

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



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

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WHOLE NO. 104

FRANCISCO JOSE DE GOYA Y LUCIENTES

On March 24, 1958, Spain issued a series of stamps to honor Francisco Jose de Goya. The 80 ct value shows Vincente Lopez's painting of Goya.



Francisco Goya Y Lucientes, the noted Spanish artist and engraver, was born on March 30, 1746, at Fuendetodos near Zaragoza. His enormous and varied production of paintings, drawings and engravings, relating to nearly every aspect of contemporary life, reflects the period of political and social upheavals in which he lived. He began his studies in Zaragoza and later became a pupil in Madrid of the court painter Francisco Bayeu whose sister he married in 1773. He continued his studies in Italy. He returned to Zaragoza where he received his first important commission for frescoes in the cathedral. His career at court began in 1775 when he painted the first of a series of over 50 cartoons for the royal tapestry factory. In 1780 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of San Fernando, Madrid. In 1785 he was appointed deputy director of painting at the academy and in the following year painter to the King, Charles III. After the reign of Charles IV and Maria Theresa, the new king raised him to the rank of court painter. He was made director of the academy in 1795 and first court painter in 1799. A serious illness in 1792 left him permanently deaf and his art began to take on a new character. He served the French as well as the Spanish following the take-over by Napoleon and was driven into exile by Ferdinand VII. Relocating to France in 1824 for reasons of health, he settled in voluntary exile in Bordeaux where he died on April 16, 1828.

The "Boletin Oficial del Grande Oriente Nacional de Espana" published in Madrid in September 1895 includes an advertisement for a series of gallery photographs of illustrious men of the Masonic Institution. Listed among the dignitaries is Francisco de Goya y Lucientes, member of the Grande Oriente; his portrait is in the Masonic Hall of this Obediencia in Madrid.

-article and stamp submitted by Bro. Juan Sabater Pie of Madrid

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

186. Stanley Kacher, 17 Craighill Rd., Knighton, Leicester LE2 3FD
England

ADDRESS CHANGES:

252. Milton P. Youmans, 18404 Laddie Lane, Waynesville, MO 65583

323. Stephen Hill, P.O. Box 1328, Seaside, CA 93955

363. James F. Buss, 22 Wachusett View Drive, Westboro, MA 01581

MEMBERS DOINGS AND BRIEF INPUTS

Bro. John M. Cunningham, member No. 13 of Washington, DC, reports that the excellent reference book by John Hammill and Robert Gilbert titled Freemasonry, A Celebration of the Craft is available from Video Plus, 200 Swisher Rd., Lake Dallas, TX 75065 for only \$25.00 postpaid. This is a great deal as it represents about a 50% discount from the original selling price.

Bro. John Slade, member No. 84 of Longwood, FL, wrote "Freemasonry on Stamps" which was published as the lead article in the Sept-Oct. 1994 issue of The Circuit, the official journal of the International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors. Congratulations, Bro. Slade - want a job as Editor??

TOPEX '95 will be held June 16-18, 1995, in Sparks (a suburb of Reno) Nevada at the McCarran House, 55 East Nugget Ave., Sparks, NV 89431.

Jerome "Jerry" Husak, the "reviver" of the Masonic Study Unit and member No. 1, received one of the two 1994 Luff Awards, the highest recognition accorded by the American Philatelic Society. He was honored with this award at the STaMpsHOW 94 awards banquet in Pittsburgh, PA, on August 20. A resident of Sun City West, AZ, he received the award for Exceptional Contributions to Philately. He founded the American Topical Association, the world's largest philatelic society devoted exclusively to topical stamp collecting. He served as the chief executive officer of the ATA from its founding in 1949 until mid-1984; he was also editor of Topical Time from 1949 to 1977. In 1952, at the first ATA national convention, TOPEX, he received the first-ever Distinguished Topical Philatelist Award, the ATA's highest honor. Congratulations, Bro. Husak.

Bro. Charles Hiscock, member No. 356 of Mount Vernon, WA, has forwarded a copy of "The Laying of the Cornerstone of the Capitol, Sept. 18, 1793" taken from the Scottish Rite Magazine to the Stamp Advisory Committee for consideration as a stamp design. I am sure he would appreciate hearing from others with the same idea. His address is 2725 E. Fir, Sp.#82, Mount Vernon, WA 98273.

Bro. Norm Lincoln, our Unit President, notes that Topical Times indicated that Bro. Clarence Beltmann died June 4, 1994. He was a member of Garfield Lodge No. 309, Milwaukee, being a 50 year member. He also belonged to the Scottish Rite. He wrote Topical Handbook No. 29, Masonic Stamps of the World and edited the MSU/ATA Newsletter from 1960 to 1965. (Both Bro. Lincoln and your Editor thought that Bro. Beltmann died some time ago but I guess we were wrong.)

MORE MASONIC POSTAGE STAMPS

Bro. Michael Khayat, member No. 217 of St-Germaine-en-Laye, forwards some good news for the members of the Masonic Study Unit. Three more countries have joined the growing list of nations which have honored our Masonic Fraternity with postage stamps:

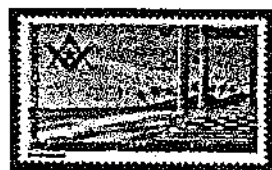
FRANCE On November 5, 1994, the Grande Loge de France celebrates its 100th Anniversary. A stamp is being released to commemorate this event and a special first day cancel will be used for covers posted that day. The stamp and cancel are shown here.



WALLIS AND FUTUNA The Centenary of the Grande Loge de France will be noted by Wallis and Futuna with a stamp release on November 24, 1994. The design is shown here.



NEW CALEDONIA The 125th Anniversary of Masonry in New Caledonia was commemorated by a 350fr airmail stamp on Sept. 16, 1994. It pictures columns, trees and the Masonic emblem in the design.



EMMETT KELLY, JR. CANCEL



A special cancel is being used in Tombstone, AZ, on Nov. 13 to note the Emmett Kelly Jr. Days Clown Roundup Station in that city. Strikes of this cancel can be obtained by sending stamped self-addressed envelopes to Postmaster, Box 9998, Tombstone, AZ 85638-9998 to be received by Dec. 13, 1994.

Bro. Kelly, born on Dec. 9, 1898, in Sedan, Kansas, died on March 28, 1979, in Sarasota, FL. He was with Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey from 1942 to 1956 and played several roles in the movies. He was a member of Sarasota Lodge No. 417, Sarasota, FL.

Secretary-Treasurer

Otto Steding

1033 Hollytree Dr.

Cincinnati, OH 45221

Membership:

\$8.00 - No. America

\$14.00 - All Other

President

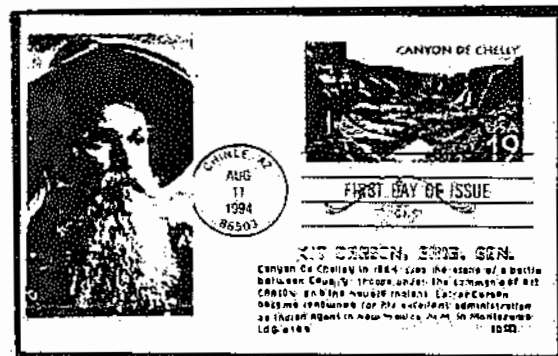
Norman Lincoln

P.O. Box 454

Eaton, OH 45320

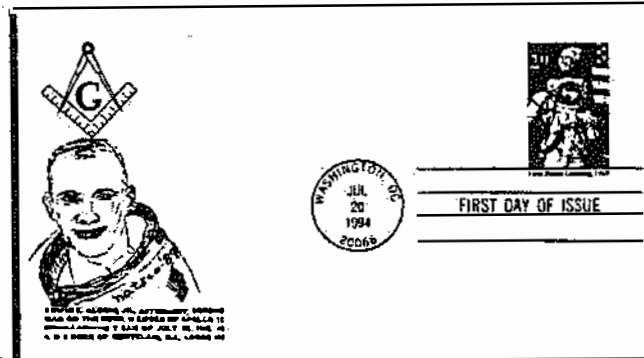
RECENT EDSSEL MASONIC COVERS

Some of Bro. Edsel Hatfield's more recent Masonic Cacheted covers are shown here. Information on their acquisition can be obtained from him at P.O. Box 36, Hazelwood, MO 63042.



***** NATSCO MASONIC COVER

Our former Unit President, Bro. Stan Longenecker, still keeps his hand in fine tune with the issuance of Natsco covers for Masonic subjects. His latest output is shown here and is available from him for \$1.00 each plus a SASE. His address is 930 Wood St., Mount Joy, PA 17552.



Your Editor just returned from one of those business trips which make up for the long hours spent in the office and on paperwork at home. The object of the trip was a program status review meeting at the Advanced Electronics Company, Ltd, located in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, one of my customers. I spent three days there soaking up the interesting culture and sights, including a trip to the gold souk, and then went to Zurich for three days of being a tourist. Although the season was "over", the Black Forest and Jungfrau were fantastic. The entire trip (my first across the Atlantic) far exceeded my expectations.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE
NEW MASONIC ISSUES

It is impossible to collect every stamp depicting a Mason. After all there are thousands of George Washingtons and King George VI and Simon Bolivar. Perhaps even one example would be difficult if the numbers keep growing. Yet, what of the hundreds of notable Masons not yet seen on stamps? Surely St. Vincent or Grenada would print some if they thought enough Masons would buy them.

Let us begin with the Master Architect Hiram Abif, the Widow's Son. Admittedly, no likenesses exist and he may be mythological. Did that stop the United Kingdom from honoring King Arthur? Put him at the altar at high twelve. Collectors of religion on stamps would also buy it.

Is Jacques DeMolay the last Grand Master of the Old Knights Templar on a stamp? I do not know. Help, Trevor! All the active and senior DeMolays would want such a stamp. Maybe President Clinton could be persuaded to sponsor it since he was a DeMolay. Burning at the stake is a dramatic scene.

The next stamp should show Dr. James Anderson seated at a table in the Goose and Gridiron working on his "Constitutions". Perhaps we could have J. T. Desauguiers leaning over his shoulder pointing out an error. (A little poetic license never hurts a stamp.) Maybe a serving wench would be better!

Then I see Lawrence Dermott leading a procession of Antients with the Holy Royal Arch and Thomas Dunckerley as Grand Master of the Knights Templar. Dunckerley's birth should not exclude him though it casts shadows on the Royal Family of England.

Our French friends would demand inclusion of the Chevalier Ramsey and their demands should be met. French Masons have been very influential and the Lodge of the Nine Sisters was one of the most important in history.

William Preston should be included for his "Illustrations" and his leadership of the Moderns. Thomas Smith Webb and Jeremy Cross for their leadership of the American Rite and Albert Pike for his Scottish Rite activities deserve a place in our issue. Let's not forget poet and ritualist Rob Morris nor the Encyclopedia writer Albert Mackey.

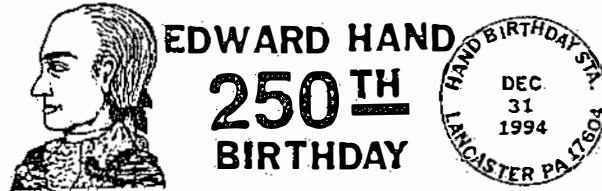
Finally we ought to honor writers George Oliver, Roscoe Pound, H. L. Haywood, Joseph Fort Newton, Harold Voorhis and Allen Roberts. If I left out someone important there is always next year for another issue. Ten Thousand Famous Freemasons on Stamps? Why not! You can collect Marilyn Monroe, I prefer my brethren.

I have arranged with the Dayton (OH) Stamp Club which sponsors AIRPEX every September to have a table at AIRPEX XXX in 1995. There will be no charge for this. AIRPEX is one of the "World Series" of Philately exhibits with a very nice facility. It would be nice if some of our members could attend this function. I plan to attend the annual Masonic Week in Washington DC in February 1995 and the meeting of the George Washington Masonic Stamp Club. Future plans include a trip to England for a meeting of the Masonic Philatelic Club.

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York has regular advertisements in a philatelic publication. Would it be advantageous for this Unit to do something similar? Perhaps we need some publicity brochures to hand out at Masonic meetings and stamp club meetings. I believe there are a lot of potential members out there who don't know about us. What do you think?

EDWARD HAND

After futile campaigns by the GWMSC and several of their members to get a stamp issued for Bro. Hand, it now appears that a special cancel is all they will be able to achieve for their efforts. The design shown here has apparently been approved.



Edward Hand was born on December 31, 1744, at Clyduff, Kings County, Province of Leinster, Ireland. Little is known about his early life. He matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, and successfully pursued courses in medicine and surgery. He emigrated to America in 1767 having been appointed Surgeon's Mate in the First Battalion, the 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot. Assigned to Fort Pitt he purchased an Ensign's commission in 1772 serving as paymaster and supply officer. He resigned his commission in 1774 and decided to practice medicine and surgery. He settled in Lancaster, married and had eight children. Entering the Continental Army as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1775, he had risen to the rank of Brigadier General by 1777. He played an important role in Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians and Tories who had conducted raids along the exposed frontiers of Northern Pennsylvania and lower New York. Gen. George Washington made him Adjutant General in 1781. Hand joined Washington in his march to Yorktown in September 1781 and accompanied him and Rochambeau to Yorktown. Becoming a Major General of the U.S. Army in July 1798, he was honorably discharged in 1800. Following the Revolutionary War he returned to Lancaster and became quite active in community and Public life. He died at his country home, Rockford, on September 3, 1802.

Bro. Edward Hand was a member and Master of Pennsylvania's Military Lodge now known as Montgomery Lodge No. 19.

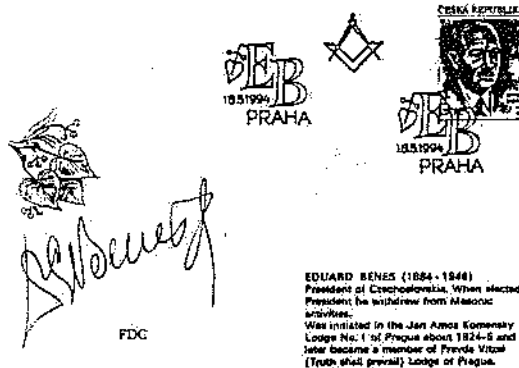
-article and cancel contributed by Bro. Stan Longenecker,
member No. 92 of Mount Joy, PA

RECENT WETREICH MASONIC COVER

This add-on Masonic cover was created by Bro. Ross Wetreich utilizing the Belgian FDC for their Liberation issue. The stamp pictures Generals Crerar, Montgomery and Bradley. Information on its availability can be obtained from him at
P.O. Box 1300
Valley Stream, NY 11582.



EDUARD BENES



EDUARD BENES (1884-1948)
President of Czechoslovakia. When elected.
President he withdrew from Masonic
activities.
Was initiated in the Jan Amos Komensky
Lodge No. 1 in Prague about 1924-5 and he
later became a member of Freie Vinga
(Truth shall prevail) Lodge of Prague.

Bro. Benes was born at Kozlany in Bohemia and was educated at the University of Prague and at the Sorbonne in Paris. During the First World War he worked with Tomas Masaryk editing "La Nation Tcheque". He was Secretary of the Czech National Council from 1915 to 1919 and a delegate to the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919-1920. When the new nation of Czechoslovakia was created Masaryk was president and Benes was the Foreign Secretary and delegate to the League of Nations. Elected President in 1935, he resigned in October 1938 when Hitler occupied the Sudetenland. He taught for a year at the University of Chicago then went to England to head the Czech government in exile. Returning to his country in 1945 he was again elected President. Unable to function when the Communists gained control of the government, he resigned June 7, 1948, and died Sept. 3rd. He was honored by previous appearances on Czech stamps during the 1930s and 1940s.

-article and cover provided by Bro. Norm Lincoln

THE PRESIDENT'S ALBUM



IRVING BERLIN
100th BIRTHDAY -- MAY 11, 1988, NEW YORK
Corrected: Born May 11, 1888 in Russia. Arrived the month
January 1900 in New York. White Christmas, God Bless America, Blue
Satin, Always,
Received the 1st three degrees of Freemasonry in Mount Lodge
No. 180 on May 12, 25 and June 3, 1910. Life member December
12, 1935. Initiated into Macia Shrine Temple on January 30, 1911
- Life Member December 1, 1935

Covers noting the centennial of Bro. Irving Berlin are not really that rare or unusual. This one came from Bro. Ross Wetreich. Why do I consider it one of my more interesting pieces? Well, it so happens that I too was born May 11 but nobody ever sent me a birthday cover. Fame is fleeting. And why hasn't the USPS issued a stamp for Berlin? He has been dead almost five years. He surely did more for his adopted country than Richard Nixon who happens to be a President. The ten year prohibition is stupid since many living people have been on US stamps - Buzz Aldrin for example. Also, why did Lions Club and Rotary Club and Optimist Club get stamps but not the Kiwanis Club?

JOSEPHINE BAKER

On September 17, 1994, the French Post released a set of six stamps honoring the stars of the screens of France. One of the individuals pictured was Josephine Baker, a Sister of the "Droit Humain".



Josephine Baker was born in St. Louis, MO, U.S.A., in 1906. Paris discovered this famous black musical artist in the "Revue Negre" on the "Champs-Elysees" in Paris on October 7, 1935, where she danced dressed only in a banana belt - as shown in the upper left corner of the stamp. She later became the star of the "Folies Bergeres" and played in the films "Princess Tam Tam" and "Fausse alerte".

Sister Josephine Baker was initiated into Freemasonry on March 6, 1960, in "La Nouvelle Jerusalem" of the Grande Loge Feminine de France (Droit Humain) in Paris. She was not very active in the Fraternity.

- articles and stamps contributed by Bros. Michel Khayat, member No. 217 of St-Germaine-en-Laye, France, and Jean-Claude Vilespsy member No. 475 of Bouc Bel Air, France

ANSWERING OUR CRITICS

Bro. Trevor J. Fray, member No. 15 of Plymouth, England, has prepared a wonderful little book titled "Answering Our Critics". It is designed to be his approach to countering the various verbal assaults on Freemasonry which seem to be in vogue lately. In this book he expresses his own personal relationship with his faith and his interests in Freemasonry based upon his own experiences in both. By so doing, he is explaining his personal demonstration of compatibility of Christianity and Freemasonry and offering it as a guide or explanation to others. He uses ritual and many tangible items in Freemasonry as well as texts of scripture to illustrate his points. It serves as an excellent testimonial to both the Fraternity and religion.

Copies of the book are available from Trevor for 7 pounds each plus 1 pound postage surface or 2 pounds air. If remittance is made in dollars or dollar cheques allow for more to cover bank charges for conversion. His address is 76 Merrivale Rd., Beacon Park, Plymouth PL2 2RF England.

Now that the USPS has finally released the "Legends of the West" Sheetlet, I trust all members have picked up a sheet or so to illustrate in their collection the various Masons depicted thereon.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM von STEUBEN

On Nov. 9, 1994, a German 1-deutschemark stamp will be issued to mark the 200th death anniversary of Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, trainer of American troops during the Revolutionary War.



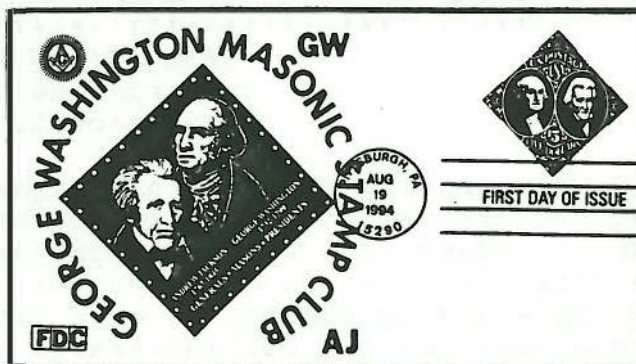
Bro. von Steuben was born Nov. 15, 1730, in Magdeburg, Prussia, into a military family. He was educated in Jesuit colleges at Neisse and Breslau and distinguished himself as a mathematician. He entered the Prussian Army in 1747 and rose to the rank of captain during the Seven Years War. After dismissal from the army of Frederick the Great, he served as court chamberlain for Prince von Hohenzollern-Hechingen and then as a colonel in Baden's army. He sailed to America in 1777 when Ben Franklin recommended him to George Washington. He reported to Valley Forge in Feb. 1778, was designated inspector general of the Continental Army with the rank of major general and was given the task of training the troops. He played several vital roles in the conflict and honorably discharged in 1784 he became a naturalized American citizen of Pennsylvania and New York making his home near Utica. He died on Nov. 28, 1794.

It is not known where he received the degrees and earned the title of "past master" but it is presumed to have been in Europe, possibly the "Military Lodge of the Blazing Star". of Berlin. He was a member of Trinity Lodge No. 10 (now No. 12) of New York City and an honorary member of Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City.

GWMSM MASONIC COVER

The GWMSM cover for the recent \$5.00 stamp which pictures two prominent Freemasons is shown here. Although the price was not identified, I can imagine it to be \$6.00 or \$7.00. Definitive information and copies can be obtained from:

Bro. Paul M. Williams
2364 Beaver Valley Pike
New Providence, PA 17560.





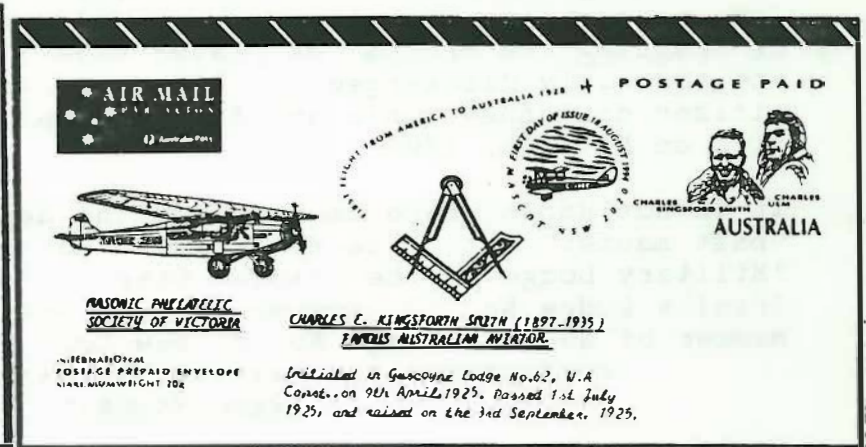
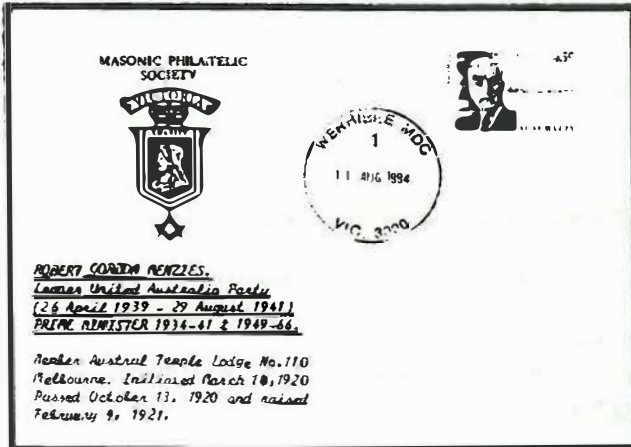
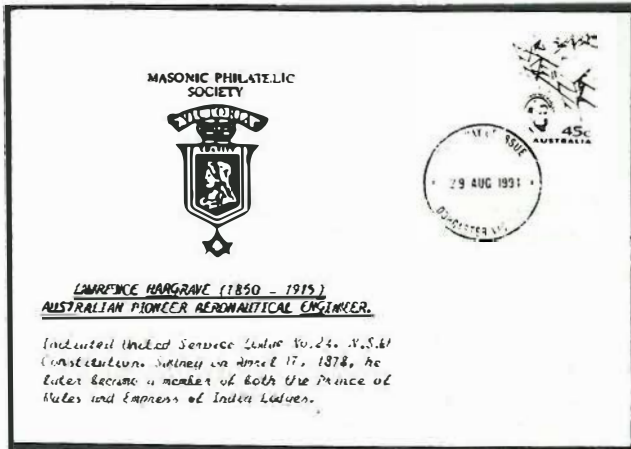
Masonic postcard and seal/sticker put out by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in association with the Friend to Friend statue. These have been provided by:

Bro. Robert W. Gilbert
member No. 337 of
Robesonia, PA.



AUSTRALIAN MASONIC COVERS

Bro. Erhard Stermole is offering the covers shown here at a cost of AUD\$2.00 each plus AUD\$1.50 postage. Order them from him at 12 Radford Court, Hoppers Crossing, Victoria 3029, Australia.



EARLY MASONIC LETTERS

by Herman Herst, Jr. 32
 Boca Raton Lodge No. 328

Two fascinating hobbies that engage the attention of millions of collectors are philately and philography.

Most readers will know what philately is. Many call it stamp collecting. Philography is a new word to many. It is the collecting of manuscripts and documents and even letters. It is in the latter instance that the two hobbies travel similar paths, for one of the popular facets of philately is much more than collecting the mere stamp that may have carried the letter. It is collecting the letter itself, studying the route it took, the costs of conveying it and even learning whatever one can from the contents. Stamps came into use only in 1840; postal history goes back thousands of years, even as long ago as ancient Babylon, which had a postal service surprisingly efficient for the time. Hundreds of thousands of letters written in cuneiform letters on soft clay with a stylus, and then baked into stone, still exist.

The writer recently had the pleasure of examining a collection of very old letters all with Masonic content, and with the thought that readers of this publication would be interested in them, we want to quote them here.

EARLY MASONIC LETTERS (Contd)

Members of the Craft will find particularly interesting a letter that was sent from Eldorado, Nebraska Territory on Jan. 8, 1858, describing a terrifying incident that had a happy ending. We shall quote the letter verbatim:

"My beloved wife and daughter,

I am in El Dorado Nebraska Territory and anxiously awaiting a chance to leave town where I hope the Lord will never let me enter again. I have had a horrifying experience but I want you both to know that I am well and none the worse for it and I am glad that I can tell you the whole story just as it happened.

"I arrived in Eldorado yesterday about noon. I called on several stables but was able to sell very little. I was back at the hotel almost decided to leave when I got talking with a farmer from a town not far distant called Franklin. He told me of a new stable there and thought the owner might need harnesses.

"Since it wasn't far, I decided I could run over in a few hours and I tried to make a deal with one of the stables here for a rig. They wanted five dollars which I said was too much. Finally, the lad said I could have it for four dollars and I paid him, and went to Franklin where I did some good business.

"But when I came back, the stable owner told me the lad had no right to drop the price and he insisted that I pay the other dollar. I stood my ground, insisting that even four dollars was too much. The man got pretty noisy and when he started threatening, I figured it was better to pay the dollar and get out of there which is what I did.

"I went back to the hotel and had a right good dinner. Met a doctor chap from St. Louis who said he was looking the country over for a place to set up his office and to bring his family, and he seemed to take a liking to El Dorado. We were enjoying seegars when we heard the fire alarm. we ran out and I was treated to a terrible scene. The stable where I had the altercation was in flames. They got all the horses out, but the stable was gone in a few minutes. I felt sorry for the owner, and told the doctor of my experience a few hours earlier.

"About two hours later I was in my room and I heard a commotion. I went to the window and saw about fifty men marching to the hotel. They stopped at the front door and demanded that the proprietor turn me over to them. I could hear clearly that they were accusing me of burning down the stable. I didn't know what to do. They sure seemed to mean business. I found the doctor's room and asked if he could hide me. Of course it did no good for they knew I was in the hotel. The proprietor when he found that I wasn't in my room came to the doctor's room.

"Pretty soon four or five husky men came up and tried to take me down. The doctor told them I had been with him all evening, had not left the hotel, and could not have done the foul deed. They seemed to believe him and they went down to report and I thought I was out of danger. But soon about ten more came up and they grabbed me and carried me kicking down the stairs. The doctor, and I will be eternally grateful to him, went with me, trying to reason with the leaders. I did not know what they were going to do with me but I actually felt sorry for the doctor at that time too since I was afraid they might rough him up too. But when I got outside and saw several men playing with some rope and saw a horse and wagon I knew what they were going to do.

"I think you know there is a sign that a Mason can give when he is in serious trouble. It was the only thing I could do.

EARLY MASONIC LETTERS (Contd)

"A man came over and said something to me. Apparently I said the right thing. He climbed on the wagon with me and held up his hands and said to the crowd which must have numbered over a hundred, 'Well I reckon we got the wrong guy'.

"A few men brushed me off for I was pretty dusty from the 'ride' down the stairs and out the hotel. Many of the crowd came over to tell me that I had a lucky escape which was something I did not need them to tell me. the doctor did not know what had happened to change the crowd so suddenly and I guess he is still wondering. Maybe I should have told him for he tried to save my life but it was not proper for me to do it.

"I go from here to Plattsmouth which is one of the largest cities in the Territory, and I expect to do some good business there. Give my love to all who ask, and I miss you both greatly."

"Lovingly, George"

"P.S. I almost forgot. I later heard that the stable was burned down by the lad who had given me the rig. The owner had given the boy a bad lacing, and the boy chose this way to get even. I don't know what they are going to do to the lad, if anything, but I am not going to stay in El Dorado to see. G.L."

For those who would like the full historic picture completed we can mention that the letter was addressed to Mrs. George Lucas, Indiannapolis, Indiana, thus giving us the full name of the sender. If Brother Lucas had been raised in Indiana, perhaps someone with access to the records of the Grand Lodge of Indiana might be able to tell us the name of his Lodge, and his Masonic birthday.

Another letter, this one really old, in this unusual collection, was dated 28 March 1690. It was of course from the period before stamps had been invented, when the recipient of the letter paid the postage. The letter is addressed to HONABLE SR. WALTER BAGOT AT BLITH-FIELD NEAR ADMASTON (which of course is in England). The letter itself is headed Arbury. Sir Walter Bagot was a Baronet, and an official with the British Post Office, and as such, a letter to him required no postage.

Sir Walter owed a sum of money, having borrowed it from the sender of the letter, a fellow Mason named R1(chard) Newdigate, and the letter is simply a dunning letter requesting his money.

"Hon'd Brother,

Having not heard one word from you in answer to my letter about my money, I send this on purpose to receive your Commands, because the day the year expires according to my book is the first of April, and that prove ye first of Aprille (sic) where I must have my Clarke whom I should employ in this affair. I therefore desire to know whether you have made any Appointment to pay the money on any precise day to pay it elsewhere, because whatever inconvenience it is to me I would not disappoint you, but if a week or fortnight delay break no squares, it will be a favour to me to allow me a latitude and you shall have 3 days notice that your servant may be at liberty to receive it. Our humble services are left to the Bearer and I am

Deare Sir,

Your ever Affectionate Brother and humble servant

R1. Newdigate

Of course, these days a letter demanding payment of a debt would not be couched in quite such affectionate terms, nor would it encompass so many words.

(excerpted from full mss)

1880s Treasury secretary on \$2,500 revenue



Collecting History

Paul Schumacher

William Windom, the man who appears on the \$2,500 U.S. revenue stamp, was born in Ohio in 1827.

He was admitted to the bar in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1850 and became active in politics as a Whig.

In 1855 he relocated to Winona, in Minnesota Territory.

When Minnesota became a state (#1106), Windom was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives.

Windom generally supported President Lincoln (#555), and served two terms as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.



William Windom is depicted on \$2,500 revenue stamp, left. Cover bears his free frank as member of Congress.



Windom was appointed to the U.S. Senate in 1870 and held his seat for 11 years. In 1880 he was the favorite son of the Minnesota delegation to the Republican convention, and received 10 votes for the Presidential nomination. He got three votes on the next-to-last ballot, but none on the final ballot.

In March 1881, Windom resigned from the Senate to become Treasury Secretary in the new administration. It was this tour of duty that won him his place on the \$2,500 documentary shown here. Windom's tenure was evidently a troubled one; he had been the second choice of President Garfield (#205), and had been opposed by Sec-

retary of State James G. Blaine.

Back in the Senate, he favored railroads and homestead legislation. With the team of French engineers who had built the Suez Canal eyeing Central America, Windom urged that no European power should be allowed to dominate a canal through Nicara-

Back of the Book SPECIAL

retary of State James G. Blaine.

Returned to Senate

Secretary Windom resigned after just eight months and returned to the Senate on Nov. 15, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation in March.

gua or Columbia (Panama).

Windom left the Senate in 1883 and spent the next six years in private legal practice. Most of his attention was devoted to railroads and real estate.

When the Republicans returned to power in the 1888 election, William Windom became Secretary of the Treasury once again.

Windom died in New York City on Jan. 29, 1891.

No Legacy

Windom is not well remembered or highly regarded today. The Autograph Collectors Checklist describes his autograph as Treasury Secretary as "common." The *American Stampless Cover Catalog* does not list his free frank as a Representative, and does not price his frank as a Senator.

Windom, Minn., was named for him. Post offices named Windom were opened in 1891 in Washington, Michigan, and Illinois.

2.2 LEGISLATIVE AND CABINET OFFICERS

At times when the Vice Presidency is vacant, the President's backup is designated by Congress. The Presidential Succession Act of 1792 designated the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, followed by the Speaker of the House. The Act of 1886 designated the Cabinet officers in order of seniority: State, Treasury, War, etc. The Act of 1947 designated the Speaker, the President Pro Tem, and the Cabinet officers.

deed
1946



rig
sec
par
sai
sai

WILLIAM HARRIS CRAWFORD (1772 - 1834)

The Presidential Succession Act of 1792 first came into play when the Vice President died in April, 1812. Georgia's William H. Crawford was President Pro Tem and the President's backup for the next ten months.



Treasury Department
Wm H Crawford
David Belton Esq
Collector of
New York

Crawford's 1818 free frank as Treasury Secretary, a post he held for nearly nine years.

2.2 LEGISLATIVE AND CABINET OFFICERS

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD

The Presidency was Crawford's for the taking in 1816, but he demurred in favor of James Monroe. Crawford nevertheless received 54 caucus votes for the nomination, to 65 for Monroe.

In 1824 Crawford won the caucus nomination, but carried only two states.



Crawfordsville, Indiana (1823), Dr. Crawford W. Long (1815), and Crawford, Maine (1828) were all named after William H. Crawford.

HUGH LAWSON WHITE (1773 - 1840)

Following the resignation of the Vice President in 1832, Hugh White, as President Pro Tem of the Senate, was next in the line of succession for ten weeks.

In 1836 White was the Southern Whig candidate for President. He carried two states and received 26 electoral votes.



A Man Called Crawford

THEMATIC POSTAL HISTORY.

The Intriguing Case of
William H. Crawford, 1772-1834

By Douglas N. Clark
Associate Editor

"*Thematic postal history*" is a term I think should apply to collecting the postal history of towns (counties, states, countries, etc.) with names which follow a certain theme; and I'd like to illustrate the idea by discussing my collection of towns named for William H. Crawford (1772-1834), Georgia politician and statesman.

This is not the first time postal history has been collected by topic, of course. A "frog" topical collection could certainly contain a cover postmarked Frogmore, South Carolina, and no "Philately and Murder" exhibit would be complete without covers postmarked "Heaven" and "Hell."

Also, the term "thematic postal history" has been used before (for something else, but it didn't stick), leaving the term available for redefinition.

William H. Crawford

Our Mr. Crawford is shown here as he appears on the 1954 10c Documentary stamp (Scott No. R660) or, if you have a U.S. revenue collection and a magnifying glass, see the 10c values of the 1940-54 greens and silvers (Scott Nos. RD73, RG64, etc.).

Crawford was quite a prominent character in his day. He was (1) U.S. Senator 1807-1813, serving as President *Pro Tem* 1812-1813 and the first non-Vice President to stand second in line for the presidency, after George Clinton died; (2) Minister to France 1813-1815; (3) Secretary of War, 1815-1816; (4) Secretary of the Treasury, 1816-1825 and (5) unsuccessful presidential candidate in the election of 1824, having at one time been the logical successor of the Jeffersonians to that office.

Throughout his career, Crawford was frequently the subject of the naming of places. He therefore inspired Crawfords, Crawfordvilles and Crawford Counties all around the country. But there are plenty of Crawfords, Crawfordvilles and Crawford



Counties around the country that were not named for him. The Crawford thematic postal historian must determine which is which, as well as to go out and search to find them on cover.

I chose Crawford as the subject of my thematic collection because the material

Crawford thematic postal history.

Crawford Counties

The main problem facing the thematic postal history collector is the lack of good reference works. The stamps we collect are generally completely catalogued. Catalogues exist for postmarks. Even for data on the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, we know where, in the government records, to look. But for whom were those post offices named? This can be a far more difficult question.

There are such things as "place name books." *The American Counties*, by J.N. Kane, gives data on the naming of every county in the U.S. It lists eleven Crawford Counties (Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin) of which all except Kansas, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania are named for William H. Crawford. Shown here is a county postmark of West York, Crawford County, Illinois. Of course, county cancels can also be hard to collect, as this cover reminds us.

But I am not completely satisfied with place-name books. I would greatly prefer



would include a lot of classic U.S. philately and postal history. Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay all rubbed shoulders with him. And one can tell the story of Crawford's Treasury Department using, in part, the free franks of his appointees. All this in addition to the

to know what the reasons were for a county to be named for William H. Crawford. Crawford County, Illinois, was so named in 1816, while Crawford was Secretary of War. It would help me to place the cover from Illinois in my exhibit, if we knew the circumstances of the naming.

I'm a lot more confident about Crawford County, Arkansas. *The Goodspeed Biographical and Historical Memoirs of North-western Arkansas* states that this county was named for Monroe's Secretary of the

issued him his commission as Receiver of Public Lands. I acquired a cover addressed to Crawfordville, Georgia, with a Crawfordsville, Indiana, missent postmark. There's an Evansville & Crawfordsville

Crawfords (Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, and South Dakota) are still unknown to me.

Who knows about Crawford Quarry in Michigan, Crawford Station, Missouri, Crawford Comers, Pennsylvania, and Crawfordton, Tennessee, which also may or may not have been named for the right Crawford? Crawford House and Crawford Notch, New Hampshire, were not.

Of nine Crawfordvilles or Crawfordsvilles, the count runs two (named) for (Georgia, Indiana), four against (Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina) and three undecided (Iowa, Missouri and Oregon). I own a stampless cover with a manuscript Crawfordville, Georgia, postmark. Appropriately, the cover is franked by Alexander H. Stephens, later Vice President of the Confederacy, who was licensed to practice law by Crawford, then a Circuit Judge, three months before his death.

An Invitation

The large number of places named for a Crawford I cannot identify serve only to make the field of thematic postal history more of a challenge to me. And, since I have already acquired covers from many of these towns, the discovery that yet another one of them was named for W.H. Crawford may mean that one more is added to the collection. The author invites correspondence at P.O. Box 51, Lexington, GA

30648.

Acknowledgements

On occasion, I have had to ask for help on the Crawford thematic postal history of several states. I would like to thank John Prendergast for help on Indiana, Ken Lawrence for Mississippi, Warren F. Kimball, Jr. for New Hampshire, Robert Stets for South Carolina and my coexhibitor Nancy B. Zielinski-Clark for Maine. ■

Editor's note: Doug Clark is both a student and teacher of many things, including historic preservation. A respected postal historian and grand award exhibitor, and philatelic judge, in "real life," though, he is professor of mathematics at the University of Georgia. It is an honor to have this and future studies of his in the pages of this magazine.



Treasury. This leaves no doubt about the origin of the county's name. I have a stampless cover with manuscript "Crawford C.H., Arkansas Territory" postmark (the C.H. stands for "Court House," the county seat of Crawford County). This cover is particularly satisfying to me since it is dated in 1826, during Crawford's lifetime. One wonders if Crawford ever saw a postmark of a place that bore his name!

Crawfords,

Crawfordvilles, Crawfordsvilles

Why am I so suspicious of place name books? I guess it is because of *Indiana Place Names* by R.L. Baker and M. Carmony, which states that Crawfordsville, Indiana was "named for Colonel William Crawford, Indian fighter who was ... Secretary of the Treasury." William H. Crawford, my Crawford, often used the title Colonel which meant, and still means, lawyer, in the state of Georgia. But he never fought an Indian.

William Crawford, the famed Indian fighter (and Army Colonel), died in 1782 (burned at the stake by Indians) and he was never Secretary of the Treasury!

But the book *Sugar Creek Saga*, by Theodore Gronert, tells us that Major Ambrose Whitlock opened a land office in 1823 that became the nucleus of a town which he named Crawfordsville, in honor of the Secretary of the Treasury who had

railroad postmark in existence. The name refers to Crawfordsville, Indiana, so this, too, is a piece of Crawford thematic postal history.

There have been Crawfords in at least fifteen other states. Crawford, Alabama, Crawford, Maine, and Crawford, Georgia, are confirmed to be W.H. Crawford the-



matic postal history. Crawford, Georgia, by the way, is situated on what was once Crawford's plantation. All three towns were named for the prominent politician after his career in Washington, D.C. had ended. Crawford, Mississippi, and Crawford, Ohio were not named for our Crawford, the latter being the place where Indian fighter Crawford died. The attribution often other

each four envelopes prepared for the 1986, 1¢ commemorative for Margaret Mitchell.

the possibilities included using the cacheted envelopes prepared for the 1986 Margaret Mitchell commemorative. A particular collector was fortunate enough to have some of these covers autographed.

involved a matching stamp and autograph collecting thoughts.

William Harris Crawford (1772-1834)

By PAUL SCHUMACHER

Though he is hardly remembered today, even by philatelists, William H. Crawford had several brushes with the presidency during the first quarter of the 19th century.

One of 11 children, Crawford was born in Virginia in 1772. His family moved to South Carolina and then to Georgia in 1783.

Although he lived and worked on a farm, Crawford's education was not typical of plantation society. He followed a course of classic studies at Richmond Academy in Augusta, GA, where he was also a teacher and rector. This may account for his relatively liberal views in later life.

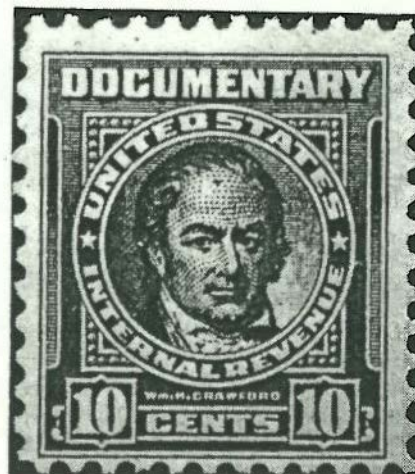
State Politics

Crawford was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1799 and began a two-year project compiling the laws of Georgia. He entered state government as a representative in 1803, and served for four years.

It was during this period that he fought two duels stemming from his political views. In the first, he killed his antagonist, while in the second he was shot in the wrist and suffered permanent damage to his hand.

In 1804, he married and began work on his estate, Woodlawn, where he conducted many plant and seed experiments during his later years.

As a state legislator Crawford opposed the expansion of slavery and the continued importation of slaves. Nevertheless, he was a slaveowner himself and



10¢ REVENUE STAMP

left slaves to each of his eight children upon his death.

National Politics

Crawford was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1807 and served until 1813. He was elected President Pro Tem of the Senate barely a month before Vice President George Clinton died, in April, 1812. For nearly a year, William Crawford was next in line to succeed to the presidency.

In 1813, Crawford left the Senate to take the post of minister to France.

He returned home in August, 1815, to accept the position of secretary of war in President Madison's cabinet.

In 1816, Crawford expressed the very unpopular view that Indians should not be forcibly removed from lands which

they held by treaty, but rather should be civilized and assimilated into white society, by intermarriage if necessary.

Election of 1816

As Madison's second term approached its end, Crawford was widely regarded as a possible successor. However, Crawford himself believed, and let it be known through the newspapers, that the honor should go instead to the last available Revolutionary War hero, James Monroe. Despite Crawford's disavowal of interest, the party caucus, which selected the nominee, gave Crawford 54 votes, to 65 for Monroe.

William Crawford became treasury secretary in October, 1816, and held the post for the next nine years. He was noted for his financial talents, and for his generally conservative approach to financial matters. Most importantly, it was his tenure as treasury secretary which earned for Crawford his only philatelic appearance, on the dated revenues of the 1940s and 1950s.

In the early 1820s, Crawford was one of the U.S. officials most responsible for the founding of Liberia as a home for freed slaves. Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, was named for President James Monroe.

Election of 1824

As Monroe approached the end of his second term, maneuvering began among those who wished to follow him in the executive mansion. Crawford had much support in the newspapers and was the choice of numerous politicians, including Thomas Jefferson.

Many historians believe Crawford would have been elected president in 1824, but for a stroke he suffered late in 1823. The stroke left him incapacitated and nearly blind throughout the election season. It was not until 1825 that he was again able to undertake any substantial activity.

Another factor working against Crawford was the collapse of the caucus system of selecting party nominees, and its gradual replacement by more broadly based methods.

The Democratic-Republican party caucus of 1824 selected William Crawford as the party's nominee by a vote of 64 to 2. The vote was rendered a farce, however, by the fact that there were 150 abstentions. The nature of the vote, combined with Crawford's refusal to drop out of the race despite his physical problems, hastened the demise of the caucus.

The nation's sectional differences and the collapse of the caucus led to a four-way election in 1824. Crawford placed fourth in popular votes with 11-percent, and third in electoral votes, with 41.

Incoming President John Quincy Adams asked Crawford to continue as treasury secretary, but Crawford declined and retired to his estate in Georgia.

Later Years

Though physically crippled and no longer mentally sharp, Crawford still dreamed of becoming president. In 1827, he accepted an appointment as a circuit court judge, a post he held for the rest of his life.

Continued on Page 153

a maximum of 50 envelopes),
 envelopes and 29¢ per coil or
 2.90 per single pane of 10 book-
 ets affixed, in check or money
 the following addresses to indi-
 cator or stamp is to be affixed:
 STAMP, POSTMASTER, 900
 RD NE, WASHINGTON DC
 FLOWER SHEET STAMP,
 900 BRENTWOOD RD NE,
 DC 20066-9993; FLOWER
 T STAMPS, POSTMASTER,
 OD RD NE, WASHINGTON
 or FLOWER KCS BOOKLET
 MASTER, 900 BRENTWOOD
 NGTON DC 20066-9995. If the
 not specified in the address, a
 SEP pane of 10 stamps will be

postmarked by March 23.

Procedures

at your local post office, affix
 pes of your choice (along with
 designated postage of 21¢ to equal
 rate of 25¢ on the date of issue),
 envelopes (to yourself or others),
 postcard thickness for sturdy-
 flap, place the envelopes in a
 addressed to: CUSTOMER
 ELOPES, MAKE-UP RATE
 MASTER, 900 BRENTWOOD
 NGTON DC 20066-9991. Once
 issue postmark is applied, the
 be returned through the mail.
 re for the postmark.

Fixed Stamps: The Postal
 ly affix two Make-up Rate
 17¢ Dog Sled stamp to equal
 rate of 25¢ on the date of issue.
 wish the Postal Service to affix
 a maximum of 50 envelopes), should
 pes and 25¢ per envelope, in
 order, to: MAKE-UP RATE
 MASTER, 900 BRENTWOOD
 NGTON DC 20066-9992.

postmarked by March 23.

Size: 11 x 6.5 inches / 18.0 x 20.8 mm (image); 8 7/8 x
 .96 inches / 22.1 x 24.4 mm (overall); 3.9/16 x
 7-15/16 inches (envelope).

Stamps Per Coil: 100.

Marginal Markings: © USPS 1988 (envelope).

Procedure for ordering first day cancellations
 are:

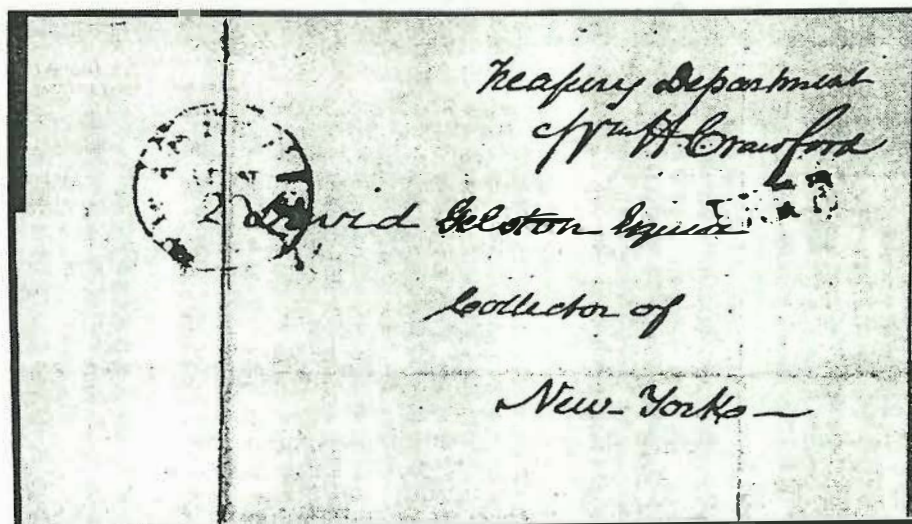
The Official Mail "F" Rate stamps and envelopes
 will not be sold in post offices. They are avail-
 able only from the Philatelic Sales Division in
 Kansas City, MO.

The Postal Service will affix all Official Mail "F"
 Rate stamps for cancellation. Customer affixing

first day cancellations for the "F" state Official
 Mail Savings Bond envelope can be obtained by
 sending a peelable return address label for each
 envelope ordered. The Postal Service will then
 add the official government return address,
 affix the customer's label, and cancel the
 envelope.

Customers should send their self-addressed labels
 and 34¢ per envelope (to a maximum of 50
 envelopes), in check or money order, to OFFI-
 CIAL MAIL F RATE SAVINGS BOND ENVE-
 LOPE, POSTMASTER, 900 BRENTWOOD
 RD NE, WASHINGTON DC 20066-9992.
 All orders must be postmarked by March 23.

Crawford



RARE FREE FRANK — Crawford's free frank is a bit expensive for one so readily avail-
 able. The one shown here dates from 1818, when Crawford was treasury secretary.

Continued from Page 152

In the late 1820s, Crawford stirred up
 a decade-old dispute, perhaps in an
 attempt to regain some of the prominence
 he had lost. In 1818, when Crawford and
 John C. Calhoun were both cabinet
 officers, the cabinet discussed the possi-
 bility of disciplining Andrew Jackson for
 his alleged misdeeds in dealing with the
 Indians in Florida. It was generally
 believed at the time that Crawford had
 favored disciplinary action and that
 Calhoun had opposed it.

By the late 1820s, Jackson had become
 president, and Calhoun was his vice pres-
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 and not Crawford, who had supported
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 executives. Calhoun eventually resigned
 as vice president in December, 1832,
 primarily as a result of his dispute with
 Jackson over the issue of nullification.

After the flareup, Crawford returned to
 relative obscurity until his death in
 September, 1834.

Retrospective

William Crawford was a large man,
 described by some associates as "gigan-
 tic." Though personally very friendly and
 a good conversationalist and storyteller,
 as well as an excellent politician and
 organizer, he was never quite able to

secure the backing he needed to become
 president. Some have said he was too
 inflexible in his honesty, and that he was
 not sufficiently loyal to his party.

Crawford's Place in Philately

As mentioned previously, Crawford's
 lone appearance on stamps came in the
 1940s and 1950s, on the 10¢ dated
 revenues. Cheaper versions of these
 stamps can be had for a few cents. The
 red documentary stamps are readily
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Crawford's free frank is a bit expensive
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 can Stampless Cover Catalog* prices a
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 here dates from 1818, when Crawford
 was treasury secretary. It is written
 entirely in his hand, and features a bold
 and dark signature.

Anyone assembling a Crawford collec-
 tion, would want cancels from towns
 named after him. These include towns
 named Crawford, in Maine and Georgia,
 as well as Crawfordville, GA and Craw-
 fordsville, IN.

Finally, one should not overlook the 2¢
 Scientist stamp in the Famous American
 Series. It pictures Dr. Crawford Long,
 who was named for William Crawford, a
 friend of Dr. Long's parents.

Further philatelic honors for William
 Harris Crawford are extremely unlikely
 now. His last chance probably passed in
 1972, when the nation failed to notice his
 200th birthday.

Procedures

tain a first day of issue post-
 easiest way is to purchase
 your local post office, affix
 of your choice, address the
 self or others), insert a card of
 for sturdiness, tuck in the
 envelopes in a larger envelope
 CUSTOMER AFFIXED ENVE-
 EXTRAORDINARY FLAG
 MASTER, 900 BRENTWOOD
 NGTON DC 20066-9991. Once
 issue postmark is applied, the
 returned through the mail.
 re for the postmark.

Fixed Stamps: The Postal
 affix one F-Rate EXTRAordin-
 all panes cannot be affixed as
 dually die-cut. Customers
 Service to affix stamps (to
 envelopes), should send their
 envelopes and 29¢ per envelope,
 order, to: F RATE EXTRA-
 STAMP, POSTMASTER,
 RD NE, WASHINGTON

postmarked by March 23.

Almost U.S. President

William Harris Crawford

Paul Schumacher

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William H. Crawford
U.S. Dated Documentary
Scott R492

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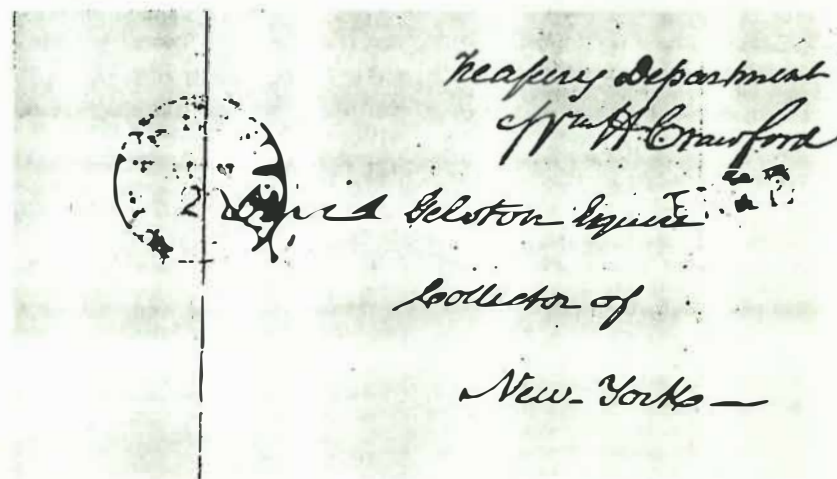
time that Crawford had favored disciplinary action and that Calhoun had opposed it.

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Crawford's free frank is a bit expensive for one so readily available. The *American Stampless Cover Catalog* prices a Crawford frank at \$75. The one shown here dates from 1818, when Crawford was Treasury Secretary. It is written entirely in his hand.



Crawford's Free Frank as Treasury Secretary

Anyone assembling a Crawford collection would want cancels from towns named after him. These include towns named Crawford in Maine, Alabama, and Georgia, as well as Crawfordville, Georgia, and Crawfordsville, Indiana.



Crawfordsville, IN
Postmark

Finally, one should not overlook the two-cent scientist stamp in the famous American series. It pictures Dr. Crawford Long, who was named for William Crawford, a friend of Dr. Long's parents.

Further philatelic honors for William Harris Crawford are extremely unlikely now. His last chance probably passed in 1972, when the nation failed to notice his 200th birthday. ●

Paul Schumacher is a financial analyst for a New Jersey automobile conglomerate. He has collected worldwide for over 30 years, but five years ago he combined philately with his interest in U.S. history producing an exhibit entitled "Not Quite President." His mailing address is P.O. Box 2411, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034.

Echos from Hawaii (continued from page 32)

while learning. Protected (U.S. Scott 1830) reefs, Pearl and Hermes, are located just off shore, making for an (U.S. Scott 2117-21) ichthyological wonderland.

Pineapple plantations abound not far from Honolulu. Along Kalanianaʻole Highway, (U.S. Scott C84) an all-day tour of Oahu's southeast corner, can be seen Maunaloa Bay, the legendary beauty of Haunama Bay, Halona Blowhole, Sea Life Park and Waimanolo Bay, which gives the charm of a less crowded beach. Driving from Kilua back to Honolulu over the Nuuanu Palu, we watched the setting of the day's sun. A splendid sight to see. A sight only seen in Hawaii, as the whole sky at times seemed to be mother-of-pearl.

On a more serious note, the National Cemetery of the Pacific, located in the Punchbowl, was a stark reminder of the thousands of servicemen whose lives were lost in the Pacific. With deep respect and with reverence we toured Pearl Harbor, and the memorial structure built over the rusting hulk of the USS *Arizona* where so many of our men died when the Japanese attacked December 7, 1941 (U.S. Scott 2559). At Schoefield Air Base, youthful members of the U.S. of America Student Band performed and marched, reminding us of our countries continued strength and patriotism.

perfect year round temperatures coupled with the gentleness of its people make it a paradise found for both students and tourists.

For hobbyists, a topical stamp collection relating to Hawaii would reveal much of its splendor, telling about Hawaii's charm through philately. With an aloha spirit everyone enjoys the "most beautiful, most blessed (island), serene as she rests, rising from the sea, to lift the leaf-bud of her mountain — to the sky." Echoes from an ancient Hawaiian chant. ●

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Jeanne Huddelston Zonay, ATA member, is a business woman, author, and poet who serves as secretary of the Fine & Performing Arts Philatelists. Her philatelic collecting interests include North American Indians, stained glass windows, the wild



One of the great joys of topical collecting is the opportunity to follow one's own interests in a creative and innovative way. All topicalists realize that there are many more ways to collect than simply filling spaces in a printed album in the manner of the traditional "country" collector. Most topicalists have also discovered that postmarks of all kinds can enrich their collection but that they can also be most elusive.

In this column I have decided to deal with one country (Malta) in one year (1991) as an example of the topical wealth offered by the postmarks of one relatively small postal administration. Obviously only the strong of heart, and of purse, would undertake to obtain postmarks from all the post offices in the United States but many collectors of smaller countries do just that for their country. I still remember the fun I had several decades ago visiting every post office in Liechtenstein and later in San Marino in order to obtain examples of their postmarks. The Vatican, Andorra, Arland, Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man offer unusual opportunities for the traditional country collector as well as some real gems for the topical collector. In the case of the smaller countries, a postmark market has been established by the country collectors and it is therefore relatively easier for the topical collector to find a source for his or her particular needs.

In 1991 Malta introduced twenty new machine cancellation slogans.

(1) Drugs? NO and Proud of it. Youth Against Drugs.



(2) Deaf Awareness Week.

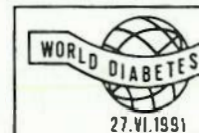
T.O.P.S.

Topics On Postmarks/(Meter) Slo

Allan Hauck

(3) National Careers Week
YOUR CAREER CHANCE
..... YOUR
NATIONAL CAREER
6 - 10 MAY 1991

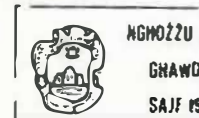
(4) World Diabetes Day



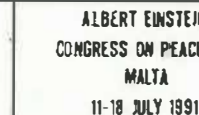
(5) World Day of Architecture



(6) Let us cherish the C
Summer 1991 (the illu
Gozo emblem).



(7) Albert Einstein Congress



(8) Let us care for the
heritage of our country (the
is a clay pitcher filled with
as a light).







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