

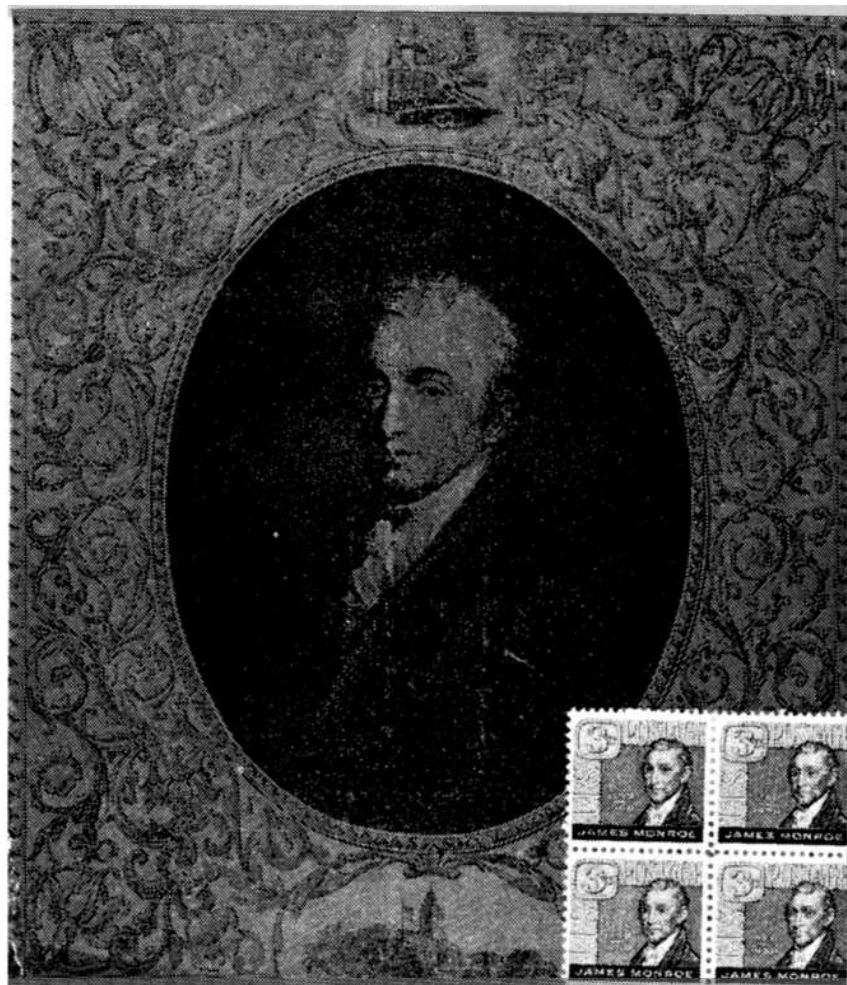


the Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 16

MAY 1960

NO. 9



The MASONIC PHILATELIST

MAY 1960

Vol. 16 No. 9

M. S. C. Silver Anniversary



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BY THE SIGN OF THE GAVEL

While eating dinner with several of our club members on April 1st, just prior to the meeting, word came to me that our Secretary, Bro. Fred Gommio; our Treasurer, Bro. Joe Munk and our Chaplain, Bro. Sam Brooks couldn't attend the meeting because of illness at home. "A bad Beginning," I thought and felt a little blue!

Upon arriving at the club, I was elated to find such a large gathering of members, enthusiastically awaiting the commencement of the meeting. Bro. Russell Roane acted as Chaplain,

and Bro. Irwin Yarry became Secretary for the evening. Bro. Swan, our Program Chairman, then took charge and ten members each gave a five minute talk on his favorite stamp. There was an amazing variety of subjects discussed, which made for a very interesting session.

We adjourned for a few minutes and then called the meeting to order and then proceeded to confer the Master of Philately Degree on some fifteen Brothers.

Members had come in from Texas, Bermuda, Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the greater New York area. To see so many members, who had traveled such distances, for the purpose of being with us and receiving this degree, was very exciting! This was a most successful meeting!

Thanks to all the Brothers that took part in the work of the evening.

The club thanks Bro. Massey of Lambertville, N.J. for his gift of George Washington Bicentennial Covers which he presented to us.

Remember—May 20th is the date for our Annual Dinner. Get in touch with our dinner chairman. I hope to see YOU there!

—Emanuel M. Reggel.

Our Annual Dinner honors Bro. "Jake" Glaser, on Friday evening, May 20th, when a host of friends and brother members of our club will gather at the Masonic Club, Grand Lodge Bldg., 71 West 23rd St., N.Y.C. to pay honor to one of the grandest personalities in philately, celebrating his 80th birthday. Looking fresh and chipper, Brother Glaser is still very active in dozens of organizations and promoting philately among junior groups.

This dinner for Brother Glaser will be a memorable one and expect a very fine attendance. Write for reservations at \$5.00 per person to: Dr. Irwin M. Yarry, Dinner Chairman, 35 East 35th St., New York 16, N.Y.

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York held the monthly meeting at The Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th Street, New York City on Friday, May 6th at 8 p.m. Some of the members exhibited special items from their collections. Visitors are always welcome.

National Capital Sesquicentennial



By
RICHARD M.
NEEDHAM

Depicted on the 3¢ Statue of Freedom commemorative stamp, U.S. issue of 1950, is the reproduction of the Statue of Freedom, by Crawford, which surmounts the dome of the Capitol at Washington. This one stamp was the first of four issued in honor of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the national capital in the District of Columbia in 1800. Masons played leading roles in the District's founding. A commission headed by Brother Washington selected the site. Capt. John Hoban, first Worshipful Master of Federal Lodge #1, District of Columbia, was architect of both the Capitol and the White House. This stamp had first day on April 20, 1950. Plate numbers used were: #24183-8, with a total issue of 132,090,356 stamps.

Depicted on the 3¢ Executive Dept. commemorative stamp, U.S. issue of 1950, is a south view of the White House. Thirteen Presidents have been Masons: Washington, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson, Garfield, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, F. D. Roosevelt, and Truman. All but Washington actually resided

in the White House. This structure's cornerstone was laid "Masonically" on Oct. 20, 1792 by "The Freemasons of Georgetown and vicinity." First day of this stamp was June 12, 1950. Plate numbers used were: #24209-12, #24218-19, with a total issue of 130,050,000 stamps.

Depicted on the 3¢ Judicial Dept. commemorative stamp, U.S. issue of 1950, is a reproduction of the Supreme Court Building from a photo owned by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing. Masons were leaders in the drafting of the Constitution "and it is fitting therefore that Masons as justices of the U.S. Supreme Court down thru the years should have been defenders of the rights granted under that Constitution. John Marshall, famed chief justice, was a Past Grand Master. First day for this stamp, Aug. 2, 1950. Plate numbers: #24243-6, total issue 131,350,000.

Depicted on the 3¢ Legislative Dept. commemorative stamp, U.S. issue of 1950, is a reproduction of the Capitol building from a photo owned by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing. Twice, Masons were called upon to lay cornerstones with ceremonies of the Craft. The first time when President Washington, acting as Grand Master of Maryland, performed the laying on Sept. 18, 1793 of the first cornerstone. The second time (during Fillmore's administration), on July 4,



1851, when the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, using the same apron and gavel, laid the cornerstone of an addition. First day was Nov. 22, 1950. Plate numbers were: #24284-5, with a total issue of 129,980,360 stamps.

The Supreme Court building was only one of this group not having Masonic cornerstone laying ceremonies.

RICHARD M. NEEDHAM
708 North Mt. Pleasant Ave.
Lancaster, Ohio

Bro. James Monroe, Mason

It is an interesting circumstance that Bro. James Monroe, whose likeness appears on the five cent stamp of the Presidential series, was also the fifth President of the United States. He was the second Masonic President; Washington, to whom the one cent was dedicated, being the first.

As not infrequently has happened in the lives of great men, the fame of Monroe has suffered by reason of one supreme event associated with his name—the enunciation of the “Monroe Doctrine.” This declaration of American policy was so dramatic that it has overshadowed, in the minds of all but scholars, the many other very solid

accomplishments of a great man and statesman. Space that can be devoted to this article does not permit of an exhaustive discussion of Monroe and his career but a few highspots may be touched upon, in the hope that readers may be led to go farther into a study of the subject.

Monroe was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1759—on April 28th, to be exact. It was a good region in which to be born and nurtured, for nearby was the birthplace of Washington, while in the vicinity lived two great Lees—Richard Henry, and his cousin, “Light-Horse” Harry. He was a student in William and Mary College



at Williamsburg when hostilities broke out between the Colonies and England. Immediately he "joined up" and was sent to the Third Virginia Regiment, then stationed near New York. Here saw action at the Battle of Harlem Heights, and later at White Plains, reminding us that his career began here in New York—and it was in New York City that he died, on July 4, 1831.

Monroe left the service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1782, before the peace was signed, he was elected to the Virginia legislature, and from 1783 to 1786 he was a member of the federal Congress. For four years, beginning with 1790, he was United States Senator, in 1794 being appointed Minister to France. Two years later he was succeeded by Charles Pinckney, but in 1801, having served as Governor of his state, he was sent by President Jefferson to France, to assist Minister Robert R. Livingston (who from 1784 to 1800 had been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York) in negotiating the Louisiana Purchase.

Subsequently Monroe was Minister to England and later on to Spain. In 1811 President Madison honored him with appointment to his cabinet as Secretary of State, a post that he held until his election to the Presidency in 1816. It is noteworthy that the Vice President for both of Monroe's terms as President (for he was reelected in 1820) was our own Daniel D. Tompkins, who was New York's Grand Master in 1820 and 1821.

At the conclusion of his second term Monroe retired to Virginia, where he enjoyed, until his death in 1831, the repose that he had so well earned as soldier, statesman and American citizen.

We have little definite information concerning Monroe's Masonic associations, but in the records of Williamsburg Lodge, No. 6, Williamsburg, Va., we find that on November 6, 1775, he was "recommended as a fit person to be admitted a member of this Lodge, and the motion recorded." Three days later he was "prefer'd, received and balloted for, passed, accepted and entered an apprentice."

Where Monroe was given the Second and Third Degrees is not known, but the records of the Lodge show, as Bro. William L. Boyden states, in his

"Masonic Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Signers," that Monroe paid his dues from January 2, 1776 to October 1780. On the former date he left college and had gone to the front, and it is regarded by many as probable that he received his Second and Third Degrees in one of the military Lodges that worked in the field during the war. In the literature of the subject sometimes appears a statement to the effect that he was a member of St. John's Regimental Lodge of New York in 1777, but no proofs are adduced. We do know that he attended, in 1819, a meeting of Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, at Nashville, Tennessee. There is a tradition that he was a member of Killwinning Cross Lodge, No. 2, Port Royal, Virginia, but on the basis of known data this must remain a tradition.

A very great man, of whom Masons may well be proud! His administration may best be characterized by the phrase by which it is known to historians—the "Era of Good Feeling." And that was characteristic of the man!

The article that you have just read was written by our dear departed Bro. M. W. Charles H. Johnson, who was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Despite his manifold duties and activities he was an ardent stamp collector since boyhood and had amassed a splendid general collection of about 50,000 varieties, among them his prize winning collections of all the Scandinavian countries. He was Vice President of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, in the founding of which he took a most important part. He was a member of the New York Collectors Club and Vice President of the Finnish-American Stamp Club.

The article appeared in "Masonic Outlook" of March, 1939, in a column of a department conducted by a past President of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, Russell B. Roane. All due honors and considerations to all parties concerned. Ed. Note: If you have any old articles that you think are worthy of reprinting, please send them as we are always looking for items that might be tucked away in the minds of some of the "old timers" that some of our new members may not have had the opportunity to have read.

Winfield Scott Schley

Born near Frederick, Md., Oct. 9, 1839. He died suddenly, as was his wish, due to a cerebral hemorrhage while walking on the streets of New York City, Oct. 2, 1911.

He was appointed a cadet midshipman in 1856, graduating in 1860, and sailed on the Niagara to China and Japan. Returning in 1861 he was made master and served on the Winona in the West Gulf blockading squadron and participated in the engagements which led to the capture of Port Hudson. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1862, commander in 1874 and captain in 1888.



off Santiago for which exploit he was made rear-admiral.

He became lighthouse inspector and then chief of the Bureau of Equipment of that department of the Navy.

Admiral Schley was made a Mason "at sight" in Benjamin French Lodge #15, Washington, D.C. on Oct. 21, 1899, and affiliated with that Lodge the same day. He also became a member of Lafayette Chapter #5, R.A.M. and of Columbia Commandery #2, K.T., both of Washington, D.C. He received his 32° in Albert Pike Consistory, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 1903; K.C.C.H., Oct. 19, 1905 and Honorary on Oct. 25, 1907.

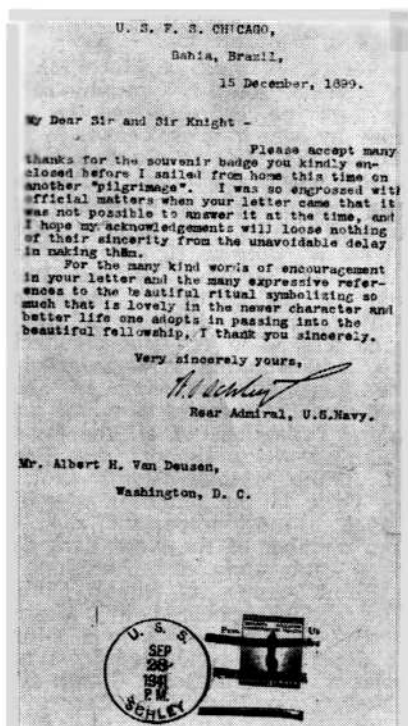
Geo. W. Baird, P.G.N. D.C. in an article in the Builder of June, 1923 has this to say: "After becoming a member of Benjamin French Lodge he was so fascinated with Freemasonry that he took all of his degrees one after another as rapidly as he could. I think that Freemasonry had a great deal to do with his thought and feelings from that time until his death and I am anxious to have it known that one who made such a place for himself in our national annals found so much worth in our Craft during the last years of his life."

He was buried with military and Masonic honors in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

The copy of the letter shown I feel bears out the statement above of Brother Baird. Any Knight Templar will appreciate this letter.

—From "A Masonic Stamp Collection," by George B. Clark.

My assistant Mrs. Alma McLing inadvertently used a caption line for Baden-Powell (should have been Dan Beard) in regard to Boy Scout issues, in a recent issue. Sorry.



After the war he returned to Annapolis as an instructor in Spanish in which language he was very proficient.

In 1884 he headed the expedition that rescued Greely (a Mason) in the Arctic.

He was promoted to commodore in 1898 and when the Spanish War broke out he commanded the Flying Squadron which destroyed the Spanish fleet

Northwest Ordinance

By Walter R. Harbeson



Mrs. Edith Reiter, Curator of the Campus Martius Museum at Marietta, Ohio, in an article on Buckeye History, has this bit of interesting information:

"Ohio's beginning may be traced to the beginning of the United States of America, to Valley Forge. George Washington and a starving corps of young Yankees who were up against it, but still had some solid ideas and strong though lean stomachs for adventure. History has recorded the facts. Perhaps we may visualize the scene."

"One cold, stormy night when the affairs of the Colonies were at a very low ebb during the Revolutionary War, General Washington called his officers to his headquarters at Valley Forge to consider what might be done in case they met with defeat."

"He told them of his trip in 1760 to the western country. During his journey down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha he had been impressed by the fertile river bottoms. He had found the Indians quite friendly. Skillfully, but with sincere concern for his men, he planted the idea that if defeat should come they might retire west of the mountains and begin life anew in the Ohio Valley."

While waiting for the conclusion of peace, some 283 veterans memorialized Congress to grant their arrears in pay in lands located between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. Washington, by request, laid this petition before the Continental Congress, and reinforced it with his great influence, but without avail. The movement was forced to bide time until the claims of the Colonies upon the new territory were adjusted. Its most active spirit was Gen. Rufus Putman of Massachusetts.

On May 20, 1785, Congress passed an ordinance providing for the survey of the new territory. From it as a

basis has risen the present system of land division in Ohio. The ordinance provided for the organization of a corps of surveyors comprising one from each state. Rufus Putman was elected from Massachusetts but was unable to serve and Benj. Upper was elected in his place.

In a joint publication dated Jan. 10, 1796, Generals Putman and Tupper invited former comrades of the army to meet with them in delegate assembly at Boston to organize an association for the settlement on the Ohio. This meeting was held at The Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston on March 1, 1786. Gen. Putman was elected chairman and Winthrop Sargent, secretary. Articles of the association were adopted and the Ohio Company organized. The stock comprised 1,000 shares at \$1,000 in paper money and \$10.00 in cash. The holder would be entitled to a three acre tract in the new settlement and eight acres of land in the country—all to be drawn by lottery so there would be no favoritism.

The second meeting of the company was at Bracketts Tavern in Boston on March 8, 1787, by which time 250 shares of stock had been taken. Some of the shareholders were Governors Bowdin, Strong and Gerry of Massachusetts, Gov. Green of Rhode Island, Gov. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, Postmaster General Hazzard, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Knox and President Willard of Harvard. The first directors of the company were Gen. Putman, Gen. Samuel Parsons, Rev. Manasseh Cutler and Gen. Varnum. Negotiations with Congress for the purchase of a body of land for the company were authorized but for some time were unsuccessful.

Through the efforts of Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent a contract was finally obtained for the purchase of fifteen hundred thousand acres at a cost of one million dollars in public securities worth about twelve cents per dollar. The contract was



concluded verbally July 23, 1787 and signed in writing on Oct. 27, 1787. This was the first contract for sale ever executed on the part of the government, under it, the company came in possession of a tract of 964,285 acres.

On Nov. 23, 1787, the directors met at Brackett's Tavern in Boston and made arrangements for sending out the first band of settlers. Again quoting Mrs. Reiter, "They assembled at the home of Dr. Manasseth Cutler in Ipswich, Mass. The good doctor not only helped plan the government of the Ohio Company, but also provided a wagon for the trip. At dawn, Dec. 3, 1787, the men paraded to the church to hear a farewell address from Cutler. After the ceremonies they fired three volleys from their guns and headed for Danvers, Mass., where Maj. Hatfield White took command. They reached Sumrill's Ferry on Jan. 23rd almost eight weeks after leaving home."

The second detachment left Hartford on Jan. 1, 1788, under Gen. Putman. They arrived at Sumrill's Ferry the middle of February. The barge was then pushed to completion, launched and named "Mayflower." The commander of this craft was Capt. Jonathan Devol. The barge was not large enough for all the men and baggage and a flatboat and some canoes were provided. They left Sumrill's Ferry on April 2, 1788 and on the 7th at early dawn landed on the north bank of the Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingdom.

It is of interest to note that for some reason Congress made haste to provide the new territory with a full corps of officials. On Oct. 3, 1787 before a single emigrant had set out for Ohio, Arthur St. Clair was chosen as territorial governor and Winthrop Sargent, secretary. James M. Varnum, Samuel Parsons and John Armstrong were elected judges.

Gov. Sinclair arrived at Fort Harmar July 9, 1788 where he remained until his quarters at Campus Martus were completed. He was formally received at Campus Martus on the 15th. He remained governor until the close of 1802 when he was removed from office by President Jefferson. It is said he opposed the formation of a state and criticized the administration.

The first families of the emigrants arrived June 10, 1788. They were those of Benj. Tupper, his son-in-law Col. Ichabod Nye, his wife Minerva Tupper

Nye and two children, the families of Col. Cushing, Major Coburn and his son-in-law Andrew Webster.

The first sermon to be delivered was by a Rev. Breck from Exodus XIX 5, 6. The first Fourth of July oration in the new territory was by Gen. Varnum, July 4, 1788. The first marriage ceremony was performed by Gen. Rufus Putman, Feb. 6, 1789, that of Winthrop Sargent to Rowena Tupper. Sargent being secretary in line with official duties wrote his own marriage license.

TO BEGIN THAT MASONIC STAMP COLLECTION

It would not be thought that the stamp album or catalog could be a place to find references to an esoteric science such as Freemasonry, yet the stamp collector who wishes to build up a thematic collection based on Masonry will find plenty of material. Let us, therefore, examine some of these gummed, colored pieces of paper, for which purpose we will classify them into three groups: (1) portraits; (2) symbolisms, and (3) miscellaneous.

(1) The portrait group constitutes by far the greatest field and includes kings, presidents, statesmen, soldiers, sailors, aviators, scientists, humanitarians, poets, authors, composers, artists, inventors, and others. The fight for freedom, and independence has been well sponsored by Masons and recognition is found on postage stamps which honor Washington, Bolivar, San Martin, Garibaldi, Rizal, Marti, to mention a few. The arts are fully represented by Mozart, Haydn, Goethe, Lessing, Schiller and Mark Twain, among others. So the list could be continued ad infinitum to include every nationality, creed and race, and embrace every activity in which humanity is lawfully employed.

(2) It is in the symbolism group that the greatest interest undoubtedly lies, particularly when stamps bearing Masonic symbols were never issued as such, with perhaps the exception of Honduras stamps picturing an exterior and an interior view of a Masonic Temple. The Bible, Square, Compasses, Trowel, Triangle, Plumb, Rule, Dove, Cabletow, emblems of Life and Mortality, Ashler, Gavel, Pillars, Sword and many other symbolisms all find their place. Holland, Great Britain, and Switzerland, in particular, have produced stamps with wonder-

ful Masonic lessons read from their design, although such was not their original intention. A most interesting page of stamps can be laid out depicting a Lodge with its paraphernalia.

(3) Under the miscellaneous group could fall all other stamps, those portraying buildings, places and events with Masonic connection. It is instructive and interesting delving into the backgrounds of stamps and finding a Masonic story hidden therein.

Thus, it will be seen that undoubtedly Masonic stamps must constitute the largest thematic collection possible. However, a vast amount of information, Masonic and otherwise, must be at the collector's command if he is to get the best from his hobby. This information can be typed on pages, illustrated with the proper stamps, and placed in loose-leaf albums. In no time, there is something worthy of exhibition in Lodge or to Masonic Friends.—John A. Mirt.

UNUSUAL PHILATELIC DISPLAY IN THE LOBBY OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, BROOKLYN, N.Y. "RELIGION IN STAMPS"

Postmaster Edward J. Quigley announced in March the showing in the lobby of the General Post Office, of one of the most unusual philatelic collections that have ever been presented. The collection is that of Bro. Frederick L. Hill, a philatelist all his life, who in the last 30 years has refined the hobby of stamp collecting by specializing in "Religion in Stamps." His collection covers stamps of every nation in the world that has released adhesive postage depicting some phase of the various religions.

This specialized collection, which is part of over 32 volumes, each containing over 50 pages of stamps, has only been shown on rare occasions. Wherever it has been on display it has attracted wide attention, and at the same time been the winner of a number of prizes.

In 1947 it won the first prize at the Grand Central Palace International Show. It has been shown at the National Philatelic Museum in Philadelphia in association with the very well-known and renowned Cardinal Spellman collection.

Postmaster Quigley invites particular attention to a few of the many stamps that are on display presently in the Brooklyn post office. Some

under the heading of "Israel—Land of the Bible" contain:

The Israel stamp of 1948 celebrating the "Human Rights by United Nations" noting "Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself." "Menorah and Emblem of 12 Tribes" that were issued in 1952.

In a series depicting the life of Christ in Stamps there is the Vatican Airmail of 1956 showing the "Annunciation;" the "Angel announcing the Birth" from Roumania in 1906; the "Nativity" from Hungary in 1943; the "Last Supper" from Bolivia in 1939; the "Ascension" from Greece in 1930; the "Resurrection" from Italy in 1933; and the "Descent" from Belgium in 1939.

From the series issued by our own country, there is a Valley Forge stamp of 1928 carrying the legend "In God We Trust." Of course there is a special display depicting the "Four Chaplains" of 1948, the 300th Anniversary Stamp of "Religious Freedom," and the one showing George Washington taking the oath on the Holy Bible, as well as the "Gutenberg Bible" stamp which are all prominently noted.

Postmaster Quigley invites all collectors to view this unusual display of philately. The stamps can be seen in the lobby of the General Post Office, adjacent to the Philatelic Library, on Washington and Johnson Streets, in Brooklyn.

FIPEX—THE GREATEST STAMP SHOW EVER HELD

By Jacob S. Glaser, Past President

An article by our favorite Uncle, "Jake" Glaser, Past President of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York and a young man approaching his 80th Birthday. Many more, Uncle "Jake" and may we have you around with us for many years to come!

The Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition (FIPEX) opened the newly built Coliseum in New York City on April 28, 1956 with a total of 3,525 exhibition frames under glass. In addition, there were hundreds of display posters and many special exhibits including a photographic display of philatelic personalities by Dr. Charles D. Sneller.

FIPEX was first planned for a total of 2,000 frames but this was soon over-subscribed and the screening

committee finally selected 2,064 frames of stamps which still was insufficient since many of the best foreign exhibits were omitted due to late arrivals.

It soon became evident that the 80 countries invited for displays in the International Salon expanded this section with 200 frames and requests from the U.P.U. and United Nations for additional space. The work of the planning committee to provide for all these had to be redrawn several times to provide all the additional frames in their proper sequence plus the added attraction of the Swiss Government's Moving Display, Study Groups display, junior exhibits and Cardinal Spellman's exhibit. All these changes entailed the fourth change in the plans that had already taken the tremendous effort of many tireless workers doing this job without a penny of pay and all for their love of philately.

The final plans provided the frames as follows:

	No. Frames
Competitive Exhibits	2508
International Salon	200
Universal Postal Union	337
Collectors Club & Study Groups ..	124
Junior Exhibits	74
Swiss Exhibit	144
Foreign Countries	110
Paper Exhibit	12
Lobby Display & Cardinal Spellman Exhibit	16
Total Frames	3525

To the above analysis of FIPEX, must be added the human effort provided by the personnel of stamp collectors in which The Masonic Stamp Club of New York contributed a major part. The many Brothers' names listed below are not all to whom credit and well deserved praise is forthcoming. Many members served in our club lounge which was in use for receiving visiting Masons. Our club members displayed a dozen frames on Masonic philately not for competition to acquaint collectors with our club. The following are members of our club who served a major role during FIPEX:

- Bro. Harry L. Lindquist—Honorary Chairman of the Exhibit and in charge of Foreign Relations.
- *Bro. Richard S. Bohn—Chairman of FIPEX, President of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions.

Bro. Jacob S. Glaser—Architect of FIPEX, Chairman of Construction, Vice-Chairman of Association for Stamp Exhibitions.

*Bro. Sidney F. Barrett—Treasurer of FIPEX and Association for Stamp Exhibitions.

Bro. Carl H. Pihl—Chairman of Publicity for FIPEX and Public Relations, Director of Association for Stamp Exhibitions.

Bro. Charles H. Lott—Drafting and Planning for Fipep.

Bro. Robert E. Fellers—Director of Philately, U.S. P.O. Dept.

Bro. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.—Smithsonian Institution, in charge of its exhibit, Stamp Editor. Internat. Jury.

Bro. Carl E. Pelander—Vice Chairman, Ass'n. for Stamp. Exh.

*Bro. George B. Wray—Vice Chairman, Ass'n. for Stamp Exh.

Bro. Sol Glass—International Jury.
Bro. George Camnitzer—Bin Room, Charge of Exhibits & Mounting.

Bro. Harry M. Konwiser—Bin Room and Consultant.

Bro. Norman Lee—Co-ordinator of Traffic & Labor.

Bro. Frank Zeltman—Security.

Bro. John W. Nicklin—Exec. Comm.

Bro. Irwin M. Yarry—Study Groups, Junior Exhibit Jury.

*Bro. Thomas Phillips—Exec. Comm.

Bro. Fred Barovick—Bd. of Directors.

Bro. Irwin Heiman—Exec. Comm.

Bro. Burleigh H. Jacobs—Exec. Com.

*Deceased.

Many of our members exhibited their collections for competition and were successful in winning many of the major awards. Others supported the show by renting booths and subscribing to the FIPEX Guaranty Fund and as members of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions.

In every way we can be very proud in the work that our members and the club accomplished in making FIPEX the greatest stamp show ever held. It is doubtful whether another show of this magnitude will ever happen again.

In connection with the Warsaw, Poland Exhibition in September, Polish Radio has announced an international stamp quiz, prizes to include a complete Polish collection and a copy of the 1860 issue.

Masonic Club News

Brother Carl E. Pelander, our esteemed Membership Chairman, was stalled as Commander of Society of American Wars, Officers Organization, on May 5th, 1960.

Brother Carl H. Pihl, our former treasurer, has been elected to the Council of the same veterans' organization.

Congratulations and best wishes to both our worthy Carls.

Fred Gommo reports that summer changes of address are a big headache and create much confusion, unless for six months or longer. Let's help Bro. Fred.

VISITING BROTHERS

Your Editor received a very warm letter of thanks from Bro. George S. Mann, Houston, Texas. Bro. Mann thanked all the Brothers that made his visit to the meeting of April 1, 1960, a memorable one! He was taken on a tour with Bro. C. J. Turner of Loyalty Lodge # 358, Hamilton, Bermuda, by your Editor of the Collectors Club Library, saw the Wells Fargo Pony Express "Strong Box" used to carry gold in the Old West, with bullet holes piercing its sides, the medals won by members for their fine exhibits, pictures of the 2¢ "Columbian" issue, the famous "Western Cattle in Storm" of the Trans-Mississippi issue, and many, many other items of interest to our visiting philatelic Masonic brethren!

MASTER OF PHILATELY DEGREE

The Master of Philately Degree was conferred on the following members of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York:

C. J. Turner, Loyalty Lodge #358
Hamilton, Bermuda

Alex R. Hesse, Merchants Lodge #709
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Robert Sauerbach, Cassia Lodge #445
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Harry Lorber, Tuscan Lodge #704
West Hempstead, N.Y.

Leo Passon, Ft. Greene Lodge #922
Brooklyn, N.Y.

David G. Jaeger, Olmstead Falls #705
Olmstead Falls, Ohio

Joel J. Berger, Manet Lodge
Quincy, Mass.

K. C. Massey, Amwell Lodge #12
Lambertville, N.J.

Edward I. Broome, Central #44
Vincentown, N.J.

Frederick A. Young, Gothic #519
Philadelphia, Pa.

George S. Mann, Holland #1
Houston, Texas

Stanley A. Solomon, Mt. Neboh #257
New York City, N.Y.

W. Arnold Sinder, Marion #278
Bronx, N.Y.

Paul T. Norris, Humanitas #1123
New York City, N.Y.

David M. Schwarz, Mt. Neboh #257
New York City, N.Y.

The evening was replete with solemnity and laughter as the degree team headed by Dr. Duffield S. Swan put on quite a show! It is an evening that will be well remembered by the brothers taking the degree and especially by your Editor. What they did to him was really something! It brought together a lot of the brothers from far away places and helped to send them back home with a new interest in the Masonic Stamp Club and reaffirmed something that we here in the metropolitan area knew for a long time, namely, that we have a swell bunch of clean, honorable gentlemen that assemble in a nice clean place to enjoy their hobby! Come on in, the water's fine!

An old man going a lone highway
came at the evening, cold and gray
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight
dim, the sullen stream had no fear
for him;

But he turned, when he reached the
other side, and built a bridge to
span the tide.

"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You're wasting your strength with
building here;

"Your journey will end with the end
day, you never again will pass this
way;

"You've crossed the chasm deep and
wide. Why build this bridge at even-
tide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head
... "Good friend, in the path I have
come," he said,

"There followeth after me today a
youth whose feet must pass this way;

"This chasm that has been naught to
me, to that youth may a pitfall be;

"He too must cross in the twilight dim
—Good friend, I'm building this
bridge for him."

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Brother Benjamin Franklin—March 23, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pa.

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