



The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 18

MARCH 1962

NO. 7

Masons On Stamps—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh



See article within written by Stanley A. Salomon

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BY THE SIGN OF THE GAVEL

The dreary months are now past. How about coming to our meetings from here on the rest of the year? Your attendance and showing of your philatelic interest will help the other members and yourself. We always try to enable our brothers to show anything that they bring along.

We hope to have a Swap Night shortly, the more that come out to it, the better the swapping will be. Get out your duplicates and look them over.

—S. Duffield Swan.

★ MEETINGS ★

First Friday of Each Month
Collectors Club Building
22 East 35th Street, N.Y.C.
7th Meeting — March 2, 1962
Novice Night

WELCOME

We welcome our new members:

FREDERICK W. DEHMER
49 Fairway Drive
Tuckerton, New Jersey

ALBERT C. GRECK
117-15 226 Street
Cambria Heights 11, New York

MELVIN E. THOMPSON
3727 Cadillac Tower
Detroit 26, Michigan

OUR FEBRUARY MEETING

In view of the absence out of town of President Swan, the meeting was ably conducted by Vice-Pres. Shelton Osterlund.

Plans were discussed again regarding the Washington Birthday Event and the presentation of the charter to the reactivated George Washington Chapter No. 1.

After conclusion of regular business, the evening was turned over to the Program Committee for "Members' Competition." Among the members who were present, the following displayed various items from their collections:

Bro. Reggel—his complete collection of Tokelau Islands.

Bro. Brooks—his First Day Covers from Australia and Norfolk Islands.

Bro. Gunter—his almost complete collection of Thailand.

Bro. Greck—a group of Italian occupation stamps of Great Britain.

Bro. Ehrig—showed a comprehensive collection of Christmas Seals of the United States, British Colonies, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, France and various Asiatic countries.

Bro. Rosenbaum—his world-wide collection of stamps honoring Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Bro. Yarry—showed stamps, cancellations and covers of the British section of the Virgin Islands, from his prize-winning collection of Leeward Islands.

Bro. Salomon—displayed a group of 40 pages from his extensive collection of "The Special Printing of 1935" of

the United States, commonly known as the Farleys. Among the items therein were margin blocks autographed by the engraver, letterer and designer.

The first prize, a charm bracelet donated by Bro. Phil Rosenbaum, was awarded to Dr. Yarry.

Masonic Album binders, previously donated by our good Brother Chester Wing, were awarded to Bros. Greck, Gunter and Rosenbaum.

Certificates of Appreciation for showing their materials are being prepared and will be presented to all the Brothers who participated.

All members present agreed that they had a most enjoyable evening.

—Stanley A. Salomon.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 1

The Chapter held its second stated meeting at 11:00 a.m. February 22, 1962 at the Week's Stamp Shop, 815 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. with President Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., presiding. All the officers were present except Bro. Bill Salomon who was delayed on his way home from Arizona. The Masonic Stamp Club of New York sent a delegation consisting of Brothers Reggel, Osterlund, Ehrig, Pihl, Sehmeyer and Yarry. Lake Erie Chapter No. 2 sent its representative, Bro. L. W. Christenson, who presented greetings to the Chapter.

The President opened the meeting in due form and extended greetings to Past Presidents of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York. He pointed out that this was a memorable meeting as it was not only Washington's Birthday, but also the issuance of the "U.S. Man in Space" stamp. Bro. Weeks presented a FDC to each member.

The Secretary then reported that minutes of the last stated meeting were spread on page 3 of the November 1961 Masonic Philatelist and approved. He reported that he had received another copy of the MP degree work from Bro. Osterlund at this meeting to replace the former copy which has been held up in the archives of the Chapter. This has been deposited with the secretary. He then reported the presentation of a gavel by Pres. Don Goertz on behalf of Lake Erie Chapter No. 1 to George Washington Chapter No. 1 to honor the resumption of work by Chapter No. 1 in October 1961.

The Secretary moved that the third stated meeting be held on Sunday, April 8, 1962 at 2:00 p.m. in Week's Stamp Shop, 815 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. for the purpose of ap-

pointing a nominating committee to select a slate of officers for the next year and that the fourth and last stated meeting be held on Sunday, June 10, 1962 at the same time and place for the purpose of electing new officers and putting on the MP degree. In both instances, dinner after the meeting will be optional. Members are hereby informed and no additional notices will be sent. This motion was seconded and approved by all present.

The Treasurer reported on cash on hand, with no accounts receivable or payable. This income was entirely from dues paid by new members. On behalf of the Chapter, the Treasurer expressed his great appreciation to the delegation from New York for attending at the meeting and at the fine luncheon at Shaeffer's. He then reported that Bro. E. R. Long had applied for reinstatement in proper form and that Bro. Shelton Osterlund applied as a new member. Both applications were approved unanimously. He reported that this brings the active membership of the Chapter to 25 members and that about six candidates are waiting. The meeting noted that pursuant to notices appearing in the November 1961 and January 1962 issues of the Masonic Philatelist, original members of George Washington Chapter No. 1 who failed to apply for reinstatement by February 22, 1962 are dropped from the roster and are no longer members of the Chapter.

The high point of the meeting was the presentation of a new charter to George Washington Chapter No. 1 by the Masonic Stamp Club of New York. On behalf of the New York delegation, Bro. Osterlund regretted that President Swan could not be present as he worked hard for the reactivation of the Chapter, but this was a happy occasion seeing No. 1 return to light. President Bruns and Bro. Weeks accepted the new charter on behalf of Chapter No. 1 with words of praise for the tie that binds. Recalling the phoenix in Masonic lore, the Chapter expressed its appreciation to all those who gave their time, money and solicitude toward the rebuilding of the Chapter. The Chapter has decided to frame and hang the charter in the office of Week's Stamp Shop where its members can study its teachings.

The President then opened the meeting to members who may have anything to say for the good of the Chapter. Bro. Sehmeyer, who is editor of the Masonic Philatelist, called on members to write some good articles for

publication. Messrs. Ehrig and Christenson called for more "get togethers" as every inter-club meeting has been a gala affair. Let us visit each other more often! Messrs. Reggel and Pihl discussed the program for the remainder of the year and strongly supported the Robt. E. Fellers Class for the MP degree in June.

The meeting was adjourned at high noon and the members enjoyed a fine luncheon arranged by Bro. and Mrs. Weeks nearby. After lunch, President Bruns took the members on a personally guided tour of Mt. Vernon where arrangements were made to visit places normally closed to the public. Dr. Yarry arrived from Richmond too late to visit Mt. Vernon, so he and his party were escorted on a tour of the National Gallery of Art and dinner later at the Watergate Inn.

In closing this report, the Chapter again wishes to thank all those who have worked so hard to make its new life possible. It is now well along and can look forward to many happy and prosperous years ahead. We hope you will always be with us.

—L. W. Christenson, Secretary.

COLONEL CHARLES A. LINDBERGH **Lindbergh Good Will Tour and Field** **Dedication Special Flight**

Springfield, Ill.

August 15th, 1927

Upon Colonel Lindbergh's return from Paris he embarked upon a good will tour of the United States. At Springfield, Ill. the Post Office Department ordered a special mail carrying flight by the contractor of Route #2 in connection with the dedication of Lindbergh Field at Springfield. This was unusual and is one of the few occasions upon which the department has authorized special flights in connection with celebrations or field dedications.

The flown cover illustrated on the front cover was one of a large batch of mail originally to be carried in the special flight mentioned above. However, the volume of mail posted was so large that it was impossible to carry it in the monoplane. As noted on the front the mail was carried in an escort plane provided by his former associates on this route. Colonel Lindbergh flew the lead plane. The route of the flight, known as contract air mail #2 originally covered Chicago to Memphis. It was later extended to New Orleans and became known as revised route #8. The original route #2 is often referred to as the Lindbergh Route.

Colonel Lindbergh was born at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4th, 1902. He studied mechanical engineering at Wisconsin University 1920-22. He then enrolled in flying school at Lincoln, Neb. He enlisted in the U.S. Air Service at Brook Field, San Antonio, Texas in 1924 and was commissioned second lieutenant in 1925. He entered the Missouri National Guard as a first lieutenant and one year later he became a captain. He entered the U.S. Mail Service and piloted his first mail plane from Chicago to St. Louis on April 15th, 1926.

Brother Lindbergh was initiated July 9th, 1926 in Keystone Lodge #243, F. & A. M., St. Louis, Mo.; passed Oct. 20, 1926; and raised Dec. 15, 1926. He became exalted in St. Louis Chapter #22, R. A. M. at a later date.

The airmail stamp used on the cover was the first stamp released by the United States in honor of a living American citizen.

—Stanley A. Salomon.

FREEMASONRY IN RUSSIA

By W. M. Lans, The Hague, Netherlands
Part I

In 1940 a very noteworthy book of 700 pages was published, titled "Le repertoire biographique des francs-maçons russes" ("The biographical history of Russian Freemasons"), written by Tatiana Bakounine, "Docteur de l'Université de Paris." It was a publication of "L'institut de philologie et d'histoire orientales et slaves de l'Université de Bruxelles" ("Institute of Oriental and Slavic language and history of the University of Brussels"). Only five hundred copies were printed. The data in this article are based on this book, and on the book titled "Internationale Freimaurerlexicon" ("Dictionary of International Freemasonry") by E. Lennhoff and O. Posner, published in Vienna in 1932.

In a country, where through the ages freedom has been a practically unknown idea, Freemasonry nevertheless had a short period of prosperity and had an influence on the religious life of Russia during the early part of the nineteenth century. Bakounine writes "The history of Russian Freemasonry at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries is inseparably connected to the Russian civilization of that time." Paul I and Alexander I were emperors and perhaps each, but certainly the latter, was a Mason.

In 1731 a Lodge under English jurisdiction already existed, and in 1773 the first Russian, I. P. Elagin, became

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Russia. The Russian Freemasonry was definitely based on the English system and rejected the French enlightenment and materialism. The Russian Masons were searching for true Christianity and were very religious. They strove for religious awakening and greater recognition of the individual in the Russian nation. Politics were kept strictly out of the Lodges.

Through the Napoleonic wars many young officers came in contact with the ideas of the French Revolution. After their return to Russia, they tried to encourage political activity by the Lodges, and when the old guard was not interested, out of disappointment, many turned their backs to Freemasonry. Pestel, Muraviev-Apostol and others let themselves be removed from the list as members of the Lodge, and joined the secret societies which aimed for a political revolution in Russia.

This movement resulted in the rebellion of the "Dekabrists" in December, 1825. The rebels, who erroneously counted on the support of the garrison at St. Petersburg were put to flight after a brief encounter. An extensive investigation into the activities of the secret societies followed. Freemasonry had previously been forbidden in 1822. The five leaders of the rebellion, Ryleev, Kachovski, Pestel, Muraviev-Apostol and Betuchev-Riumin were executed in 1826.

In 1950 the Russian post office issued a stamp in honor of these five men, portrayed above a view of Senatskaja Square, Leningrad.



On the stamp they are shown in the above mentioned order from left to right. Lennhoff calls them "all Masons." Bakounine only gives the Masonic details of Ryleev, Pestel and Muraviev-Apostol. The lives of these men will be discussed further in a following article.

Can we now say that the rebellion

of 1825 was led by Freemasonry? Certainly not! Several Dekabrists received their spiritual awakening in the Lodge. Fifty of the one hundred and fifty accused were Masons. On the "Place of the Senate" brother fought against brother and there were victims on both sides.

The above mentioned Russian stamp is certainly an interesting issue for us philatelists.

(To be continued)

LAKE ERIE CHAPTER NO. 2

The regular monthly meeting of Lake Erie Chapter #2 was held on Wednesday, Jan. 17th, 1962.

At 6:30 p.m. 10 members met at the Masonic Temple Dining Room for dinner. After dinner the tables were cleared and the regular meeting was started promptly by Pres. Richard D. Yaeger, with 16 members present.

After a lengthy discussion on the subject of increasing the dues of the Chapter all present agreed that the dues should be increased. The Secy. was instructed to send out notices accordingly.

Of the 17 Children's Hospitals which had been sent each a pound of stamps, 16 had responded with letters of appreciation.

An auction of 15 philatelic articles was held by our able auctioneer Bro. James Lambert.

Bro. Lou Brown then entertained us with a humorous account of the life of Benjamin Franklin. Bro. Bollbach then gave a talk on the experiences of a Trainmaster on examination.

At the next meeting in Feb. Bro. Edgar W. Kroehle 33 will give a 5 minute talk after which we will be entertained by Mr. Gilbert Myers of North Kingsville, a vexillothilist, (a collector of flags). His topic will be the History of the American Flag. He will bring a collection of about 40 different American flags for display.

At the March meeting we will be entertained by Mr. James G. Cowles. His topic will be the Ohio Canal. He has many photos of the canal and the locks. His history of the canal and its effect on the territory through which it passed should be of interest to all Ohioans.

—Harry A. Pahl, Corresponding Secy.

Relieving the Distressed

By John A. Mirt

The Humanitarian work of Florence Nightingale (see previous issue) influenced the lives of two others who are remembered for their contributions to the relief of the unfortunate.

Jean Henri Dunant, son of a wealthy Franco-Swiss family and a Mason, was so impressed that he sacrificed his fortune in the organization and development of the International Red Cross. An American woman, Clara Barton, daughter of a Mason and an ardent member of the Order of the Eastern Star, organized the American Red Cross.

Dunant was born in Geneva in 1828. He left his native land in 1859 for Italy, where he became a civilian observer in the war between France and Italy on one side and Austria on the other.

He witnessed the bloody battle at Solferino and was appalled by the misery. Fifty thousand dead, dying and wounded littered the battlefield. Little attention was paid to the wounded. Dunant summoned the aid of others, set up an emergency hospital, and provided what assistance was possible with his limited supplies.

Out of this experience grew a determination to found a society to aid such victims in the future. Inspired by Miss Nightingale's work, he set out to accomplish his objective. Through lectures and writing, he aroused interest in the movement. This led to the Geneva Convention in 1864. Ten governments voted to cooperate, making the International Red Cross possible.

Dunant devoted his entire fortune to his work of mercy, supporting himself by doing odd jobs. Then, about 1875, he vanished from the scene. It was not until 15 years later that a journalist found him at Heiden, a small mountain town in Switzerland.

Dunant was white-bearded, wearing threadbare clothing, feeble in body, and imbittered in mind with delusions of persecution. He was given into the care of a private family and in time regained his mental powers. When his health began to fail again in 1892, he was placed in a charity home where he lived for the last 18 years of his life. A magazine article in 1895 brought him to world attention, and he was given the 1901 Nobel Peace Prize.

Despite the world recognition that came to him in his declining years,



Dunant lived a frugal life. He died in 1910 at the age of 82. He is buried in Zurich, his grave marked by a simple stone statue. His real monument is the worldwide Red Cross movement, the cornerstone of which he laid.

The "Annual Calendar of Universal Freemasonry," published in Berne, Switzerland, in 1923 by the International Masonic Association, reports that Dunant was a Mason. His lodge affiliation was not given.

Here is an outstanding demonstration of one of the principles of Freemasonry. I am reminded of one of my Masonic obligations every time I see a stamp

NOTE: It has not been established the Dunant was a Freemason. Ed

picturing Dunant or honoring the Red Cross. There have been more than 1,000 of these issued by governments all over the world.



Clara Barton was a Christmas present to the world in 1821. She was born in an old farmhouse in North Oxford, Mass., the daughter of a Mason who fought in the Revolutionary War. In her childhood she had heard stories of the hardships suffered by soldiers in war. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, she offered herself as a volunteer nurse. She worked tirelessly in hospitals, in camps and on the battlefield. She organized relief campaigns and raised funds.

While she was engaged in her noble work, Dr. Robert Morris, founder of the Order of the Eastern Star, visited her home town and she asked him to make her a member. This was done in her home, the degrees being communicated to her by Dr. Morris in the presence of a group of Masons. Thus, her zeal was further fired by the objectives of the two great organizations.

After the war, President Lincoln gave her the task of identifying the bodies of unknown soldiers. Through her efforts, some 13,000 were identified and returned to bereaved relatives.

She was resting in Switzerland when the Franco-Prussian War broke out. It was not long before she was at the front, aiding the wounded. She entered Strasbourg with the German army and organized the relief work there. For these services, she was awarded decorations by the German government.

In her European services, she had been in the Red Cross in action. When she returned to the United States in 1873, she began a campaign to have the United States join the movement. Her efforts were successful, and in 1881 the American Red Cross was formed. She became the first president and continued as such until her death in 1912.

Through her long years of service and sacrifices, she retained the Eastern Star pin given her by Dr. Morris at the time of her initiation. In her late

years, she was a member of the Clara Barton Chapter in her home town of Oxford, Mass. That chapter participated in her funeral arrangements. Referring to her father, on one occasion she said: "For the love and honor I bear him, I am glad to be connected with anything like this."

Here is another outstanding example of one of the cardinal principles of the Order of the Eastern Star.

The Red Cross expanded from its original purposes. Today, it is the "Good Samaritan" in floods, earthquakes, epidemics, fires and other disasters, as well as on the battlefields.—Adapted from "The Freemason," Toronto, Canada.

The virtuous, by means of his wealth, makes himself more distinguished. The vicious ruler accumulates wealth, at the expense of his life.—Confucius.

A dreamer is one whose eyes are always fixed on the day before yesterday or the day after tomorrow. —Anthony Pryde (adapted).

Warren G. Harding (U.S. 553, 610/12, 631, 684) was the first president of the United States to become a Shriner. —M. S. L.

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FOREIGN MASONS ON POSTAGE STAMPS

A checklist compiled for The Masonic Philatelist through the cooperation of
 Brothers Walter R. Harbeson, W. M. Lans and Marshall S. Loke.

(Continued)

Morazan, Francisco	1792-1842	Costa Rica	228, C83
		Cuba	353
		Honduras	30, 341, C127
		Salvador	404, 479
Morelos, Jose Maria	1765-1815	Mexico	503, 858, C91
Moreno, Mariano	1778-1811	Argentina	23, 66, 80, 425
Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus	1756-1791	Austria	B51, 609
		Belgium	B586, B587, B588
		Bulgaria	952
		Congo	B38, B39
		Czechoslovakia	750
		East Germany	278
		France	862
		Germany	B200
		Romania	1130
		Russia	1879
		Cuba	557
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Muraviev-Apostol, Serge			
Ivanovic	1795-1826	Russia	1536
Murillo, Pedro Domingo	1757-1810	Bolivia	49, 79, 84, 273
Mucha, Alphonse Marie		Czechoslovakia	(1961 issue)
Napoleon I (Bonaparte)	1769-1821	France	730, B263
Napoleon III (Charles Louis)	1808-1873	France	10, 49
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Nelson, Horatio	1758-1805	Barbados	102, 219, 224, 2
Ney, Michel	1769-1815	Saar	170
Nicolas, Prince		Romania	B29
O'Connell, Daniel	1775-1847	Ireland	80-82
Oersted, Hans Christian	1777-1851	Denmark	329
O'Higgins, Bernardo	1776-1842	Chili	101, 116, 182, 240, 252, 265, C1
Olmedo, Jose Joaquin	1780-1847	Ecuador	63, 143, 151, 223, 313
Orellana, Jose Maria	1872-1926	Guatemala	238
Oscar I	1799-1859	Norway	2, 3, 4, 5
Oscar II	1829-1907	Norway	32, 33, 34
		Sweden	45, 56, 65
Palma, Tomas Estrada	1835-1908	Cuba	270, 284, 524
		Honduras	331
Pascoli, Giovanni	1855-1912	Italy	704
Pasha, Ishmail	1830-1895	Egypt	177, B4
Paso, Juan Jose	1758-1833	Argentina	172
Paul I	1754-1801	Russia	98
Pecanha, Nilo	1867-1924	Brazil	192
Pedro I, Dom	1798-1834	Brazil	53, 261, 727
Peixoto, Floriano	1839-1895	Brazil	180, 525
Pellegrini, Charles	1846-1906	Argentina	478
Pena, Nicolas Rodriguez	1775-1853	Argentina	161
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Pestel, Pavel Ivanovic	1793-1826	Russia	
Peter I	1672-1725	Russia	
Petion, Alexandre Sabes	1770-1818	Haiti	394
Pijper, Willem	1894-1947	Netherlands	B265
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Poniatowski, Joseph Antoni	1763-1813	Poland	329
Posadas, Garvasio Antonio de	1757-1832	Argentina	25, 82
Proudhon, Pierre Joseph	1809-1865	France	B228
Pulaski, Casimir	1748-1779	Poland	267, 319
		United States	690

(To be continued)