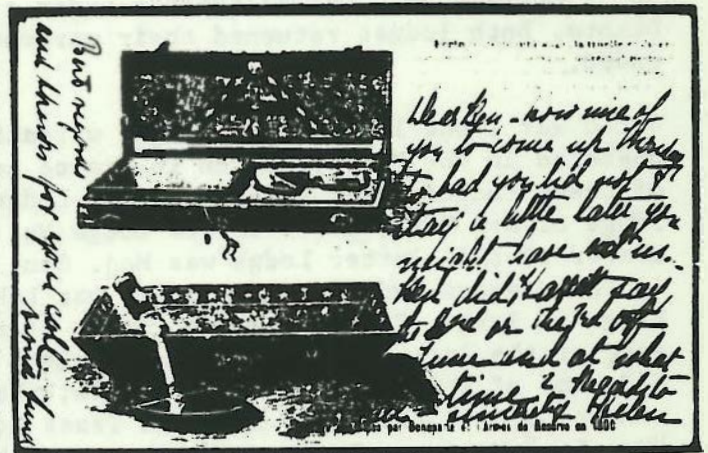
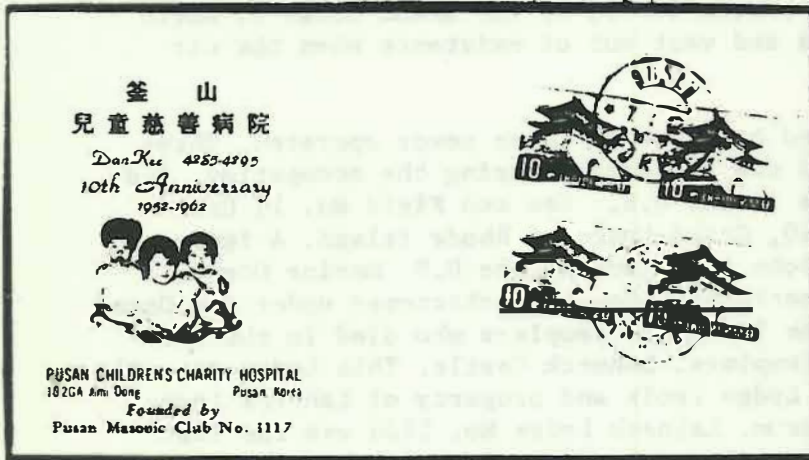
This article was contributed by Bro. Jack Welch, member #126, of La Porte, Texas, who wishes to extend his thanks to the Library of the Grand Lodge of Texas for their assistance in researching this material.



# RECENT FINDS AT STAMP SHOW

Early in October I attended CHELMPEX in nearby Chelmsford, Mass., where I met Wayne A. Forester, member No. 418, a dealer at the show. While browsing through dealers' stocks, I came across the two "finds" shown below. The Pusan Masonic Club cover was not entirely new as I had seen an illustration of it before but never a copy that I could purchase. The postal card remains somewhat a mystery but I acquired it because of its unique qualities and obvious ties to Freemasonry.

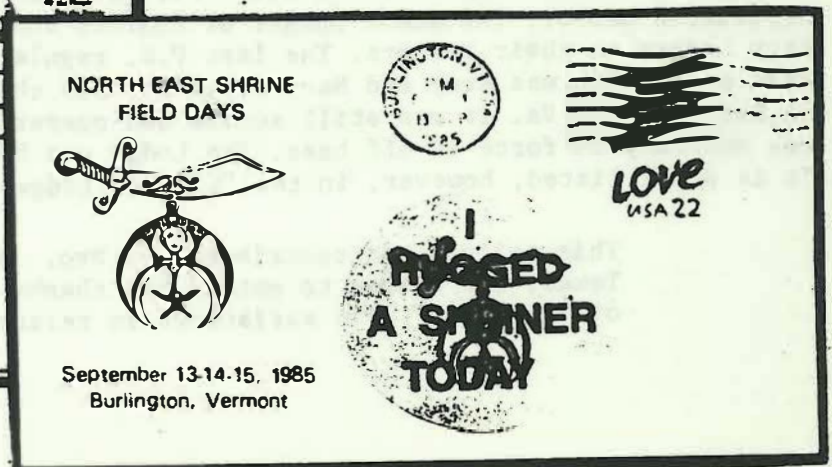
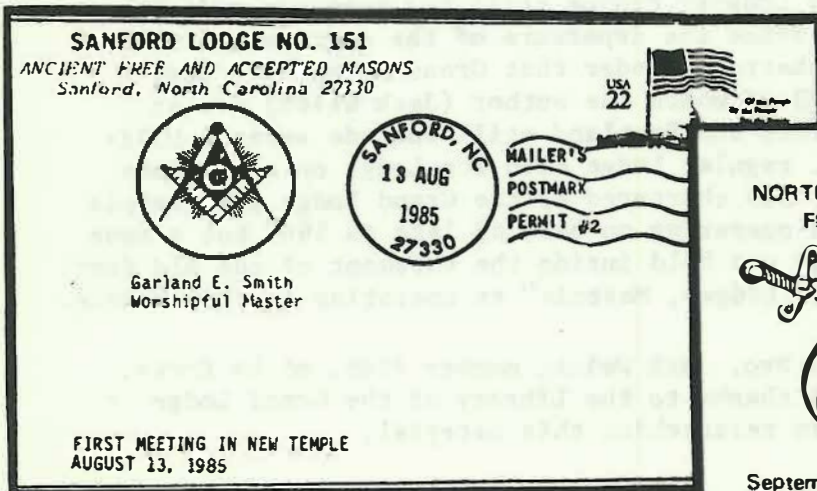
The illustrated case and implements, when viewed under a glass, appear to be embellished with Masonic emblems. The card was printed in Lausanne, Switzerland, but was used in Paterson, N.J., in 1905. The text on the card is as follows: Upper Right "Ecrin ren-fremant l'auge, la truelle et divers instruments qui ont servi au maréchal Berthier pour sceller la première pierre du tombeau de Desaix, le 30 Prairial, an XIII (19 Juin 1805)." Lower Right "Passage des Alpes par Bonaparte et l'Armée de Réserve en 1800". Any insights or information?



## COVERS FROM MEMBERS

Bro. Arthur W. Heskett, member No. 43 of Sanford, N.C., has sent a copy of a special event cover he generated for the first meeting of his Lodge, Sanford Lodge No. 151, in its new Temple. Glad to see you join the ranks of Masonic cover producers.

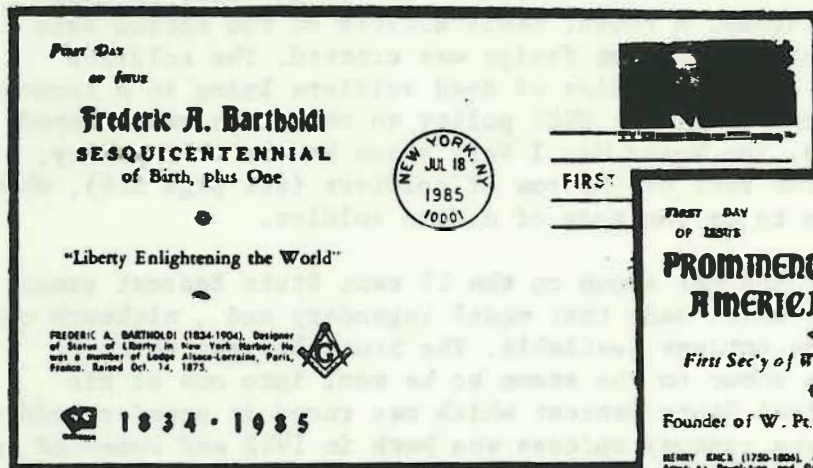
Our Club President, Bro. Tom Gardner, sent in three variations of a cover issued for the North East Shrine Field Days. Knowing he is active in the Clown Unit of the Shrine in Burlington, Vt., I would not be surprised to learn that these covers were of his creation.



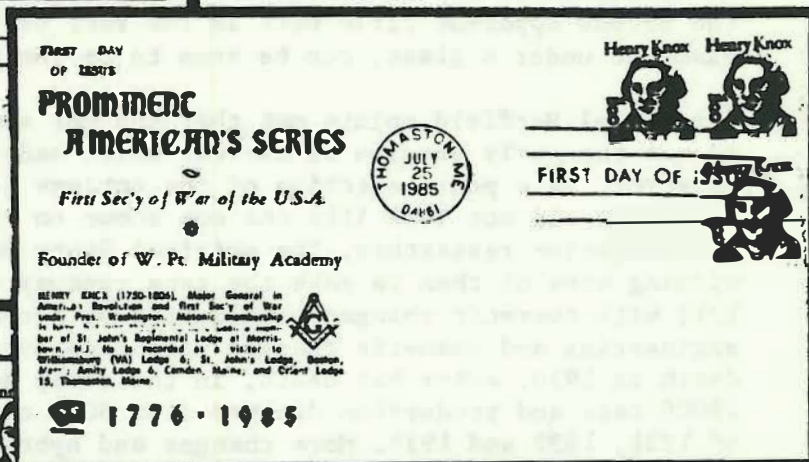


# RECENT MASONIC COVERS

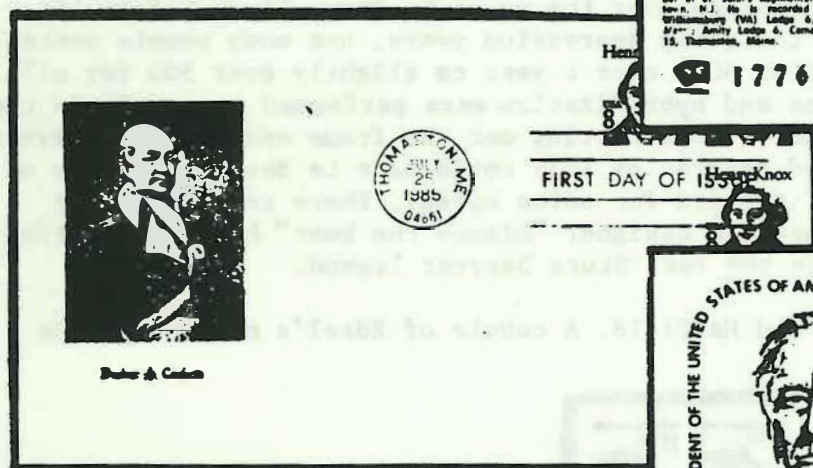
Recent Masonic cacheted covers prepared by Bros. Richard M. Needham, Edward E. Becher and Frank Cochran III are shown below.



FIRST



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Henry Knox

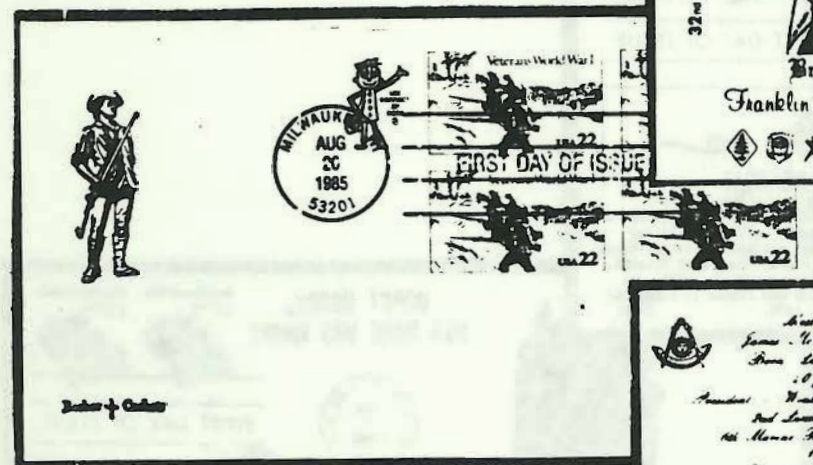
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Issued Executive Order Establishing R.E.A. - 11 May 1935

Signed Social Security Act 14 August 1935

Cochran



Becher & Cochran



James W. Briggs, Soldier  
From Lexington, Massachusetts,  
16 June 1885

President, Massachusetts Military Academy  
and Lieutenant - Captain  
1st Maine Regiment, U.S.M.C.  
1917-1920

Participated in the Battles of  
Charles Sumner, Bull Run, and  
St. Albans

Participated in the Battles of  
Gettysburg, Antietam, and  
Vicksburg

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
President of the United States  
1933-1945  
Signed Social Security Act  
14 August 1935



Participated in the Battles of  
Charles Sumner, Bull Run, and  
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Participated in the Battles of  
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Vicksburg

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President of the United States  
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14 August 1935



Cochran

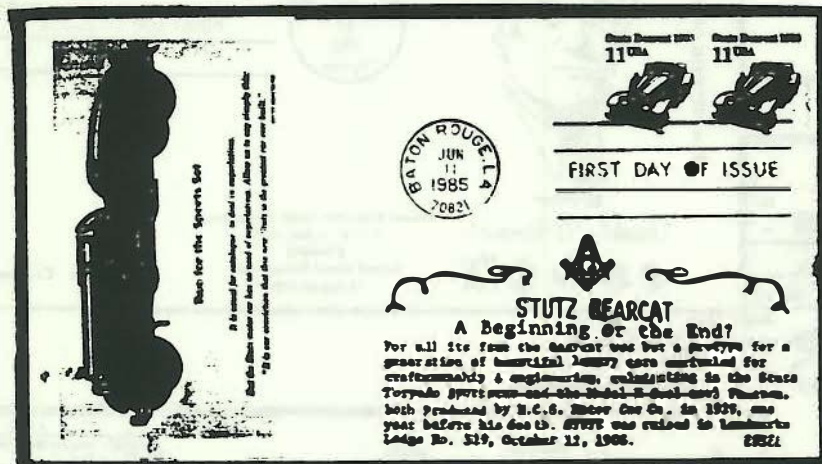


USPS "ERRORS" IN JUDGEMENT

A couple of errors or irregularities shown on recent issues have been pointed out to me by fellow Masonic Philatelists. First, Bro. Ed Becher points out that an "oversight" or departure from principle which can be considered an irregularity is noted on the recent World War I Veterans stamp. A recent media article on the Korean Vets stamp showed the photograph from which the stamp design was created. The soldiers are walking by and looking down at a row of bodies of dead soldiers lying in a trench. Depiction of dead bodies is not consistent with USPS policy so the photo was cropped to eliminate that part of the scene. The World War I Vets stamp breaks this policy; the second apparent rifle butt in the rear of the row of soldiers (see page 514), when examined under a glass, can be seen to be the body of a dead soldier.

Bro. Edsel Hatfield points out that the car shown on the 11 cent Stutz Bearcat stamp is not the early version of the car which made that model legendary and , although not in error, is a poor selection of the options available. The Stutz Bearcat which he remembers did not look like the one shown on the stamp so he went into one of his investigative researches. The original Stutz Bearcat which was raced in premier events winning many of them to make the cars runaway success was back in 1912 and repeated in 1913 with cosmetic changes highlighted by a change from wooden to wire wheels. Further engineering and cosmetic changes were made over the years by Harry Stutz before his death in 1930. After his death, in the early depression years, not many people wanted \$9000 cars and production dropped from 5000 cars a year to slightly over 500 for all of 1931, 1932 and 1933. More changes and hybridization were performed to result in the Super Bearcat of 1933. Since the HCS Co. was putting out the frame and motor to several different coach works, the so-called Bearcat of 1933 could be a Le Baron, a Murray or a Rollaston with the name "Bearcat" applied for sales appeal. There are sufficient vintage Bearcats in existence so that the designer "missed the boat" by not selecting one of them as a model to perpetuate the real Stutz Bearcat legend.

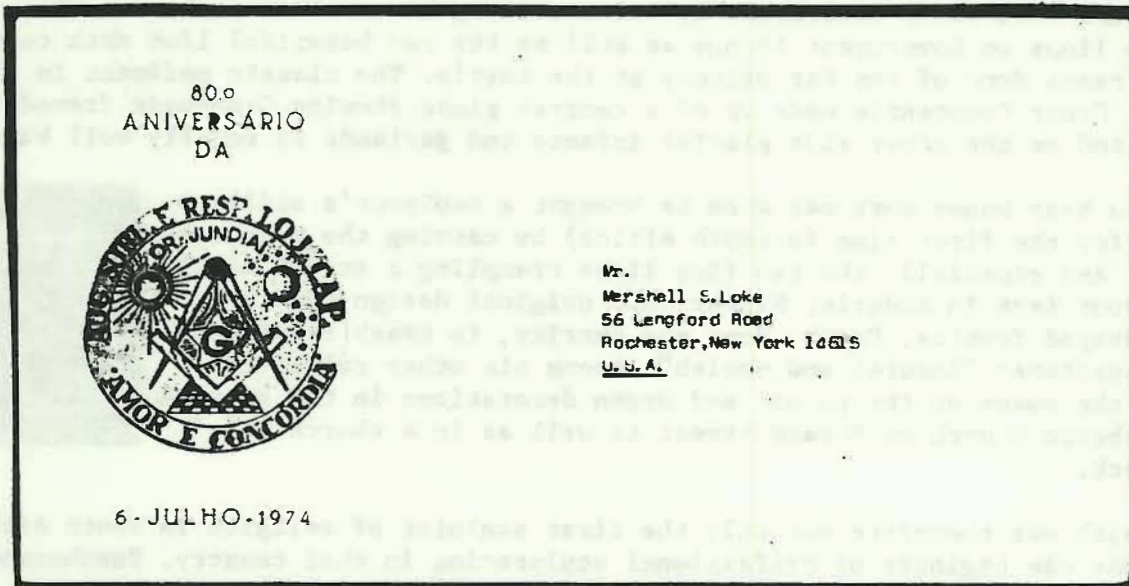
Thanks for the inputs Bros. Becher and Hatfield. A couple of Edsel's covers for the Bearcat issue are shown below.





NEWLY DISCOVERED/STILL UNKNOWN COVER

In going through the files of the late Bro. Marshall S. Loke, I came across the unfranked cover illustrated below. There is no positive identification of the country of origin and the stamp used to post the cover is not known. It is a very well done, interesting cover and if any of the members can provide further information on this cover, I would sincerely appreciate receiving it.



POSTAL SERVICE TO ISSUE STATUE OF LIBERTY CARD AND COVER

The U.S.P.S. announced it will market a special philatelic cover containing a unique insert card to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty in 1986. The items will be placed on retail sale Nov. 1 and all of the profits will be applied to the statue's restoration. The cover and insert card were developed by the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.. The insert card bears a message from Foundation Chairman Lee Iacocca and a 3-1/4 inch diameter Official Centennial Seal embossed on copper foil. The foil was obtained in part by melting one of two Statue of Liberty replicas which were cast from copper removed during the statue's restoration and carried into space on April 12, 1985, by the Space Shuttle Discovery. The other replica will be displayed on Liberty Island when the restored Statue of Liberty is rededicated in July of 1986.

The seal can be seen through the die-cut window envelope on which is printed the words "Liberty Enlighting the World, Centennial Celebration, 1886-1986", and "Official Centennial Seal". Affixed to the cover is the Frederic Auguste Bartholdi commemorative which was issued in New York City on July 18, and the first day of issue cancel. The Statue of Liberty cover costs \$10.00. It is available for sale at selected post offices and Philatelic Centers nationwide. Mail orders, along with a 50-cent handling fee per order, should be addressed to the Statue of Liberty Cover, Philatelic Sales Division, Washington, D.C. 20265-9978. The item number is 804.

YOUR ARTICLE BELONGS HERE AND ON OTHER PAGES !!!!!!!

WHERE IS IT ???

PLEASE SUBMIT !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



# ANTON ANREITH

Anton Anreith (also known as Thomas Anrijt) , of Hungarian descent, was born at Freiburg in Baden, Germany, in 1755. He came to the Cape when about 22 years of age as a soldier in the service of the Dutch East India Company. Artistic by nature, he steadily developed his ability as a sculptor, encouraged by Louis-Michel Thibault, the well known Government architect. Among his earlier works are the famous two lions on Government Avenue as well as the two beautiful lion mask carvings at the entrance door of the Kat balcony at the Castle. The classic pediment in glazed plaster at Groot Constantis made up of a central piece showing Gannymede framed in a wire hoop and on the other side playful infants and garlands is equally well known.

Perhaps his best known work was when he brought a sculptor's skill to religion (for the first time in South Africa) by carving the magnificent pulpit and especially the two fine lions trampling a scroll at its base in Groot Kerk in Adderley Street. His original design was three scantily draped females, Faith, Hope and Charity, in Greek tradition, but was considered "immoral and popish". Among his other religious works are the swans on the pulpit and organ decorations in the gallery in the Lutheran Church on Strand Street as well as in a church in Stellenbosch.



Anton Anreith was therefore not only the first sculptor of religion in South Africa, but also was the beginner of professional sculptoring in that country. Furthermore, nearly a century was to pass before the next important development in sculpture in South Africa. Anton Anreith died in 1822.

Masonic records of this period are scanty but it is recorded that Anton Anreith was a member of Lodge de Goede Hoop, being proposed by his architect friend Thibault who designed the Temple building. He received his degrees at the hand of Daniel Brand, M.D., in the course of 1780. He also sculpted the three unique statues symbolic of Silence, Immortality and Grief in the Lodge as well as other Works. Much of the Lodge was destroyed in the fire of 1892 but the figure of Silence is to be found in the ante-chamber of the Present Temple.

The 1965 2½/2c Stamp for the Tercentenary of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa depicts the famous pulpit (Scott. no. 308; item above). It is of note that the 12 1/2 stamp in this issue is also of greatest mission; it pictures the emblem of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa.

-Submitted by Bro. Dr. Colin R. Mackenzie, Member No. 14ch of the Republic of South Africa. This article is also being printed in the Natal Masonic News.

Additional Edsel cover for the Stutz Bearcat issue.





FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

**STUTZ BEARCAT**

**A Beginning or the End?**

For all its size the Bearcat was but a prototype for a generation of beautiful luxury cars envisioned for craftsmanship & engineering... originating in the Stutz Bearcat... and the Edsel B Ford car... both produced by E.C.S. Motor Car Co. in 1929, one year before his death. STUTZ was named in honor of Edsel B. Ford, Sr., October 12, 1900.