



The Masonic Philatelist

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NO. 3



**The First Masonic Government Issue
Masonic Temple at Tegucigalpa
Republica De Honduras**

The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 54

No.3

September 1998

Dr. Allan Boudreau

Editor & Publisher

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New York, New York

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REGULAR MEETINGS: 2:00 p.m., Second Wednesday each month except June, July, and August at:

THE COLLECTORS CLUB
22 East 35th Street
New York, New York 10016
Telephone (212) 683-0559
FAX (212) 481-1269



The Masonic Stamp Club of New York was organized in 1934 for the purpose of encouraging research and study in Masonic Philately, and to establish bonds of good fellowship among Masons who are stamp collectors. The need for the organization has proved itself through the years with its ever-increasing membership and the formation of other Masonic stamp clubs in the United States.

The Editor invites all members to submit items of information and articles on the subject of Masonic Philately. Typewritten copy and/or camera ready items will result in the best possible presentation of your material if it is selected for use.

THE GOLDEN RULE

FREEMASONS AND THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

by

Christopher L. Murphy, BF



Notwithstanding jewelry, ornaments and false teeth, gold has few practical uses. The coveted metal, however, looks good, feels good and is highly compatible with the human body. As such, it needs no other qualifications -- what man declares of value is of value, nothing else matters. Thus, since the earliest times, the stage was set for havoc, misfortune and misery whenever large quantities of gold were thought to be in any particular location. The allusive metal allures many men, but chooses few to profit by its bounty.

The story of California's gold rush rightly begins with **Charles R. Bennett** who ventured into the American River area (near Sacramento) with **General John Frémont** in 1845. Bennett spotted and picked up a gold nugget which he showed to Frémont who paid little attention to the find. Whether or not Bennett himself thought about the significance of the find is unclear. However, he returned to the area two years later with Stephen Staat and **James W. Marshall**.



John Augustus Sutter

At this time, 50,000 acres of land at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers were under a Mexican grant to **John Augustus Sutter**. Here, Sutter had built a highly prosperous ranching, farming and mercantile empire. To provide lumber for his many projects, Sutter needed a sawmill. He entered into a partnership with James Marshall to construct and operate a mill in the area. Bennett and Staat were employed to assist Marshall with the project. Bennett selected a site for the mill that was about five miles from Sutter's headquarters, commonly known as Sutter's Fort. The land selected belonged to no one, save the Coloma Indians, who at that time had little say in the matter.



James W. Marshall

After the mill race was dug, river water was periodically diverted into the channel by opening wooded sluice gates. This was a labor saving process by which the river current deepened and widened the channel. As a result, mud, sand and gravel accumulated at the lower end of the race. On Monday, January 24, 1848, Marshall, Bennett and Staat inspected the channel to see how much the river current had accomplished over the previous night. According to Staat, Bennett noticed and picked up the first (original) gold nugget. Official recorded history,

however, has a different version of this story. Marshall does not mention either Bennett or Staat. In Marshall's own words: "I went down as usual, and after shutting off the water from the race I stepped into it, near the lower end, and there upon the rock about six inches beneath the water I discovered the gold. I picked up one or two pieces and examined them attentively. I then tried it between two rocks and found that it could be beaten into different shape but not broken."

Marshall subsequently informed Sutter of the find. Fully realizing the consequences of a gold rush, Sutter went out to the mill and cautioned everyone to keep the information confidential. He satisfied himself that the substance found was in fact gold and then negotiated a three-year land lease with the local Indians. The lease included the mill land and surrounding area (about twelve square miles). Sutter apparently reasoned that lumber was one thing and gold another.



This is possibly the original gold nugget found at Sutter's Mill. It is about .75" long by .50" wide.

At this time, the ceding of California to the United States was in process. A U.S. military governor stationed at Monterey was now in charge of the territory. Sutter sent Bennett to see the governor to have the land lease confirmed. Bennett took with him a buckskin bag of gold dust and on the way, bragged about the find to a number of individuals in Benicia. In the meantime, employees at the mill confided in friends about the gold and Sutter himself "let the cat out of the bag." The military governor informed Bennett that the United States does not recognize the right of Indians to sell or lease land. There was nothing, therefore, Sutter could do to protect his "claim."

Within one month of the discovery, most local people were aware of the news. Within six weeks, virtually all of Sutter's employees had deserted him to search for gold. Sutter was left alone to contend with 12,000 head of cattle, 2,000 horses and

mules, 10,000 sheep, 1,000 hogs and hundreds of acres of land under cultivation (expected harvest of 40,000 bushels of wheat).



Samuel Brannan

Quick to capitalize on the situation was **Samuel Brannan**, a Mormon elder and enthusiastic California “booster.” Brannan, in partnership with C.C. Smith, had a store at Sutter’s Fort. The pair had a contract with Sutter to furnish supplies for the new sawmill. Anticipating a “rush” to the area, Brannan reasoned that miners would need tools and food. He therefore stocked-up to meet the anticipated demand and accordingly made a fortune. Certainly a quick-thinker, Brannan purchased every iron pan (gold pan) available in the San Francisco and the Sacramento areas. These he eventually sold at a considerable profit.

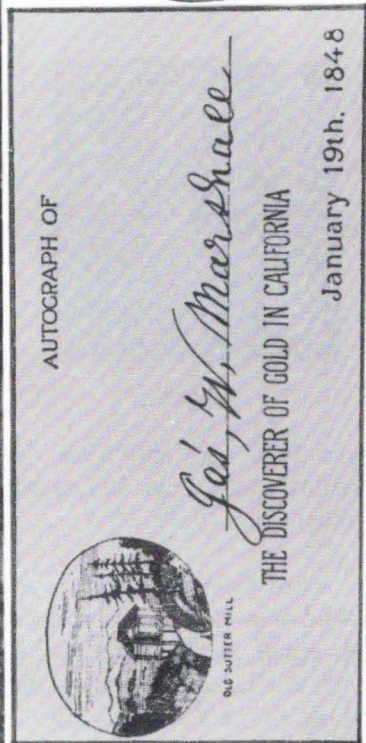
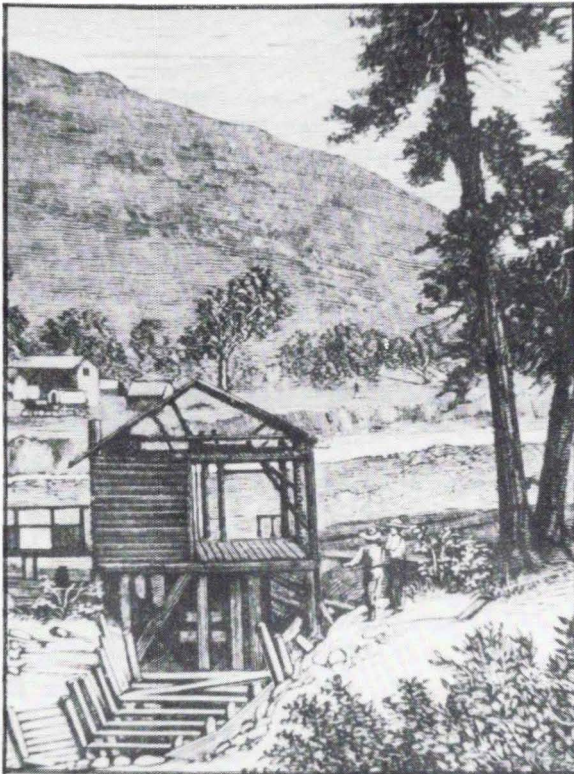
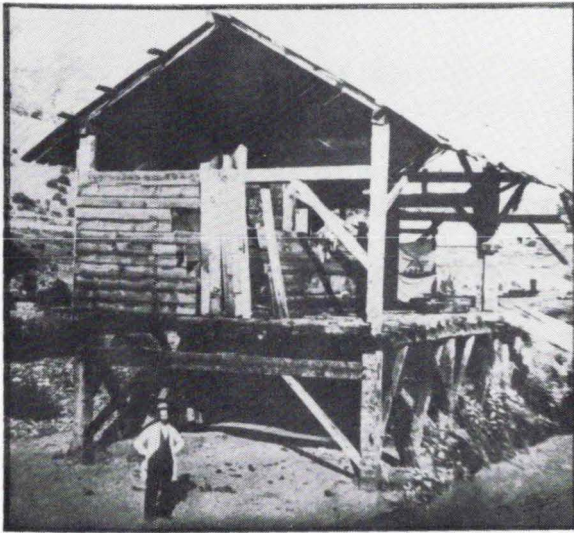


Levi Strauss

By July 1848, all the towns and hamlets of northern and central California were virtually devoid of men. All able-bodied male individuals had gone to make their fortune along the American River. Even the U.S. Army had trouble maintaining discipline among soldiers. On December 5, 1848, President James K. Polk gave credibility to the California “rumors.” Polk stated, “The accounts of the abundance of gold would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by officers in the public service.” Thus began the greatest gold rush in history. Of all the men who “struck it rich,” few

(and there were only a few) could compare their take with Samuel Brannan, the merchant, and Levi Strauss who manufactured durable clothing for the would-be millionaires.

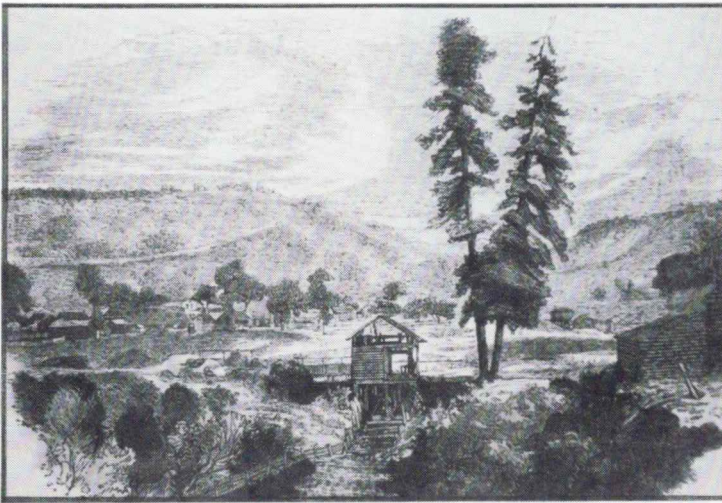
As to the original golden trio, Sutter, Marshall and Bennett, each of their lives ended on a sad note. Gold seekers overran John Sutter’s farmlands and ranchlands. His entire empire crumbled before his eyes. His final years were spent pleading with the U.S. Congress to reimburse him for lands taken by the prospectors. Although the California legislature eventually awarded him a pension of \$250 a month, he continued his fight with Congress. Upon his death in 1880, his descendants took up the cause. As late as 1955 they were still seeking appropriate restitution. James Marshall failed to find any significant quantities of gold. He



Top Left: James Marshall posed for this photograph at Sutter's Mill in 1852. The man who started it all never "struck it rich." Top Right: James Marshall in his twilight years. Lower Left: This detail is from a drawing in Peter Newark's Western Americana collection. It is probably the basis for the design of the illustrated stamp. Lower Right: James Marshall's autograph card. Curiously, Marshall shows the date January 19 on this card instead of January 24, the day he discovered the gold.

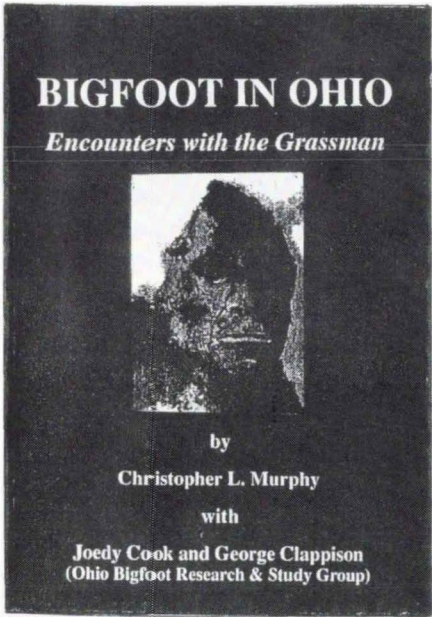
distributed (probably sold) cards with his autograph under which was printed in large capital letters, **THE DISCOVER OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA**. In his latter years, Marshall went insane and died in poverty. Charles Bennett managed to find a fairly large quantity of gold, enough to build the first hotel in Salem, Oregon. The hotel business, however, did not prove to his liking. He became captain of the Oregon Mounted Rifles and was killed in the Yakima Indian War in 1855.

By far, most of the men who joined the great California Gold Rush ended up with little or nothing to show for their efforts. Indeed, great numbers died in the process through hardship or disease. They believed in a somewhat different "golden rule," namely, **HE WHO HAS THE GOLD MAKES THE RULES**, and they gave their all in that quest. (Illustrated Stamp: Scott No. 954, Issued 1948.)



This painting of Sutter's Mill is in the Granger Collection, New York. The buildings in the background and the building to the right of the tall trees are not included in the design of the illustrated postage stamp. It certainly appears the site was far less remote than what the postage stamp conveys.

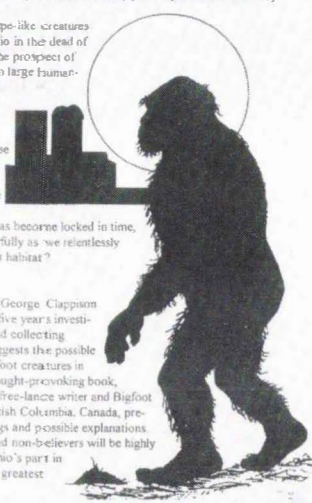
MASONIC NOTATIONS: Charles R. Bennett (? - 1855); Salem Lodge No. 4, Salem Oregon. John Frémont (1813-1890); often referred to as a Mason, but no definite proof. James W. Marshall (1812-1885); member of the Royal Arch, Sonora Chapter No. 2, Sonora, California. His blue Lodge is not known. John A. Sutter (1803-1880); believed to have been a member of Corinthian Lodge No. 9, Marysville, California. There is a record showing that he was elected to take his degrees in this lodge. However, there is no existent record of the degrees having been conferred. Samuel Brannan (1819-1889); California Lodge No. 1, San Francisco, California. James K. Polk (1795-1849); Columbia Lodge No. 31, Columbia, Tennessee.



BIGFOOT IN OHIO: Encounters with the Grassman
by Christopher L. Murphy with Joedy Cook and George Clappison
(Ohio Bigfoot Research & Study Group)

Do mysterious ape-like creatures wander rural Ohio in the dead of night, lured by the prospect of "easy" food? Do large human-like footprints, paw prints and woodland trails provide silent testimony of these creatures' passage? Is it possible that one of man's prehistoric ancestors has become locked in time, and watches fearfully as we relentlessly destroy his forest habitat?

Joedy Cook and George Clappison have spent over five years investigating reports and collecting evidence that suggests the possible existence of Bigfoot creatures in Ohio. In this thought-provoking book, Chris Murphy, a free-lance writer and Bigfoot researcher in British Columbia, Canada, presents their findings and possible explanations. Both believers and non-believers will be highly intrigued with Ohio's part in North America's greatest mystery.



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- Tracing the Bigfoot Mystery
- Bigfoot - The Rational and Beyond
- The Patterson Legacy
- Photograph Section (26 pages)
- Appendix - Sightings (County/Date Order)
- Index

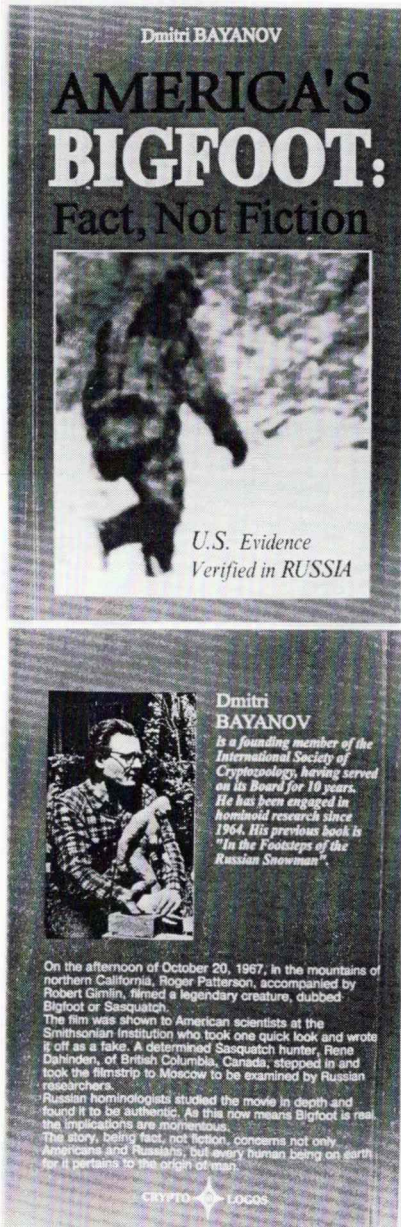
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date: September 2, 1998

Contact: Jackson H. Polk

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New Videos Available Now From Capstone Productions

El Paso, Texas— Capstone Productions has begun distribution of the first tape in a new Masonic video series called “Masonic Conversations”. The first of ten programs is titled “George Washington’s Mount Vernon and the George Washington Masonic National Memorial”. Donald M. Robey, Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Memorial, and Jim Rees, Director of Historic Mount Vernon, discuss how their organizations are promoting the heritage of George Washington as our first President and as a Freemason.

Jim Rees said “George Washington felt so strongly about being a Mason that it’s one of the things he did for virtually his entire life... He truly believed in it, and it was an important part of his life.” Don Robey explained how the Memorial and Mount Vernon are gearing up for a major celebration in 1999 for the 200th anniversary of George Washington’s death.

The ten half-hour programs were videotaped at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in February with ten national Masonic scholars. The additional nine video programs are being edited at Capstone Productions Inc. The programs can now be ordered from Capstone Productions Inc. for \$20 each on VHS tape. All of the videos will be available this Fall, and make excellent Lodge programs. The new videos are cleared to run on cable TV public access channels.

(continued on reverse)

Page Two. News Release

September 2, 1998

Production funding for this "Masonic Conversation" series was provided by The Scottish Rite Research Society, The Masonic Information Center, The Masonic Renewal Committee of North America, The Philalethes Society, and Capstone Productions Inc., which is additionally donating \$5 per video sold to the Masonic Information Center as a tribute to John J. Robinson.

Here are the Masonic scholars who are featured on the "Masonic Conversation" series:

- * Steven Trachtenberg, President of George Washington University in Washington, D.C. who speaks about Freemasonry during the Enlightenment.
- * James Rees, director of Historic Mount Vernon, and Donald M. Robey, PGM, Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association describe their efforts to jointly publicize the history of George Washington.
- * Dr. William Fox gives a summary of his new book, "The Lodge of the Double- Headed Eagle", a history of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry's Southern Jurisdiction.
- * Kevin M. Tuck, Director of the Institute for Masonic Studies at the Grand Lodge of California, F. & A. M. describes Masonic symbols and their Masonic meaning.
- * Richard E. Fletcher, PGM, discusses the work of the Masonic Service Association of North America and the Masonic Information Center.
- * Colonel George Harrington, President of the National Sojourners, Inc. explains the Sojourners, their Collingwood headquarters, and the Heroes Of '76.
- * Wallace E. McLeod, Executive Secretary, The Philalethes Society, discusses the "origins of Freemasonry"
- * Dr. S. Brent Morris, author and historian, tells viewers how to start a Masonic library.
- * Dr. Rex R. Hutchens, Ph.D., author and historian, explains the Knights Templar
- * Pete Normand, Editor of "The Plumbline" of the Scottish Rite Research Society explains how a "new" kind of Masonic Lodge attracts and keeps members.



*The Grand Chapter of the State of New York
Royal Arch Masons*

M.E.M. Charles J. Reilly
Grand High Priest 1986
14 West Jackson Avenue
Middletown, N.Y. 10940-4210
(914) 342-0273

26 June 1998

The Secretary
Masonic Stamp Club of New York
22 East Thirty-fifth Street
New York, New York
10016-????

Brother Secretary

Are you aware that the Royal Arch Masons of New York are celebrating their Two Hundredth Anniversary this year having been founded in 1798.

In conjunction with this, Grand Chapter unsealed a box that had been placed in the wall of the Masonic Temple in Albany on the occasion of our One Hundredth Anniversary. The contents were in marvelous condition.

We are planning on replacing the 100-year items and add to them some things representative of the time from 100 to 200. We hope to do this before the end of July.

Since we can only guess how the electronic age is going to effect us, we wondered if the Masonic Stamp Club might be interested in depositing 6 - 12 Masonic caches in the box to indicate how mail was transmitted before the electronic age.

Should you wish to do this, please mail them to me as quickly as possible. I will see that they are deposited with the other items in the box which will be sealed and returned to its niche in the wall of the Masonic Temple in Albany.

We thank you in advance for any contribution you might wish to make.

Sincerely and fraternally

Charles J. Reilly
Grand Secretary

Masonic Stamp Club of New York, Inc.
22 East 35th Street New York, New York 10016-3806
Phone (212) 683-0559 – Fax (212) 481-1269
Email aabnyc@juno.com

July 8, 1998

Charles J. Reilly, Grand Secretary
The Grand Chapter of the State of New York
Royal Arch Masons
14 West Jackson Avenue
Middletown, NY 10940-4210
Dear Companion Reilly,

The Secretary of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, Inc. has asked me to reply to your letter of 26 June 1998.

Enclosed are the following six First Day Covers prepared under the auspices of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York;

Earl Warren	March 9, 1992
George Washington	February 22, 1982
Henry Ford	July 30, 1968
Oliver Hudson Kelley	April 17, 1967
New York World's Fair	April 22, 1964
New York World's Fair	April 22, 2964

I hope that you accept these for placement in the memorial box in the Albany Masonic Temple. Please let me know when the formal presentation will be made. I am in Albany frequently and may be able to attend.

Congratulations on your election as Grand Secretary. It is a difficult job that requires much patience and dedication. I send along my very best good wishes for a successful term of office.

Fraternally

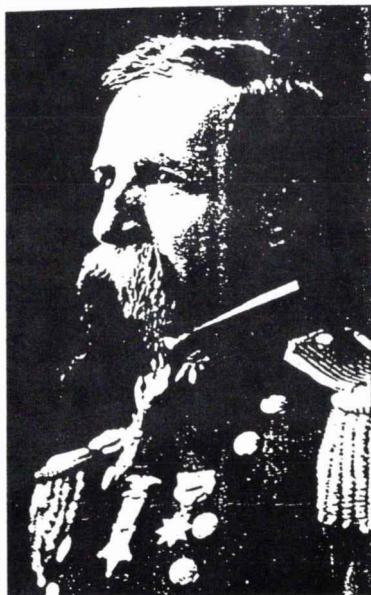
Allan Boudreau
PGHP JA Chapter #8
PGR Virginia

**EDWARD S. GODFREY, MAJOR GENERAL, U.S. ARMY
MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER**

by Bro. Edsel Hatfield

468 Chapel Ridge Drive – Hazlewood, MO 63041

I first became familiar with the name of Edward S. Godfrey while digging into the saga of the Rough Riders who covered themselves with glory as the chosen vehicle for Theodore Roosevelt to participate in the campaign to liberate Cuba from Spanish rule. Pictures abound of "Teddy" and Lt. Gen. Leonard Wood who was actually in command of the Rough Riders. But almost as an aside, we read that Lt. Col. Edward S. Godfrey, who was in command of the left wing of the assault on San Juan Hill, actually invented Rough Riding and Cossack Riding. Since I knew that he was a Freemason, I started to search for information about him – I quickly discovered that such information is difficult to come by. But one fact does jump out – he was a Medal of Honor recipient. His recognition was not for his bravery at San Juan Hill. It was not for his being one of the company officers under the command of Major Marcus Reno in the Battle of Little Big Horn, June 26, 1876, where in the resulting Courts Marshal of Reno the recount of Godfrey's exploits by enlisted personnel and officers of every rank make us wonder why he wasn't awarded the Medal for that action. Rather, it was his bravery during the pursuit of the Nez Perce that merited him the Medal.



In the aftermath of the ignominious defeat of Custer's Regiment at Big Horn, the testimony given by General Hare at Reno's Courts Martial recounted that it was undoubtedly Godfrey's masterful management of the command's withdrawal that saved it from the same fate as Custer's contingent. During the ten years that he was a company grade officer in the 7th Cavalry, he perfected Indian fighting tactics that eventually found their way into the Cavalry Drill Regulations.

All told, Godfrey engaged in forty battles with hostile Indians – more than any other officer in the U.S. Army (as stated by the U.S. War Department). It was in one of those battles on September 30, 1877, at Bear Paw, Montana, during the pursuit of the Nez Perce that he was seriously wounded yet earned the commendation which resulted in the award of the Medal of Honor to him. He was in Cuba with the Rough Riders and was a close friend of General Lawton – their careers almost paralleled each other until General Lawton met an untimely death at the hands of the Philippino insurgents. He was part of Lawton's command at San Juan Hill. I have been able to identify Bro. Godfrey standing

prominently alongside Teddy Roosevelt in at least two pictures taken during that offensive.

Thirty three of his forty two years in the service was spent in the 7th Cavalry.. From 1879 to 1883, Godfrey was instructor in Cavalry fighting tactics at West Point and from 1904 to 1907 he was in command of the Fort Riley, Kansas, Mounted Service School. While at West Point, he was admired for his superb horsemanship. Maj. Gen. Cameron, his Secretary at Fort Riley, stated "The picture those who were fortunate enough to have served with him love to recall is when he was riding close behind the hounds at a coyote hunt, his long mustache swept by the wind and his eyes sparkling, this at the age of 62." While he was at West Point it is said that many of the cadets applied for the Cavalry Branch of the Service because of the inspiring figure of General Godfrey on his beautiful mare, Pandora.

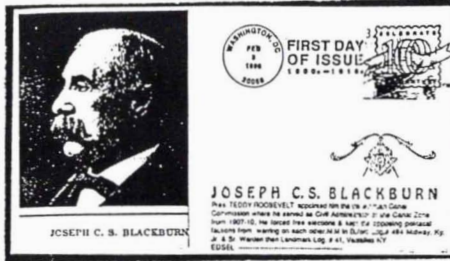
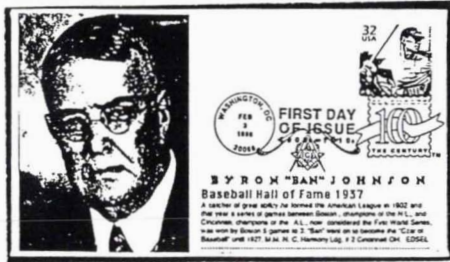
After his retirement, Godfrey became one of the leading authorities on the Indian Wars and wrote many articles for the publications of the day. One was the account of "Custer's Last Stand" – so admired by Mrs. Libby Custer that she had it reprinted in pamphlet form for the 45th anniversary of the battle. Its historical accuracy is so significant that it has become a fountainhead of study by scholars of the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

Frederick Remington, the great Western artist and sculptor, was hired by Gen. Nelson Miles to do a series of drawings for the book "Personal Recollections & Observations of General Nelson A. Miles. It is interesting to note that Capt. Godfrey is easily identified in a number of Remington's drawings for the book.

Maj. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey was a Mason and 32nd degree AASR and a Knight Templar. (Does any member have the details?) Bro. Edsel has included this illustrious personage in his series of covers prepared for the "Remember the Maine" issue.

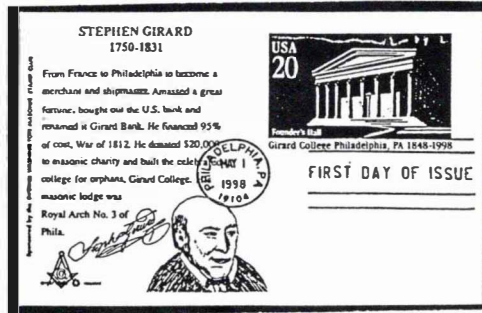
Other covers of the set are shown here.





GWMSC FIRST DAY CARD FOR STEPHEN GIRARD

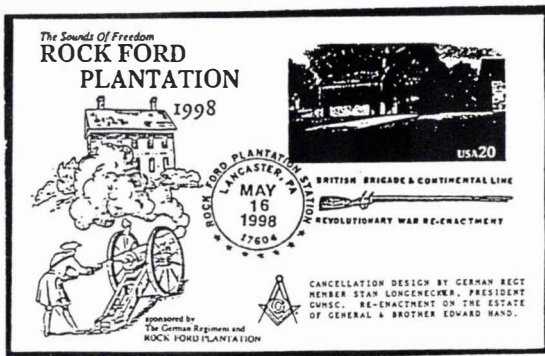
The card illustrated here is available at a cost of \$1.00 plus SASE from Bro. Paul M. Williams, 2364 Beaver Valley Pike, New Providence, PA 17560.



A native of France, Stephen Girard came to the U.S. in the year of its birth, 1776, landing in Philadelphia as British soldiers were sealing ports all over the Eastern seaboard. His reputation as a merchant, mariner and banker grew with the fortunes of his adopted country and by the dawn of the 19th century, Girard had amassed one of the largest fortunes in America. He also earned a nationwide reputation as a humanitarian and patriot. In 1793 when an epidemic of yellow fever nearly destroyed the City of Philadelphia, he stayed behind during the evacuation to oversee the municipal hospital that was tending to the sick and tended to the sick himself. During the War of 1812, he helped underwrite the cost of the war against the British, in 1848, he founded Girard College in North Philadelphia which provides free education to its students.

Bro. Girard was a member of a Lodge in Charleston, SC, and Lodge #3 in Philadelphia. Details of his memberships are needed.

GWMSC MASONIC POSTAL CARD



Bro. Stan - Longenecker, President of the GWMSC, designed a special cancel for the May 16, 1998, Revolutionary War Re-enactment on the estate of Bro. Edward Hand. The postal card cacheted accordingly is available at a cost of \$1.00 each (plus SASE) from the Club Cover Chairman, Bro. Paul M. Williams, 2364 Beaver Valley Pike, New Providence, PA 17560.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

P R E S S

information

98/40

26 August 1998

WORLD FAMOUS PHILATELIC COLLECTIONS NOW ON DISPLAY IN THE BRITISH LIBRARY

The finest permanent exhibition of classic stamps and philatelic material in the world is now on public display at the British Library. Over 80,000 items - arranged in 1,000 display frames - are on show, including materials never previously displayed in public and many of the major rarities in the Library's Philatelic Collections.

The British Library is the only gallery in the world showing an extensive range of philatelic treasures, such as:

- One of the world's most rare and valuable stamps - from Mauritius, the 1847 1d and 2d 'Post Office' issue.
- From Spain 2 'reals' of the 1851 issue printed erroneously in blue rather than red - one of only three known copies.
- The Hawaiian 1851-2 2 cents to 13 cents 'missionary issue' - used by American missionaries to send letters home to the US. On display are about 10% of the world's known copies.

The British Library's Philatelic Collections are among the finest in the world. The collections were established in 1891 with the bequest of the Tapling Collection and include postage and revenue stamps, postal stationery, artwork, essays, proofs, covers and entires, 'cinderella' material, specimen issues, airmails, some postal history materials, official and private posts, and other materials, from almost all countries and periods.

Continued...

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

P R E S S *information*

The exhibition highlights the Library's diverse collection of philatelic materials. These collections, together with the philatelic books, photographs, general reference material, maps, newspapers and official publications elsewhere in the Library, make the British Library one of the world's prime research centres in this field.

Photographs and further information are available from Valerie McBurney, Press and Public Relations on 0171-412 7112, fax 0171-412 7168, email *Press-and-PR@bl.uk*

OPENING HOURS

The Library's exhibition galleries are open seven days a week.

Opening hours: 09.30-18.00 Monday to Saturday and 11.00-17.00 on Sundays.

Three other exhibition galleries are also open to the public:

- The John Ritblat Gallery: Treasures of the British Library - displays some of the country's best loved treasures including: Magna Carta, Shakespeare's First Folio and the Lindisfarne Gospels.
- The Pearson Gallery of Living Words - reinterprets the Library's great collections using a variety of themes such as The Story of Writing and Children's Books complemented by sound, moving images, video and computerised displays.
- The Workshop of Words, Sound and Images - traces the story of book production from the earliest times to the digital revolution, through a variety of hands-on displays.

NOTES TO EDITORS

1. Philatelic Collections and Services opened in the British Library's flagship new home at St Pancras, London on 2 February. Over eight million items, from the Library's 36 Philatelic Collections, are available for consultation.

Continued...

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P R E S S

information

NOTES TO EDITORS (CONTINUED)

1. The collections are available to researchers by appointment. Researchers should contact the curatorial staff in advance to discuss their work, so that the full range of material can be made available. The collections are available from 10.00 to 16.00 Monday to Friday (except public holidays). All researchers must hold a current British Library Reader's Pass.
2. The Library's most famous philatelic collection is the Tapling Collection. Formed by the Victorian businessman, Thomas Keay Tapling, MP, it is the only major 19th century collection still intact and contains almost all issues of postage stamps and postal stationery, as well as most of the rarities issued up to 1890. The rarities include:
 - Great Britain: 1858-79 1d red Plate 77 unused (one of a few known)
 - Hawaii: 1851-52 2 cents to 13 cents (both types - the 'Missionaries')
 - India: 1854 4 anns error, head inverted, two copies used on cover (unique)
 - Mauritius: 1847 1d used on cover, 2d unused (the 'Post Office' issue)
 - Spain: 1851 2 reals error of colour (one of three known)
 - Switzerland Zurich: 1843 4 rappen, the unique unsevered horizontal strip of five
 - Uruguay: 1858 120 centavos blue and 180 centavos green, in tete beche pairs (two of five known)
 - Western Australia: 1854-55 4d blue error, frame inverted

British Library Philatelic Collections Contact Point

General enquiries about researcher services:

Tel: 0171-412 7635/6

Fax: 0171-412 7780

Email: philatelic@bl.uk

Further information about the Philatelic Collections is available on the Library's Web site at: <http://www.bl.uk>

Press and Public Relations, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB

Tel: 0171-412 7111 Fax: 0171-412 7168

<http://www.bl.uk/> Email: press-and-pr@bl.uk

ENDS



CLUBE FILATÉLICO MAÇÔNICO DO BRASIL

CAIXA POSTAL 3085 - CEP 88010-960
FLORIANÓPOLIS - SC - BRASIL

Florianópolis, August, 11 1998

MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF NEW YORK, INC.
22 EAST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016
ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMÉRICA (USA)

Derar Bro.

I enclose we are including the payment of \$ 20 with application to cover the initiation fee and first year dues. I inform that am Regular Mason da Aug.' Resp.'. Lodge Lauro Muller Nr. 7 of Florianópolis – Santa Catarina, Brazil, where I was Venerable Master for two mandates.

In Filosofismo, I am in the Degree 30.

It would like to receive at least 5 Covers of each masonic emission.

We asked her would be possibility of changes for Masonic FDC of Brazil.

It proceeds as present for Masonic Stamp Club of New York, my book "Catalog of Stamps to Brazil"

My name: Dr. RENATO MAURO SCHRAMM
PO Box 3085
88010-970 FLORIANÓPOLIS – SC - BRAZIL

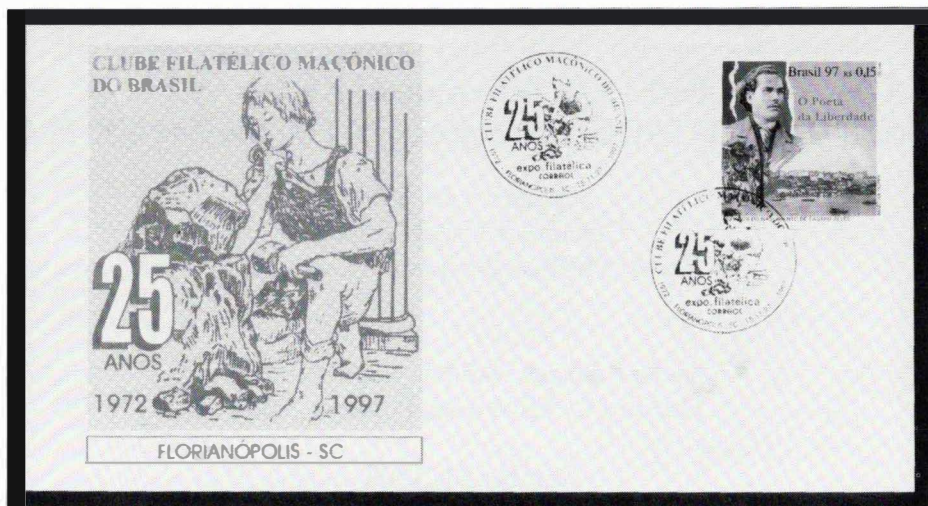
Please send me all the information regarding membership, whether or not you have a newsletter and what you have to offer for sale.

I am always anxious to be able to provide new information to my readers and members.

Fraternally,

Dr. Renato Mauro Schramm
President





**The Collectors Club
22 East 35th Street
New York, New York**

Fall 1998 Schedule of Events

(Social Hour 5:30 PM; Exhibit Opens 6:00 PM; Meeting 6:30 PM)

September 16, 1998

Cincinnati Postal History

David Phillips, Ft. Lauderdale, FL

October 7, 1998

Iceland Postal Stationery Specialized

Gordon C. Morrison, Potomac, MD

October 21, 1998

The U.S.A. Transport Air Mails 1941-1945

G. H. Davis, Cincinnati, OH

November 4, 1998

China Postal History

Maj. R. W. Pratt, Reading, Berkshire, England

November 18, 1998

Cinderellas

Carl Walske, Silverdale, WA

December 2, 1998

The Plight of Mails During Wars

Alfred F. Kugel, Hilsdale, FL

December 9, 1998

Board of Governors

Open House

January 13, 1999

Annual Meeting – Elections

*Also: Bring your worst ever philatelic
purchase to mount and show*