

The Anti-Masonic Party And the Election of 1832

By RICHARD H. CURTIS, 33*

So accustomed have we become to the national conventions of the major political parties in the United States that we can easily forget that the conventions have not always been a part of the political scene. In fact, the first national nominating convention was held in 1831 by a little-known "third" party.

The Anti-Masonic political party was a first in many ways. It was the first to announce a platform, the first to hold a nominating convention, and the first "third" party on the American national political scene.

The Federalists (led by George Washington and John Adams) had faded by 1816 but later reappeared as the National Republicans. During the mid-19th century this group became known as the Whigs and later became the Republican party.

The Antifederalists became known as the Democratic-Republicans (also known as the Jeffersonians and Jacksonians). By 1840 this group officially adopted the name of the Democratic party.

Although the U.S. Constitution does not provide for the existence of a political party system, there have always been differences of opinion beginning with the Federalists, who supported the Constitution, and the Antifederalists, who opposed it.

The short-lived Anti-Masonic party appeared to be an outgrowth of the "Morgan incident" in New York. Masonry's dissenters used the incident to transform their moral crusade into a political party. The key instigator in the New York hotbed was Thurlow Weed, a man with ulterior motives. Weed seemed to prefer to work behind the scenes rather than offer himself as a candidate for public office. His attempts to discredit Freemasonry were perhaps

outweighed by his desire to wield influence over the political process.

Anti-Masonic sentiment was particularly strong in New York's Genesee County but rapidly spread throughout the state. It is interesting to note that Olive Branch Lodge in East Bethany was the only one of 16 lodges in the county to outlive the torment. It retained its charter, published the intention of doing so in the local press, and actually initiated two candidates in 1830. Statewide, the number of lodges in New York dropped from 480 lodges with 20,000 members in 1825 to 82 lodges with 3,000 members in 1832.

In 1828, The New York Anti-Masons held several conventions to select their first gubernatorial candidate. The primary choice, Francis Granger, refused their offer and accepted the nomination from another party. The Antis held another convention and picked Solomon Southwick, a former Mason and the editor of the *Albany National Observer*, a vehicle well-known for castigating Masonry. As the campaign rolled on, Weed became disenchanted with the convention pick and withdrew his support. Southwick managed to win 12% of the vote, which prevented anyone from receiving a plurality and thus allowed Martin Van Buren to be elected governor with less than a majority. The Antis did elect four state senators and 17 Assemblymen.

Interest was growing in other states, and the New York convention of Anti-Masons in 1829 called for a national convention to be held in Philadelphia on September 11, 1830, the fourth anniversary of the abduction of William Morgan.

When the session convened in 1830, there were 96 delegates representing 10 states and the Territory of Michigan. New York, with 26 delegates, dominated the convention, which lasted for six days.

Another hotbed, Pennsylvania, had 25 delegates, and Massachusetts had 15. Other states with smaller representations were Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio.

Some came prepared to nominate a presidential ticket immediately. Others wanted no part of the nominating process but preferred merely to voice a protest against Masonry. New York wanted to wait a year, and that is exactly what happened.

When 111 delegates gathered in Baltimore for a second convention on September 26, 1831, New York again dominated with 38 delegates, followed by Pennsylvania with 28 and Massachusetts with 14. Although Michigan had no representation this time, two new states, Maine and New Hampshire, were added.

There were many names tossed around for consideration as the presidential nominee for the Anti-Masons. A strong possibility was Sen. Henry Clay of Kentucky. Clay was also the obvious choice of the National Republicans, and some felt that the dual nomination would help to defeat President Andrew Jackson, a Past Grand Master of Tennessee.

Clay, of course, had been Grand Master of Kentucky in 1820 but had demitted from his lodge in 1824 for "lack of interest." He had been an unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1824 and did indeed win the nomination of the National Republican party in 1832, but his refusal to denounce Masonry finally turned off the hard-nosed Anti-Masons.

Another contender was Richard Rush of Pennsylvania. Rush had served as Attorney General under James Madison and Secretary of the Treasury under John Quincy Adams. In 1828 the National Republicans chose him as Adams' running mate in a losing cause. As a

Then, the "Morgan incident" occurred!

Morgan was arrested on September 11, 1826 on a complaint by Ebenezer Kingsley, a Mason, for stealing wearing apparel. A group of Masons took him to Canandaigua, N.Y., while others searched his house, without success, for the manuscript.

Upon arrival at Canandaigua, Morgan was acquitted of the charge. However, he was immediately rearrested for a debt of \$2.10 and locked up in an Ontario County jail. The next morning, a third party paid the debt and Morgan was released. This time, the original group that apprehended him in Batavia the previous day seized him again and took him to Fort Niagara. He was placed in a powder magazine there on September 15, 1826. His fate has numerous alternatives, but none can be precisely confirmed.

There are three most common stories of Morgan's fate. First, he was turned over to an Indian chief and a Mason, and was put to death. There is no further information available on this story. The second story is that he was sent to Canada, given money, and told not to return. There are alleged spottings throughout the world which suggest this might have happened, but details are sketchy. The third and most widely accepted story is that Morgan was drowned in the Niagara River. It is alleged that on September 15, 1826, he was taken from Fort Niagara, placed in a boat, and subsequently thrown overboard.

The tale continues with the discovery of a body in the Niagara River on October 20, 1827. It was presumed to be that of Morgan, was transported to Batavia, and buried. Shortly thereafter, word was received that maybe the body was that of another drowning victim. Thus, the body was promptly exhumed and reviewed by Mrs. Morgan, a dentist, and one Thurlow Weed. All agreed it was, in fact, Morgan. (It is appropriate to note, at this point, that Thurlow Weed was a politician active in establishing the anti-Masonic movement. When the body was reviewed, he was quoted as saying, "It's good enough Morgan until after the election.")

Later, suspicion was again aroused. One Timothy Monroe of Canada had drowned on September 18, 1827 — one year after Morgan's disappearance. Now the body was once again exhumed. This time the family of Monroe identified the body and took it back to Canada. This left Morgan's "lamentable fate" unclear. However, Weed was still convinced

that Morgan had been killed. Using the Morgan incident as a cause, he continued to be the chief organizer of the anti-Masonic movement and the anti-Masonic political party.

The effect of Weed and others was immense, as is pretty much common knowledge today. Some examples:

- More than 140 anti-Masonic papers were written.
 - Weed toured village after village and organized men, conventions and resolutions.
 - The residents of Elbo, N.Y., resolved on March 3, 1827, not to support any candidate or preacher who was a Mason.
 - In Covington, N.Y., it was resolved on March 10, 1827, that Masons were unfit for public office.
 - The Baptist Church established 15 reasons to denounce Masonry.
 - The anti-Masonic political party held a national convention in Philadelphia on September 11, 1830.
 - That party supported a candidate for President of the U.S. in 1832.
- The State of Vermont was probably impacted by the movement greater than anywhere else. The effect was essentially complete. Examples:
- Every lodge either gave up its charter or was dormant.
 - The Grand Lodge met in January, 1836 (having only missed its annual

meeting in 1835). It did not meet again until 1848.

- In 1832, Vermont was the only State in the Union to cast all of its electoral votes for the anti-Masonic candidate for President.
- William A. Palmer was elected governor of Vermont in 1831 as an anti-Masonic party candidate. He was reelected three times.
- William Slade, activist in the anti-Masonic political party, later became governor of Vermont in 1844 as a Whig candidate.

The developments surrounding William Morgan's disappearance merely added fuel to the fire for the existing wave of 19th-century anti-Masonic sentiment.

Faith, courage and conviction were but a few of the traits that bound Masons together, kept the fraternity alive during that period of strife, and brought it back to fruition. Although the events listed above show a vigorous start to an anti-Masonic movement, there was a lack of a sustained drive for it to continue. In fact, the drive can be pretty much narrowed down to a single person — Thurlow Weed. Even in 1882, he was in court accusing Masons who had allegedly been involved in the Morgan incident. But others had long deserted the movement. Even Governor Slade's son was made a Mason in 1862.

IN MEMORIAM III. William Ralph Ward, 33°

III. and Rev. W. Ralph Ward, 33°, an Active Emeritus Member of the Supreme Council and former Grand Prior, died on June 28, at the age of 79.

A graduate of Baker University in Kansas and Boston University School of Theology, Dr. Ward entered the Methodist ministry in the Texas Conference and became a full member of the New England Southern Conference in 1932. In that Conference he served churches in East Weymouth, Mass., Hingham, Mass., Newport, R.I., and Manchester, Conn., and was transferred to the Pittsburgh Conference in 1948. He was elected Bishop in 1960 and assigned to the Syracuse Area. He was assigned to the New York Area in 1972 and served there until his retirement in 1980. Upon retirement, he moved to Convent Station, N.J., and became Bishop in Residence at Drew University. In 1975-76, he had served as president of the Council of Bishops of the United Methodist Church.

He married the former Arleen Burdick in 1933. They had three sons.

III. Brother Ward was raised a Master Mason at Manchester Lodge No. 73, Manchester, Ct., in 1943, and transferred to Bellefield Lodge No. 680, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1951. He was chaplain for the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1952-60. His York Rite membership is in Dormont, Pa., and Carnegie, Pa.

Dr. Ward began his Scottish Rite career in the Valley of Pittsburgh in 1952 and transferred his membership to the Valley of Syracuse in 1963. He received the 33° in 1967 and was appointed Grand Prior of the Supreme Council in 1975. He was elected an Active Member of the Supreme Council in 1982 and became an Active Emeritus Member in 1984 at the age of 75.



Representatives of the Sudbury militia (top left) and His Majesty's First Battalion of the Royal Marines (top right) add color to the festivities.



Fiddler Lynne Manring (left) provides music for folk dancing.

(Bottom left) Children in colonial dress accompanied the Sudbury militia. (Bottom right) Blacksmith Ken Hamilton demonstrates his skills.



The 'Morgan Incident' And Its Aftermath

By ROGER L. CROUSE, 32°

Masonry's critics seem to attack the fraternity from a position of ignorance and a lack of knowledge about its principles and purposes. The recent wave of excitement ranges from politicians to religious leaders. Yet this would not be the first attempt to discredit the fraternity. Over the years there have been many attacks on Freemasonry. Perhaps the incident involving William Morgan in 1826 had the greatest impact on the craft. It was also highly controversial.

William Morgan, who's he? A Mason? A Captain in the service? Clean cut? Rough looking? None of us can answer these questions for sure. However, the history of Masonry was impacted greatly by this man and the legend built around his Masonic involvement. We may not know who this man Morgan was, but the term "Morgan incident" should open the eye of most every Mason.

William Morgan was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1775 or 1776; it is not clear which year. Historical records state numerous occupations each of which met with some form of failure. For example, he is alleged to have been a brewer in York Upper Canada, but the plant burned. Another occupation



ROGER L. CROUSE, 32°, is a Past Thrice Potent Master, Past Sovereign Prince, and Past Most Wise Master in the Valley of Burlington and is currently an officer in Vermont Consistory.

"The abductors of Morgan were as much without excuse as though they had not been Masons, and their crime was never palliated nor defended by the fraternity in general, nor by the Grand Lodge in particular, nor was there even a dollar of the funds appropriated, knowingly, to aid or shield the guilty."

— From a speech delivered in 1837 by James Herring, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York (1829-45)

was printing in Batavia, N. Y.; however, he apparently deemed himself a failure. It was this latter occupation which spawned the Morgan Incident and is generally felt to be a major, if not the only, contributor to the anti-Masonic movement of that time.

His character has been questioned. In fact, drawings depict him both as clean cut and rough. He was often referred to as "Captain," but it is not known whether that was due to military service or to a reflection of his lowness of character (the term "captain" was frequently used in that period of time to refer to the lowest character in town).

Even his Masonic career is questioned. It is not known where or when, if ever, he was made a Mason. However, upon locating in Batavia, N. Y., in 1825, he gained admission to that Lodge and was active. It is also known that he received the Royal Arch degree in Western Star Chapter No. 33 at LeRoy, N. Y., that same year. Finally, documents show that he signed a petition to organize a Royal Arch Chapter in Batavia, but another petition was drawn up

without his name. Could this have been a reflection of his character?

At this point, Morgan had at least two motives for taking his next step. Because of his troubles obtaining sustained and profitable employment, he needed a way to make money. In addition, having been refused admission to charter membership in the Royal Arch Chapter could have caused Morgan to have resentment and a desire to "get even" with Masons. Exactly what the motivation was is unclear but was most likely a function of his character.

Morgan announced he was going to publish an exposé on Masonic ritual. He teamed with a Colonel David Miller, a publisher, to follow through with his efforts. Colonel Miller had received the Entered Apprentice degree, but had not progressed further. It is also indicated in historical accounts that his character was similar to that of Morgan. Thus it was that manuscripts were drawn and printing commenced. Two mysterious attempts were made to burn the printing establishment, located in Batavia, in September, 1826. Both failed.

the purpose for which it was being used. While adhesive revenue stamps did not come into use in this country until 1862, we have noticed one or two of our 1851 and our 1857 postage stamps used on checks or other small documents. We have read of a 5c 1847 so used but it had been replaced by a new issue over ten years before its appearance on the check. Evidently someone had a copy left and thought they could use it for this purpose.

The 1861-1862 1c Franklin, 2c Jackson and 3c Washington are rather common used as revenues. The higher denominations are somewhat scarce although we have noted several 30c varieties so used. We do not recall ever hearing of a 50c denomination so used. These stamps can generally be recognized even off the document for they are cancelled in manuscript with initials plus a date. We have never seen a stamp used for postal purposes so cancelled.

These side lines of philately are often of interest to the collector who might be discouraged by the magnitude of a general U. S. collection. They are always of interest, when shown in an exhibition for they cover a portion of philately not generally presented. There are quite a few of these so-called side lines and many collections today are being built on such a basis.

Vignettogram 14
THOMAS EWING
 1789-1871

The vignette of Thomas Ewing appears on the 1940 to date two dollar documentary, stock transfer, and silver tax stamps.

A statesman, born in Ohio County, Virginia, December 28, 1789, Ewing, in 1792 moved with his parents to Ohio. In his youth he prepared himself for college by night-study while employed in the Kanawha salt works. In 1815 he graduated at Ohio University at Athens, receiving the first degree of A. B. ever conferred in that State. He was called to the bar in 1816, and was U. S. Senator from Ohio (1831-37 and 1850-51). U. S.

Secretary of the Treasury (1844) under Harrison, he later became Secretary of the Interior under Taylor (1849). He was the father of Gen. Thomas Ewing and father-in-law of Gen. W. T. Sherman. He died October 26, 1871.

—William Norris, ARA 24

INDIA FISCAL CANCELLATION

By Jal Cooper

Collectors often wonder about the origin of three postmarks found on Indian high value stamps: "P.M.G. Treasury" and "Wireless" and whether stamps with these postmarks can be considered postage used.

The Treasury postmark, the oldest found on Queen and Edwardian issues is a departmental postmark used when adjusting accounts between the Treasury and Postal department. The stamps are affixed on statements and cancelled, doing no postal revenue service.

The "P.M.G." (Postmaster-General) postmarks were introduced in the reign of King George V and were used for cancelling stamps affixed to radio licenses as well as for postal accounting purposes.

The "Wireless" postmark is issued to large offices in towns like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for exclusive use in cancelling stamps affixed to radio licenses.

Thus, it will be observed that the stamps with these postmarks may be called fiscally used.

REVENUE STAMP EXPERIMENTS

During Civil War days, the Government was aggravated by the misuse of revenue stamps, and experiments were conducted regularly toward stamps that would withstand efforts to recondition them. An interesting item in this category is the 315 blue, "Mortgage," of the first issue printed on a very heavy paper—it may have been a proof—fully perforated and gummed. The face of the stamp was coated with shellac and

scribed in pen and ink, "Cancelled. C. Nov. 23, '65." ("B & C" were initials of Butler & Carpenter, engravers, who held the contract to furnish the stamps. Apparently another effort to prevent the re-use of the stamps, but not adopted.

—George Sloane.

FOREIGN FISCAL INTEREST

Wm. W. Wylie

The collector who finds foreign revenue stamps must not develop illusions to their value. While they have plenty of interest, there are so few actual collectors that the market is distinctly limited. Early this century there was enough interest in fiscal stamps to make possible the publication of three editions of A. Forbin's "Catalogue des Courant de Timbres Fiscaux," after World War I continental interest in revenues diminished and there has been no general catalog since. Forbin's catalog appeared in 1915. Today any editions of the Forbin catalog command a considerable premium in the U. S. philatelic literature market, for even though the

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THE HOLLOW TREE

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let's go, let's all sign up in the British Section. To be a member, you must be a member of the A. R. A. No dues, etc. Contact me at the above address, giving me your A. R. A. number, what you collect, if you have any British revenues to trade or sell, and what are they.

Get on the band wagon and sign up in the British Section A. R. A.

Fraternally,

Frank J. Iarriccio #407
Chmn. Br. Section A.R.A.
50 Poplar Street
Yonkers, New York

(Vignettogram 13)
LEVI WOODBURY
1789-1851

Woodbury appears on the one dollar documentary, stock transfer and silver tax stamps.

Born at Francistown, New Hampshire, December 22, 1789. Woodbury graduated at Dartmouth College with the highest honors of the class in 1809 and entered the law school of Judge Reeves and Gould at Litchfield, Conn., that year. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town in 1812. He was an earnest Democrat, and zealously supported the war then declared against Great Britain. He soon attained political distinction, and became eminent as a lawyer. In 1816, at the age of twenty-seven, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the State.

In 1823 he was elected Governor of New Hampshire; in 1825 elected Speaker of the state House of Representatives, and thence went to the Senate of the U. S. In May 1831 he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, and in 1834 was Secretary of the Treasury by Pres. Jackson. He remained in the last-named position till the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration in 1841, when he was elected again to the U. S. Senate. In 1845 he declined the mission to England, and was appointed a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, which position he held until his death, September 4, 1851.

For his part in the celebrated Senate debate on Foote's resolution in

1829-30 he was pronounced by Benton "the rock of the New England Democracy"; and was conspicuous also in the memorable session of 1841 in defending the independent treasury system which first established under his administration of the Treasury Department. Also in defeating the banking system proposed by Mr. Clay, and proposed by Mr. Tyler's administration. He was known for his thoroughness in his investigations.

—William Norris, ARA

PLAYING CARD DOUBLE PRECANCELLATION "El" Hubbard

4526 Katherine, Sherman Oaks, Calif.
Charles H. Hermann shows one of the fairly recent long coil Playing Card stamps with what appears to be a double precancellation.

This is not a true double print but was probably caused by the type being too high, bringing about what is called a "double kiss." After the first impression, the paper in turning through the printing machine momentarily struck (or "kissed") the inked type again. This would not have happened if the type had not been too high for proper clearance.

The electrotypes used in precancelling these and other stamps are checked carefully for height, so there can be considerable variance in the vertical position of the face of the type.

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For Western Representative: Mr. I. Van
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Mr. F. Medf.

REMINDER

Officers for the 1954-55 season are now payable. Please send along your check or money order to save him the trouble of a follow-up request.

Secty.-Treas. John S. Bobo, 2318 August

THE FOLLOW TREE



wiser, while corresponding with an elderly lady in New Orleans about Civil War covers and old postage stamps. She submitted a half-sheet (18) of these 6½c stamps which her father gave her when she was a little girl and she had in the back of her small stamp album for almost 70 years. Although the collection had been looked at many times, nobody paid any attention or knew what they were. The other half-sheet had been given to her sister at the same time, and search brought that also to light. The two halves fitted together and showed that the complete sheet had been 36 stamps (6x6). This is the only large block of the stamps ever discovered. Half has since been broken up so that some of the collectors might complete their sets and the other half still rests in my personal collection.

The reason for the use of the Masonic Emblem has never been satisfactorily established, despite much correspondence with the New Orleans Grand Lodge and considerable search by them. It is possible that the Charity Hospital had a Masonic background, or perhaps merely that some Member of the fraternity happened to be on the committee which had charge of the preparation and printing of the stamps. To those interested, a much more complete story of the stamps and of the famous Lottery may be found in "Stamps" of 3/28/42.

(Vignettegram 12)

ROGER BROOKE TANEY
1777-1864

The vignette of Taney appears on the current eighty cent documentary stock transfer and silver tax stamps.

Born in Calvert County, Maryland, March 17, 1777, Taney graduated at Dickinson College in 1795 then stud-

ied law and was admitted to the bar in 1799.

Originally belonging to the Federal party, he became, in 1824, a supporter of Gen. Jackson, by whom in 1831 he was appointed U. S. Attorney-General. In 1833 he was nominated as Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Duane, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination, although he had for nearly nine months exercised the functions of secretary. Chief-Justice Marshall having died in 1835, the President appointed Mr. Taney as his successor, and the administration having secured a majority in the Senate, confirmed him in March, 1836. Taking his seat on the bench in the following January, he occupied it until his death. In the administration of this office his most noted act was his decision in the Dred Scott Case in 1857. He died in Washington October 12, 1864. A bronze statue of him was ordered by the State of Maryland and was unveiled at Baltimore December 10, 1872.

—William Norris, ARA24

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Count me in. Here's \$2 for ARA Membership which includes the Hollow Tree.

MAGIC

Conducted by

Harlan Lee Miller, 2025 Rhode Island, Lawrence

As usual, I have been quite busy any o
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regularly. I am sorry to say, I
a little slow in sending out my
to some of you who have writ-
for one. I told some of you that
I would have one for you several
months ago, but I am just too busy
to get them made. I will send them to
the ones that have requested them,
as soon as I get them.
I told most of you that I would tell
about my vacation last month, in
this issue, but I see that the copy is
going to be almost too long as it is,
I will have to cut down quite a lot.
I'll just tell you the most interest-
things about my vacation. We had
wonderful trip, and I got to see
several magicians. The first one was
Luray, in Vicksburg, Mississ-
You readers of TOPS will know
from several of his tricks. He
one in the July, 1954 issue. We
a short chat, and he gave me his
for his CHAMBER OF CHILLS
Book Show. From there, we went on
to Florida, where I met and
talked with George LaFollette (Rush
Toy) in St. Petersburg. He gave
some of his advertising pieces, and
a card. From there, we went up
to DeLand, where I talked with
Spring Hull (Volta). We had a nice
talk and he showed me a lot of his
tricks. He also gave me his auto-
graphed photo, and a lot of advertis-
ing pieces. I got a lot of helpful
suggestions from him also. From
there, we went to Jacksonville, Flor-
ida, but we weren't there long enough
to see the Editor of Junior Magic, or



prices of Tax Pairs were issued. There was a separate list for the beer stamp and two others covering the balance of the field. We had understood some years ago that an all-inclusive catalogue was being prepared in New England and more recently, one from the Middle West. Neither has materialized. Our early bicolored beer stamps are among the most attractive ever prepared by our government and many were listed at only a dollar or so are now almost unobtainable. We recall one of the early 1/3 bbls. catalogued at \$25 that we would like to purchase at \$60. Some years back when Deats, Cabot, Nast, Lord, Vanderhoof, Applegate and others were active in the field there was considerable activity in the Tax Paid field. A new list with up-to-date prices would result in more interest.

(Vignettogram 11)

WILLIAM JOHN DUANE
1780-1865

Duane is pictured on the 1940 to date fifty cent documentary stock transfer and silver tax stamps.

An able lawyer and statesman, born at Clonmel, Ireland, in 1780. He practiced law in Philadelphia, and published, besides other works, "The Law of Nations Investigated in a Popular Manner" (1809). He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. early in 1833, but was dismissed from office in September of that year by President Jackson, because he also refused to remove deposits of public money from the Bank of the U. S. He died September 27, 1865.

—William Norris, ARA 24

U. S. REVENUE COLLECTION GIVEN TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

A remarkable collection of United States revenue stamps has been transferred to the Smithsonian Institute's Division of Philately by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Department. The material includes essays of early revenue adhesives, die

and plate proofs in black and other colors, and full books of later emissions as produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

This material, located in a vault of the Internal Revenue Service recently, was offered to Dr. Remington Kellogg, Director, U. S. National Museum, representing the Smithsonian Institution, by T. Coleman Andrews, Commissioner, of Internal Revenue, on March 1, and was accepted ten days later.

By this transfer a long-apparent gap in the National Postage Stamp Collection has been mostly eliminated. Commissioner Andrews has expressed his awareness of the fact that certain gaps remain to be filled, and has offered to eliminate such gaps, where possible, and to set up a procedure whereby new revenue material will be added.

In a supplementary move, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, with the cooperation of Dr. Wayne C. Grove, Archivist of the United States, has transferred approximately 100 cubic feet of internal accounting records relating to the production and distribution of internal revenue stamps from 1862 to 1926 to the Smithsonian's Division of Philately.

These records, which are of tremendous historical importance, itemize the quantities of stamps produced and their distribution, to the government and to private match and medicine firms.

According to Dr. Kellogg, the actual revenue essays, proofs, and stamps will be mounted for public display as a special part of the National Postage Stamp Collection. Approximately 70 double frames have been allotted to this material—each acknowledging that the material has been transferred from Internal Revenue Service.

"FORBIN'S" TOPS \$20

Recently a copy of the 1915 edition of Forbin sold for \$28.50 at the auction sale of Mannel Hahn's philatelic library by William R. Stewart of Park Ridge, Ill., and in recent years it is seldom that a copy has sold for less than \$20.

Curiously enough, these high prices for copies of the Forbin catalog (which sold for about \$1.50 when it was published in 1915) have been realized at sales in the United States. Even in France there's little philatelic demand for copies of the Forbin catalog and British philatelic libraries seldom contain copies. Apparently what interest there is in stamps issued for paying taxes and excises centers in this country.

—Wm. W. Wylie

CUSTOMS STAMPS NOTES

by Bill Larsen

The regular four color customs baggage stamps, which have been in use since around 1940, have been replaced by a new issue, while of the same general design and features, they are lithographed. They have the same general colors but, in general are of lighter shades, and the difference is distinct. They are not quite as attractive as are the earlier issue. Also the set comes rouletted 7, the old issue was perforated 11. The set appeared in the Fall of 1952, tho the old stamps were in use in the early part of this year in certain ports. The Bureau has followed a policy whereby the Customs stamps have been changed AT LEAST every ten years since 1900, tho in the earlier years there were several issues, but for different purposes. I imagine you collectors have noticed the letters G, R, B, and Y on these four stamps, did you ever wonder what they stood for? Well here it is, the R-Red, Y-Yellow, B-Black, and the Y-Yellow. This is for the printers in the Bureau to keep the numbers straight and to avoid any mixup. To date I have been unable to determine exactly why the four different colors. I had suspected it was for different types of baggage, but, recent developments have disproved this theory. Perhaps

Revenue stamps are GAINING in popularity over rare revenues to buy cheap!

AMERICAN REVENUE
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THE FOLLOW UP

etc.) J., Vt. and those using Liquor Seal (except Ga., Minn., N. Y., Ohio, Pa., which have used both). LIQUOR SEALS—Ala., Ga., Id., Ia., Me., Mich., Minn., Mont., N. Hamp., N. Y., Okla., Ore., Pa., R. I., Wash., W. Va. LIQUOR TRANSFER—Col. LIVESTOCK REMEDY—Kansas. LOTTERY—La. Md. LUXURY—Ariz. (Tobacco, beer, cosmetics, playing cards, etc.) MALT—Ark., Id., Ind., Kans., La., Mich., Miss., Ohio, S. Dak., Tenn. MEDICINAL LIQUOR—N. Y., Tex., W. Va. Wisc. MIXED BEVERAGE—Ohio. OLEO—Ala., Ga., Idaho, Iowa, Ky., Mich., N. Dak., S. Dak. ("Butter Substitute"), Tenn., Utah, Wisc. OIL—Fla., S. Car. ORANGE—Fla. OYSTERS—S. Car. PAINT, VARNISH AND STAIN—N. C. PARIS GREEN—La. PEAT AND HUMUS—Fla. PLAYING CARDS—Ala. (See "Luxury Tax" and "Business License"). POWDERED MILK—Ga. PUNCHBOARDS—Id., Mont., Ore. QUAIL—Kan. REBATES—Utah. SALES—Ky., Ohio. SCALLOPS—Va. SEED—Fla., Minn. (see "Flower" and "Vegetable"). SHRIMP—S. Car. SOFT DRINKS—Ky., La., Pa., S. Car., W. Va. SPORTING GOODS—Ariz. STAMPED PAPER—Nev. STOCK FOOD—W. Va. STOCK TRANSFER—Mass., Missouri ("Good Roads"), N. Y., Pa., Tex. TANGERINE—Fla. TERRAPIN—S. Car. TOBACCO—Ala., Ariz., La., Miss., N. H., N. Mex., Okla., R. I., Tenn. (See "Luxury Tax" and "Business Tax"). TROUT AND GAME—N. Y. VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEED—N. Car. WINE—Ariz., Ark., D. C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Kans., Ky., La., Md., Mich., Mo., Neb., N. Mex., N. C., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Tex., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wisc. WINE AND LIQUOR—Colo., Minn., Nev.

Other state issued stamps exist which do not represent a payment of tax, and others exist which bear state names but which were issued by private "co-op" groups with the sanction of the state. Examples in the latter group are: Oregon-Washington "Melon and Tomato", Washington "Apples" (some issues), and "Rhubarb". We would be pleased to see examples of stamps which might not be listed herein.

August 1954

Vignettogram 10

LOUIS McLANE

1786-1857

The vignette of Louis McLane appears on the "Portrait" series 40¢ documentary, stock transfer and silver tax 40¢ stamps.

He was born at Smyrna, Delaware, May 28, 1786; entered the navy as midshipman at the age of twelve and cruised a year in the "Philadelphia", pursued studies at Newark college and law with James A. Bayard. He was admitted to the bar in 1807. Served as a volunteer in 1814 in a company commanded by Caesar H. Rodney, which marched to the defense of Baltimore from the threatened attack by the British and became representative in Congress 1817-27, voting against the admission of slavery in Missouri or in the Territories. Advanced to Senator 1827 and then sent by Pres. Jackson as minister to England May 1829 from whence he returned in 1831 to accept the post of Secretary of the Treasury. He was transferred in 1833 to the Department of State in consequence of his refusal to sanction the removal of public deposits from the Bank of the U. S. Retired to private life June, 1834, settling in Maryland. He acted as president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during its completion and early management 1837-47. He also accepted the mission to London to settle the Oregon difficulty June, 1845, and later was a delegate to the constitutional convention of Maryland 1850-51. He died October 7, 1857.

"NARCOTIC" HANDSTAMPS

The handstamped narcotic overprints exist in a wide variety and pre-

★ ★ (End of this organization's section) ★ ★

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THE FOLLOW UP

Page 9

sent a very interesting field for the specialist. This writer is no authority but this is written mostly to inspire some reader to do further work on them.

There are five distinct types of handstamps, and possibly more. The most common is plain rather small capitals, with the word "Narcotic" measuring 15 mm. in length: Black, red or magenta on 1¢, 5¢, 10, and 50¢, and possibly others. In addition, small inverts and "double strikes" exist. One block of 15 of the one cent denomination which I have seen shows 11 normal overprints and 4 inverts.

Another overprint is 15 mm. in length in Celtic type with the "N" only capitalized. It is also inverted on the 3 cent and diagonal on the 4¢ (both in magenta ink).

A third overprint is Celtic capitals, 22 mm. long, across almost the entire stamp in magenta ink and exists inverted on at least the 1 and 2 cent denominations.

A fourth overprint is in Celtic type with the "N" only capitalized (different from the one already mentioned) in magenta ink; 19 mm. long on the 8 cent—and possibly others. An unusual feature is that the word "Narcotic" is repeated three times, one above the others, on each stamp!

A fifth overprint is like that first mentioned, except that it is shorter, appearing elongated. "Narcotic" is 14 or 15 mm. long in magenta ink, but the unusual feature in this case is that the overprint is vertical, reading up.

If some serious specialist would undertake the classification of these handstamps, it would be a valuable contribution to our revenue literature.

—Newell Collins

in the latter year. He was minister to England 1817-25 and negotiated treaties respecting fisheries (1818), the N. E. boundary, the Oregon question, and the slaves carried from the U. S. in British vessels after the Treaty of Ghent. Was Secretary of the Treasury under Pres. J. Q. Adams 1825-29; and a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Adams, 1828. Negotiated in Holland a loan for the corporations of the District of Columbia, 1829, and was a commissioner to adjust the boundary between Ohio and Michigan in 1836. He went to Great Britain in 1836 as commissioner to lay claim in the chancery court to the Smithsonian legacy and returned with the money August 1838. He was minister in France 1847-1849, after which he spent his closing years in retirement at Sydenham, near Philadelphia, where he died July 30, 1859.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH ON REVENUES

Hugh McCulloch is on the 60 pound tobacco stamp of both 1871 and 1872, the \$1 1871 beer stamp, and also on an engraved stamp "Series 1940" for "Distilled Spirits for Exportation". Approximately 5"x2 2/3", these blue stamps are serially numbered in red.

There are probably four printed to a sheet and lettered A, B, C, and D. The value expressed on the stamp is 10¢.

It is odd that McCulloch should be used on three different taxpaid stamps, but evidently someone in Washington did not look back far enough when the liquor stamps were issued. Maybe he is entitled to two issues as he did serve under two Presidents, Lincoln and Arthur.

—Bill Norris

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JEAN'S Correspondence

2025 Rhode Island Street

The HOLLOW TREE

change them for items for your collection write him a letter.

In recent years we have had a very fine work on the revenues of Mexico it is very accurate and authoritative because all collectors were consulted, who were known to have strong Mexican revenue collections. Because of that it will undoubtedly be the standard for years to come. It is the work of the capable hand of Mons. Lionel D. Hartley of New York, the mere mention of this gentleman's name should be sufficient to tell of the authority which this work speaks. It may still be obtained either from Dr. Swanker, A. R. A. Librarian, (this money I am told goes into the A. R. A. Library fund), or it can be ordered direct from Mr. Lionel Hartley, these addresses can be found in your yearbook. The price is \$1.50, which includes a supplement issued the year after, correcting all mistakes, and making many additions. I have used up my space until next month, and so I close.

Veraciteefidelement, "Rebde".

"ETATS-UNIS (U. S.) TAXPAIDS" By "Rebde"

My good friend Bill Larsen has told me of a number of interesting new emissions in this field, and I have become immensely interested. As a result I have become what may be termed a convert to this interesting American revenue field. When I become interested in a field, I like to find out the details, and, thanks to Bill, I have been able to study these issues, spending a great deal of time with them, and now have a growing collection.

I would like to relate in the following paragraphs some of the new issues, and other interesting notes which I recorded in my visit with Bill.

The Revenue Act of 1951 was the cause of many interesting new stamps in the taxpaid field, notably in the tobacco, and snuff groups. The popular provisionals have been mentioned several times in the past (issues of Series 120, 1950, and Series 121, 1951, overprinted "Series 122") show-

what tobacco had been taxed and paid for under the new rate. A remarkable thing about this change in rate—it was DECREASED—which I felt was very interesting, especially since we are giving Mons. President Eisenhower credit now for his tax reductions. I feel that our administration under Monsieur President Truman also deserves at least some credit for this little known reduction it was responsible for. Bill has over 130 of these provisionals. I do not however feel it would be of significance for me to note the number I have, as I wish to leave comparisons out of this column. I was not born a taxpayer like my protege, I am a "fiscalist" by nature, as my column under a similar title implies.

Now I am certain you wish that I give you the details on the Act of 1951. This Act created several interesting new denominations in the tobacco stamps. Only one of these however was one of the strip stamps, this was for 18½ oz. This stamp is also to be found in the plug size. Several additional values are to be found in the plug stamps they are as follows: 39 lb., 49 lb., 59 lb., 59 lb. The creation of these new denominations also did away with the following values: 30 lb., 40 lb., 50 lb., and 60 lb. I found all this very interesting, but when I asked for an explanation— I waited, and waited, but Bill did not say a word. Eureka!! I had my young friend stumped, at least for the moment! The next thing I knew, he had run to the book case and brought me a book which turned out to be the Revenue Act we have had under careful scrutinization. I was in a way sorry I had pressed him for a deep discussion, for a careful analysis of the Act followed. However, we did not find anything in the Act which made it necessary for these changes in stamps, they merely went with the Act as a result of many changes for the convenience of the Department. This all ties in with the article which I wrote for the A. R. A. "Linn's" issue last December, regarding the "Revolution" in our I. R. Department.

I will point out several of the oth-

er interesting aspects of the Act.— The tax on cigarettes was raised, but that was of no importance philatelically speaking, since the stamps show no value. It was this Act which created the now infamous "Wagering Stamp," which has enjoyed popularity with many collectors that never previously had the slightest interest in this group of "Special Tax" stamps. Denominations on several of the special tax stamps were changed as follows: (1) Wholesale Dealer in Liquor from \$110 to \$200, (2) Retail Liquor Dealer from \$27.50 to \$50.00, (3) Wholesale Dealer in Malt Liquors from \$55 to \$100, (4) Coin Operated Gaming Devices from \$150 to \$250 (this is a popular but tough stamp to find, commonly referred to as the "slot machine" stamp). That is all of the changes in this class.

Bill points out that this Act also changed the rate of tax on wines, requiring great changes in this field, but they have been covered elsewhere so I will not dwell on them. The tax on Distilled Spirits was increased from \$9 to \$10.50 per gallon, this is very interesting as Bill tells me of a new series of these stamps which appeared in 1950.

In the future I will speak of many U. S. A. revenues, provided Bill supplies me with the information, but I don't know what I will do when he is in the service (he is getting a big chuckle out of that).

Veraciteefidelement, "Rebde".

Vignettogram 8
RICHARD RUSH
1780-1859

The likeness of Rush appears on the current twenty-cent documentary, stock transfer and silver tax stamps.

Born at Philadelphia, August 29, 1780, Richard Bush, graduate of Princeton, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1800; quickly gained a leading position and became attorney-general of Pennsylvania, Jan. 1811. Advancing to Comptroller of the State Treasury, Nov. 1811, he became Attorney-General of the U. S. Feb. 10, 1814-Dec. 15, 1817, and temporarily acted as Secretary of State

"THE LETTER BOX"

Important M & M Collection Sold

Dear Mr. Hubbard:

I have been quite interested in reading your column for the A. R. A. in "The Hollow Tree" publication and believe that this innovation is a definite improvement over the erratic nature of past A. R. A. bulletins.

I thought you might be interested to know that I recently had the pleasure of placing at private sale the Match and Medicine collection (cataloging about \$10,000.00) of Mr. H. S. Dickinson of South Bend, Indiana. This collection was the most complete I have ever seen and lacked only a few of the major rarities in addition to being extremely nice condition-wise, relative to the usual run of Match and Medicine stamps. His collection was placed with a client of mine who already had an especially nice M and M collection and now should have one of the outstanding collections in the country.

Cordially yours,
Jack E. Molesworth
102 Beacon St.
Boston 16, Mass.

★ ★ (End of this organization's section) ★ ★

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VIGNETTOGRAM NO. 7

William Harris Crawford
1772-1834

The vignette of Crawford appears on the ten cent documentary and stock transfer stamps since 1940 and on the silver tax ten cent stamp since 1941.

He was an American statesman, born in Amherst County, Va., Feb. 24, 1772, and moved to Georgia in his early youth. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1798, and settled at Lexington, Ga. He was elected a Senator of the U. S. in 1807 by the Democrats, and was sent as minister to France in 1813.

He became secretary of war in 1815 and was Secretary of the Treasury from 1816 to March, 1825. In 1824 he was nominated for the presidency of the U. S. by a Congressional caucus. In the election of that year he had three competitors: Gen. Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay. Crawford received only forty-one electoral votes. He died Sept. 15, 1834.

—Wm. T. Norris, ARA #24

Pioneer State Revenue Dealer

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FRANK L. APPLGATE

ARA 10

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MONTREAL
SUPERIOR COURT

BUREAU D'ENREGISTREMENT
MONTREAL
REGISTRY OFFICE

The left-hand inscription varies, according to the inscription. The varieties we have seen are:

Cour Supérieure	St. J.
Cour de Magistrat	Magi
Bureau d'Enregistrement	Regis
Greffe de la Paix	Paix
Greffier de la Couronne	Cl. k
Bureau de Shérif	Sheri
Greffier des Appels	Clerk

These are for Montreal. We are told that the new type, for use in the smaller court and registry, will facilitate the various courts.

At present, these meters are in use in Sherbrooke, Trois Rivières and Hull. If the new registry fees is successful, it will no doubt be the case and stamps will be things of the past.

—Reprinted from

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The HOLLOW TREE

MUDGE ROSE GUTHRIE ALEXANDER & FERDON

MEMORANDUM

October 12, 1993

To: Messrs. Bjorkman
Ferman
✓ Fricks
McGann

Re: Georgia Power Co. v. Stone & Webster, Inc., et al.

Bill Scrantom called yesterday to advise that Judge Elliott's next Trial Term in Columbus is March, 1994. Therefore, if he denies the parties' respective motions for summary judgment, the earliest we would be sent to trial would be March. The remaining discovery which we need in this case primarily concerns the environmental cleanup, and could predictably be completed in less than six weeks. Given that fact, it is Scrantom's view that we should wait until late November to see where matters stand on the motions before attempting to undertake depositions. He indicated that while the Judge tends to keep litigants on a short tether, we would stand a good chance of getting adequate time for additional discovery inasmuch as we have not yet been on the trial calendar. The Judge's next Trial Term in Columbus is in September, 1994.


Susan M. Campbell

cc: A. D'Iorio
E. DeSilva
J. Sun

MASONRY AND POLITICS

Continued from previous page

mont, where he received 40.5% of the popular vote. Clay's support came from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, and part of Maryland. Jackson carried the other 16 states.

After the election, Wirt lambasted the ring leaders of the Anti-Masons complaining that the party placed too much emphasis on a single issue. However, he did feel that the party had served its purpose of eliminating the fraternity and that "there is no power of her restoration." He suggested that the Anti-Masonic zealots should let Masonry wither on the vine.

After the defeat in 1832, the party failed to muster much enthusiasm, except in Vermont and Pennsylvania.

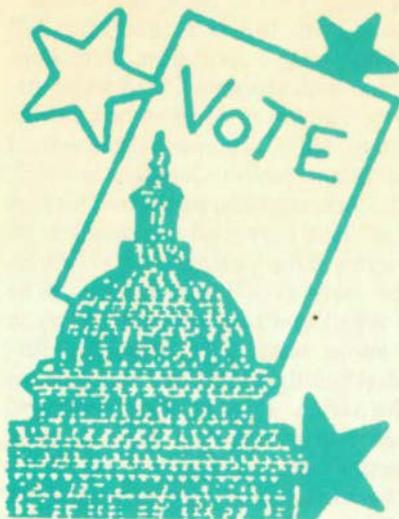
Although anti-Masonry flourished in Vermont, the state had little influence on the national scene. For a brief period in 1833, the Anti-Masons actually became the majority party in the state.

William Palmer had been elected governor in 1831 as an Anti-Masonic party candidate and was reelected the following year for a second term. In neither case did he win a majority, and the contests were decided by the state legislature. He did, however, gain a majority in the election of 1833, perhaps due to some in-fighting by the opposition. That year, three of the five Congressmen were Anti-Masons.

With added strength, Palmer was able to push for a law that would fine anyone that administered an oath or obligation. There does not appear to be any evidence that the law was ever enforced. On the other hand, Masonry in Vermont had become almost nonexistent.

Palmer was reelected for a fourth term in 1834, but the party was losing its original steam. Many former Anti-Masons were willing to unite with the National Republicans to form the new Whig party, a trend that had been developing throughout the other states. By 1835, Palmer was unable to gain enough support in the legislature to win a fifth term. One of his strongest detractors was William Slade, an ally of the Anti-Masonic cause but a dissenter of many of Palmer's decisions. Slade later became governor in 1844 as a Whig.

Pennsylvania's key Anti-Mason was Thaddeus Stevens. For the national convention in 1831, Stevens was pushing for McLean as a presidential nomi-



nee, even though McLean had already withdrawn his name from consideration. His oratory denounced Masonry in strong terms.

In 1829, Pennsylvania Anti-Masons had nominated Joseph Ritner for governor. The National Republicans failed to produce a candidate. The Democrats nominated George Wolf, who eventually won the race with 60% of the vote.

By 1830-31, the Antis had gained sufficient strength with aid from the National Republicans to force a vote in the state legislature to repeal the tax-exempt status of the Masonic Hall in Philadelphia, headquarters for the Grand Lodge. The party, however, was quite disorganized. It failed in its efforts to get Richard Rush elected U.S. Senator. Rush was narrowly defeated by George M. Dallas, a Grand Lodge officer and future Grand Master (1834) and a future Vice President under James Polk (1845).

Stevens continued to push for Anti-Masonic legislation in Pennsylvania but with great difficulty.

By 1835 anti-Masonry had waned in most states, but Stevens continued to wield influence in Pennsylvania, joining forces with the Whigs to get Ritner elected governor over Wolf and the splintering Democratic party. Once elected, however, Ritner did little to win the praise of the adamant Anti-Masons. Stevens was successful in winning the support of the lower legislative chamber with a bill that could have sounded the death knell for Masonry in Pennsylvania, but could not gather sufficient votes in the senate.

Stevens' persistence did enable him to chair a heated legislative committee

to investigate Freemasonry, a committee that caused nothing more than animosity.

Massachusetts in 1830 had elected 25 Anti-Masons to the house and three to the senate. By 1831, the Anti-Masons supposedly had the support of 150 of the 490 members of the house.

Playing key roles in that state were Benjamin Franklin Hallet, who moved from Rhode Island to start a new Anti-Masonic newspaper in Boston, and John Quincy Adams, who had lost the presidency to Jackson in 1828 but was elected to Congress in 1830 with Anti-Masonic support. In 1833, Adams was the gubernatorial candidate of the Anti-Masonic party. An inconclusive vote with none of the four candidates receiving a majority convinced Adams to withdraw from the race as the decision went to the legislature.

Although the party was not strong in Connecticut, sentiment must have been high in 1831, when all the Grand Lodge officers except the Secretary and Treasurer refused to continue to serve.

Under Grand Master Lewis Cass, the Grand Lodge of Michigan suspended operations in 1829.

The young Grand Lodge of Illinois, chartered in 1822, ceased to exist between 1828-40. During that period, lodges were organized in Illinois under the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Missouri.

The Southern states seemed to generate no great amount of interest in Anti-Masonry.

Within a decade following the Morgan incident, Masonry's membership had declined by more than 50%.

By 1836, there was some semblance of a national political convention in Philadelphia, with most delegates coming from Pennsylvania. The delegates chose not to nominate a candidate for President. Anti-Masonic adherents split their support between the Whig's William Henry Harrison and the Democrat's Martin Van Buren.

A final attempt to hold a national convention in 1838 failed to generate much interest and the fledgling political party drifted into obscurity. Remnants of anti-Masonic sentiment tended to swing toward Harrison in 1840 in his successful bid to unseat President Van Buren.

William Preston Vaughn's study points out that the greatest strength of Anti-Masonry seemed to be in states where there was divisiveness or weakness within a political party.



former Mason who had dropped his membership in 1826 prior to the Morgan incident, Rush appealed to many of the Antis, but when he realized he would not get the nomination, he withdrew his name several months before the convention.

John Quincy Adams was being promoted by the Massachusetts group but was opposed by the New York leaders mainly because he had been ousted from the Presidency by Jackson in 1828. Another Massachusetts name mentioned occasionally was Sen. Daniel Webster.

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina had been elected Vice President in 1824 under Adams but switched his allegiance to Jackson in 1828 and was again elected to the second spot. He spoke out frequently against Masonry but Northerners were not happy with his stand on slavery.

John McLean of Ohio was considered an interesting prospect by many. He had been appointed by Jackson as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and was Postmaster General under Adams. Thurlow Weed was interested in him, even though he did not feel he was strong enough in his opposition to Masonry. McLean eventually pulled out of the running because he felt he would hurt Clay's chances if Clay were to become the nominee of the National Republicans.

John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was a Mason, but there was some talk of his dissatisfaction with the fraternity after the Morgan incident. He did attend the convention as a spectator but would not allow his name to be placed in nomination.

William Wirt of Maryland was impressed with the fact that Marshall attended the convention. President Monroe had appointed Wirt to be Attorney General in 1818, a position he held until 1829. Thomas Jefferson tried to get him to run for Congress in 1808, but he indicated that he wanted no part of a political career after he had served two terms in the Virginia House of Delegates. Now a resident of Baltimore, he was urged to attend the convention in his home state. The delegates persuaded him that Masonry was a threat to the nation. Prior to the convention, Weed had considered Wirt to be a potential vice presidential nominee.

The 1831 convention adopted a 3/4 rule for nomination. Many of the delegates arrived thinking McLean would be nominated. But Weed had been turned off by McLean and spent a great deal of time trying to convince the delegates that Wirt would be the best candidate for president. Although a former Mason, Wirt had never spoken out against Masonry. Actually, he had planned to attend the convention of the National Republicans later in the year to support Clay.

New York agreed to go with Wirt. The New England states followed, and Pennsylvania finally gave in. Nominated were Wirt, McLean, Granger, Webster, and Rush. Secret ballots were taken. The first ballot results were Wirt, 38; McLean, 41; with the others receiving five or less. On the fourth ballot, Wirt had picked up 94 and McLean had dropped to 9. By the fifth ballot, Wirt increased his lead and the nomination was made unanimous but with plenty of unhappiness.

Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania was nominated as the running mate, because it was felt that he would help carry his home state and that his strong distaste for Masonry would offset Wirt's lukewarm hatred.

Although Wirt had not sought the nomination, he reluctantly accepted it. In his response, he expressed surprise that the Anti-Masons would select someone who had not been adamant about exterminating the organization. He felt the fraternity should be eliminated through legal channels, not through violence. He considered it to be a social club for fellowship and fraternal support and did not view it as unpatriotic. He shocked some of the dissidents by stating that many Anti-Masons were much too strong in their attack against "so harmless an institution as Freemasonry."



He offered to step aside if the delegates wished to choose someone else. Although many were angry at him, the delegates were urged to let him carry the banner.

Apparently Wirt had hoped that he might also win the nomination of the National Republicans, which would have united two groups against Jackson; however, when that party stayed with Clay, Wirt knew his campaign was over. He attempted to withdraw from the race, but found no honorable way to do it.

In his recent study of the Anti-Masonic Party, William Preston Vaughn, a current authority on the party, has referred to Wirt as "probably the most reluctant and most unwilling presidential candidate ever nominated by an American party."

Wirt's reluctance to speak out infuriated Weed, the man who had given him the nomination in the first place. Weed gave up on Wirt and proceeded to work for candidates at other levels.

Meanwhile Jackson remained an active Mason but never got into a public discussion of the Masonic controversy. He did write a letter to his running mate, Martin Van Buren, that anti-Masonry was rapidly declining and would soon be "buried in oblivion."

The election was not held in the course of a single day. The contest extended from October 31 to November 19. The various states had different days to vote. In fact, South Carolina still selected its electors through the state legislature.

When the results were complete, Jackson had taken 219 electoral votes, Clay had gained 49 votes, and Wirt picked up the seven electoral votes from Ver-

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