

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor
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59 Greenwood Road
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Vol. 31 No. 2

July-August 2006

Whole No. 174

THE LATEST PURE MASONIC ISSUE – THE NETHERLANDS

June 6, 2006 marked the long awaited release of The Netherlands stamp commemorating the 250th Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Netherlands. It was part of a sheet of 10 stamps and five labels commemorating various events and individuals. (The other stamps noted Elvis Presley and Heartbreak Hotel, Sesame Street, "Spreek je Moerstaal" and Max Havelaar – a famous book authored by Douwes Dekker, a known Mason. A strip of two stamps and the label is shown here. Your editor does have a limited supply of the pure Masonic issue available for sale - \$1.00 for the stamp, \$1.50 for the stamp and label - plus postage, please. (Thank you, Bro. Emiel Crab, for providing these stamps.)



ANOTHER PURE MASONIC ISSUE IDENTIFIED

Bro. Jean Prouteau of the Club Philatelique Jean-Theophile Desaguliers, La Rochelle, France, has identified that his country will issue a new Masonic stamp to celebrate the Centenary of the Grande Loge Nationale Francaise. It will be released at the end of November or the beginning of December and will coincide with the international meeting of the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges around the World. He has provided an image of the 0,53 euro stamp (upper left corner, not very visible in this copy) planned for release. This will be the fifth Pure Masonic release from France.



MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

None

ADDRESS CHANGES:

175. E.A.C. Crab, Augustijnslei 56, B2930 Brasschaat, Belgium (after 10 July)

We have had reports of a couple of members being laid up with some long-term illnesses but they have recovered and are back in full swing. Best of health to Bros. Marvin Scheer and Michel Khayat.

In the early part of June, your Editor presented a slide-illustrated talk on Masonic Philately to the Chelmsford (MA) Stamp Club. It was well-received but produced no new members. It is interesting to note that the husband of one of the members had just received his Entered Apprentice Degree the previous week so she was able to tell him a few things about the Fraternity.

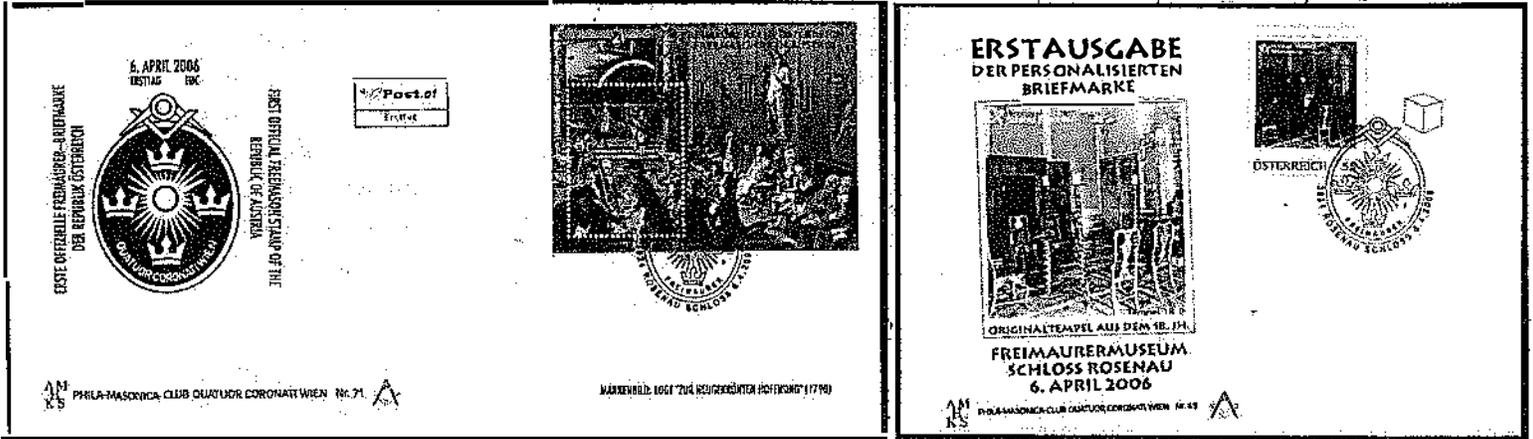
In the previous issue of the Newsletter I related the saga associated with Bro. Richard Needham's personal collection of his Mahdeen First Day Covers. I indicated that I had a listing of his covers which were available for sale. Unfortunately, I only received one request for that listing. This response, coupled with the lack of responses to other offers and requests for information which have appeared from time to time in the Newsletter have me wondering if I am presenting what members want to see in the Newsletter. I try to provide a variety of articles on various aspects of our hobby to interest as many as possible. At times, like these, I feel I am not reaching the readers and I would like to reassess the content of the Newsletter to make it more interesting and of value to the members. Consequently, I have developed the "cross section of interests" questionnaire which is enclosed for your review and, hopefully, completion and return. The purpose is not to pry but to try to structure the Newsletter content along the lines of your interests and desires. I thank you in advance for your participation.

CORRECTION – MELVILLE L. K. DEWEY WAS NOT A MASON

In the previous Newsletter I presented an article on Melville Louis Kossuth Dewey. His Masonic tie was based upon a cover I had purchased on eBay and the creator of the cover told me she had seen his name on a web site which listed individuals "known" to have been Masons. No back-up information was available from her or her web site source (not Bro. Ed King). Since most of Dewey's career during those years in which he would most likely have joined the Fraternity was centered in Massachusetts, I consulted with the Office of the Grand Secretary and the Librarian of the Library of the Grand Lodge – both of Mass. Their responses were the same – they have no record whatever of Melville Louis Kossuth Dewey having been a Mason. Consequently, unless some convincing information is uncovered, we must conclude that he does not belong in our collections. (I must admit that some of his personal attributes, especially in later years, were not in keeping with the principles of the Fraternity and I suspected I might have been in error.)

ANOTHER FDC FOR THE AUSTRIAN MASONIC SHEETLET

In the previous issue of the Newsletter I showed an FDC prepared by Bro. Dr. Schmid-Korlath for the April 6, 2006, Austrian pure-Masonic sheetlet – his cover No. 70. He has prepared another FDC, No. 71, which was cancelled at Rosen Schloss on the same day. (No. 70 was cancelled at Wien – there were two first day stations) Also published on April 6 was a cover franked with a “personal” stamp which illustrates the original Masonic Lodge hall as replicated in the Schloss Rosenau Masonic Museum.



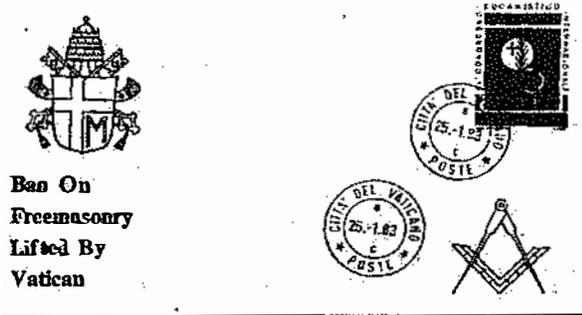
“Schloss Rosenau”, the only Masonic museum in Austria, is located 9 kilometers west of Zwettl in the federal province of Lower Austria. This Renaissance era castle was built in the period from 1589 to 1593 and was first documented in 1593. In the middle of the 18th century, Count Leopold Christoph Schallenberg reconstructed the castle in a Baroque style according to the plans and building supervision of the famous architect Munggenast. After his son, Count Josef Schallenberg, sold the property in 1803 the ownership has changed a number of times. During World War II and in particular during the time of the Russian occupation, the building suffered considerably. In a desolate condition, it was eventually purchased by the federal province of Lower Austria.

An association was established to restore the building and to prepare it for a museum. The most important discovery during the interior restoration was the decorated rooms on the first floor that once had been a Freemasons meeting place. This unique find with its signed frescos prompted the association to set up a Masonic museum in the rooms in which a Lodge had met in the 18th century. Many of the questions surrounding the original Lodge remain – no documents belonging to Count Schallenberg have been found. The most basic indication of the existence of the Lodge is the arrangement of Masonic symbols such as the square and compasses. The rooms were very striking but simply decorated. – a contrast to the baroque period. One exit from the lodge room leads directly into the oratory of the castle chapel – a juxtaposition that has caused some to doubt the existence of a Lodge. However, at a time in Austria’s history, Freemasons and clergy did coexist in harmony as they have done in many other parts of the world. The Lodge probably ceased to meet during the reign of Joseph II who only authorized Lodges to meet in the administrative centers of the Austrian Empire.

Your Editor has ordered copies of the Austria sheetlet – \$3.00 postpaid.

CATHOLICS AND FREEMASONRY

In the previous Newsletter, Bro. Fricks provided an article on the Bull against Freemasonry issued by Pope Leo XII. This prompted me to review my material on the subject. I found the cover illustrated below which had been provided some time ago by Bro. Trevor Fray. His accompanying comments were:



**Ban On
Freemasonry
Lifted By
Vatican**

For many years after the first Papal Bull against Freemasonry had been issued in 1738 (by Pope Clement XIV), Catholics were not allowed to join or remain members of Freemasonry. In 1983, after the Vatican realized that Freemasonry had nothing to do with Devil worship, this ban was lifted and an enterprising stamp dealer commemorated this event by producing souvenir covers.

This cover and information is in disagreement with information given to a relative who was considering joining the Fraternity but first consulted his parish priest. The priest provided him with a Vatican Bulletin, "Declaration on Masonic Associations" issued from Rome from the Office of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, 26 November 1983. It states:

"It has been asked whether there has been any change in the Church's decision in regard to Masonic associations since the new Code of Canon Law does not mention them expressly, unlike the previous Code. This Sacred Congregation is in a position to reply that this circumstance is due to an editorial criterion which was followed also in the case of other associations inasmuch as they are contained in wider categories. Therefore the Church's negative judgement in regard to Masonic associations remains unchanged since their principles have always been considered irreconcilable with the doctrine of the Church and therefore membership in them remains forbidden. The faithful who enroll in Masonic associations are in a state of grave sin and may not receive Holy Communion. It is not within the competence of local ecclesiastical authorities to give a judgement on the nature of Masonic associations which would imply a derogation from what has been decided above, and this in line with the Declaration of this Sacred Congregation issued on 17 February 1981. In an audience granted to the undersigned Cardinal Prefect, the Supreme Pontiff John Paul II approved and ordered the publication of this Declaration which had been decided in an ordinary meeting of this Sacred Congregation."

The Prefect of the Congregation was Joseph Card. Ratzinger. Now that he has become Pope, it will be interesting to see if he maintains the same position or if he recognizes that there are many who have not complied with the contents of his Declaration of 1983 and have become Freemasons.

Please try to spread word of our Unit and Newsletter to attract new members — whether they be stamp collectors or members of the Fraternity. There is much to be learned.

JOHN ERNST STEINBECK

John Ernst Steinbeck was born Feb. 27, 1902 in Salinas, CA where his father was city treasurer. He attended Stanford University but did not earn a degree. His first novel, "Cup of Gold", in 1929 did not earn its \$250 advance. After "Pastures of Heaven" 1932 and "To a God Unknown" 1933 Steinbeck had his first success - "Tortilla Flat" 1935. Following "In Dubious Battle" 1936 and "The Red Pony" 1937 he earned critical acclaim with "Of Mice and Men" 1937. "The Long Valley" 1938 was a collection of short stories. His masterpiece "The Grapes of Wrath" won the 1939 Pulitzer Prize. "The Moon is Down" 1942 was about the Norwegian Resistance. Steinbeck served as a war correspondent and received an Academy Award nomination for writing "Lifeboat" 1944. Next came "Cannery Row" 1945 and "The Pearl" 1947. He wrote the script for "Viva Zapata!" 1952 and followed it with "East of Eden" 1952. His final works were "Sweet Thursday" 1954 and "Winter of Our Discontent" 1961. He earned the Nobel Prize laureate for Literature in 1962. He was married three times and died Dec. 20, 1968.



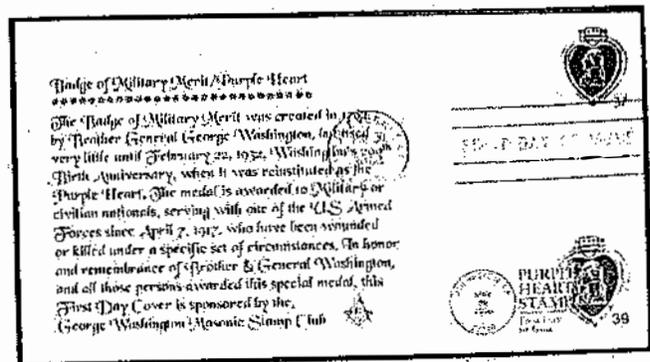
John Steinbeck was a DeMolay and recent research indicates he was a Mason in Salinas, CA demitting during the Depression. He is pictured on Scott #1773 issued on his birthday in 1979.

-article contributed by Bro. Norman G. Lincoln, Eaton, OH

BRO. STAN LONGENECKER 25 YEARS OF PICTORIAL CANCELS and HIS LAST GWMSC COVER

The year 2006 marks the 25th Anniversary of Bro. Stan Longenecker's generation of approved pictorial cancel designs. His first was done for Bro. Edgar A. Guest on August 20, 1981. Since then he has created over 30 different cancels – this is in addition to the numerous Natsco Cacheted Covers and those he produced for the GWMSC.

His last cover creation for the George Washington Masonic Stamp Club is a dual FDC produced by adding a First Day of Issue cancel for the new 39 cent Purple Heart stamp to the FDC done in 2003 for the previous Purple Heart stamp. The cost is \$2.00 plus a #10 SASE and can be ordered from Bro. Stan at 930 Wood Street, Mount Joy, PA 17552. The new cover chairman, Br. Jim Stevenson, will take over after this issue.



EDUARD DOUWES DEKKER

Eduard Douwes Dekker was pictured on one of the recent stamps issued by The Netherlands on June 6, 2006. He had been previously honored with a stamp by the same nation on March 10, 1987.



He was born March 2, 1820 in Amsterdam, Holland. He attended a Latin school in Holland and then worked in a business office. He left Holland in 1838 and traveled to Batavia (formerly the Dutch East Indies) by ship – his father was the captain of that ship – where he started working in the Audit Office. This was the beginning of a governmental career which spanned several years. In 1842 he became controller at Natal but came into conflicts with the Governor and was transferred to Padang and later suspended. He later served official functions on Java and at Purworedjo following his marriage in 1846. He served as secretary at Menado and assistant-resident at Amboyna.

He and his wife were in Gorkum, Holland from 1852 to 1855 because of some inheritance problems in his wife's family. He went to Lebak in 1856 where he was assistant-resident and his actions against abuses there spelled the end of his governmental career. He returned to Europe in 1857 and started to write about the troubled times in his life leading to an autobiographical novel in 1860 titled "Max Havelaar". He held out hope (in vain) for nearly 10 years for a comeback in a new official position in the Dutch East Indies. In the meantime he lived off the profits of his books and speeches. He moved to Germany in 1866 and remained there until his death on Feb. 19, 1887 in Nieder Ingelheim.

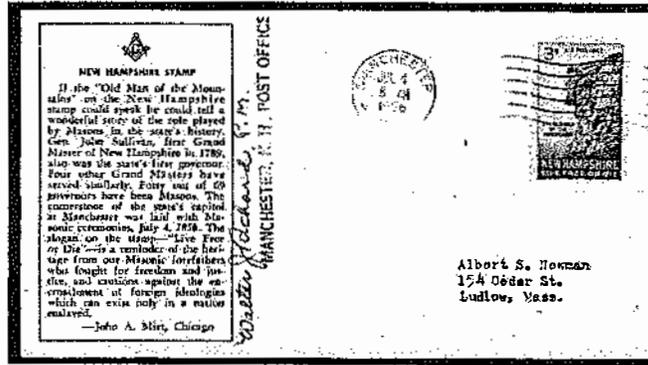
Dekker adopted a pseudonym – Multatuli; this I translated from the Latin *Multa tuli* – meaning, *I have suffered much*. In his books he shocks the conscience of his readers in an attempt to liberate them from the prejudice of the 19th century and tries to educate them to a free research from/to all things. He tried to point out to his readers their moral duties: "the vocation of humanity is being human." He sought attention for the needs of the workers and laborers, the neglect of women, the hypocritical wedding morality and the then-prevailing narrow-minded thinking. His works had considerable influence.

Bro. Dekker joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1852-55. He was initiated on April 24, passed and raised on April 25, 1853 – all in the Lodge "Order en Vlijt" (Order and Diligence) in St. Gorkum, Holland. He became a Knight of the Rose Croix on March 23, 1854 in the "Concordia Vincet Animos" Chapter, Amsterdam.

-article contributed by Bro. Henk Godthelp, Holland

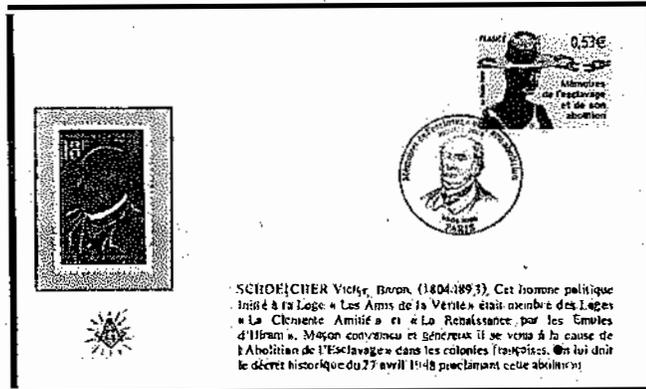
A MIRT SPECIALTY COVER

A recent eBay Lot yielded a very interesting Special Event cover. The cachet was the one produced by John Mirt for the New Hampshire "Old Man of the Mountains" stamp released on June 21, 1955. The same stamp was used but the cover was cancelled on July 4, 1956 on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Manchester, NH Capitol Cornerstone laying with Masonic Ceremonies. It is autographed by Walter J. Richard, Postmaster. Unfortunately, none of this special usage is annotated on the cover – we have to rely upon the knowledge of the individual who owned the cover and was thoughtful enough to pass along the information.



VICTOR SCHOELCHER

Bro. Jean Prouteau has sent in a First Day card which has a special cancel for Bro. Victor Schoelcher. Bro. Scholcher has previously been honored by stamps of France (Scott 819 in 1957) and Martinique (Scott 177-8 in 1935). Bro. Schoelcher was initiated in the Lodge "Les Amis de la Verite" and was a member of the Lodges "La Clemente Amitie" and "La Renaissance par les Emules d'Hiram" in Paris.



Born in 1804, this legislator and philanthropist started early in life to take an active part in politics as a republican. Starting at the age of 25 he spent many years traveling in the US, Mexico, Africa and the Indies devoting his efforts to exposing conditions of slavery and writing many books on the subject. He was a member of the Legislative and Constituent Assemblies from 1848 to 1851 where he championed the cause of emancipation. During the days of the Empire he lived in London where he published violent arguments against it. After the death of Napoleon III he returned to Paris and represented Martinique in the Legislative Assembly. In 1875 he was chosen a Senator for life; he died in 1893.

ESCAPED NOT THE UNSPARING RAVAGES OF BARBAROUS FORCE

"The lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and the devastations of war, have laid waste and destroyed many valuable monuments of antiquity, on which the utmost exertions of human genius have been employed. Even the Temple of Solomon, so spacious and magnificent, and constructed by so many celebrated artists, escaped not the unsparing ravages of barbarous force. Freemasonry, notwithstanding, has still survived. —" Fellowcraft lecture, New Jersey (and Massachusetts) Ritual

Guatemala erected classical style temples across the country in several cities in the last decade of the 19th century. These were erected to celebrate the *Fiestas de Minerva* or *Minervalisas*, held on the last Sunday in October from 1899 until 1919 to mark the end of the school year. The celebration included speeches, parades, contests, calisthenics, rewards and balls. In 1900-01, Guatemala erected the Templo de Minerva in Guatemala City and issued a 6 centavos adhesive in 1902 (Scott 117) (Fig. 1), printed by Waterlow & Sons. This design was reused for several subsequent printings: Perkins Bacon 1924, Waterlow & Sons 1926 and De La Rue 1929. In 1986 Guatemala issued a totally different design using the temple (Scott C803) (Fig. 2).

In 1951, the leftist government decided to replace the temple in Guatemala City with a modernist structure and the structure was dynamited. The following year that government was overthrown in a military coup and the classical structures in other towns were spared. In Fig. 3 below, only the head of Minerva remained intact peering over the ruins as if to say, "... you ignorants."



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

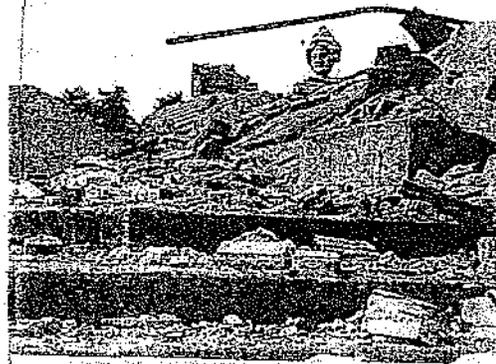
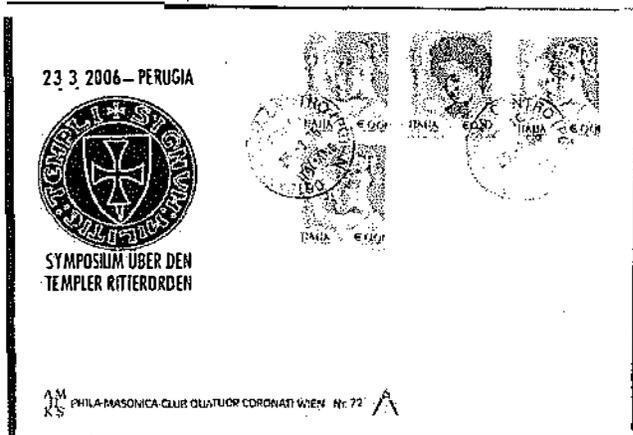


Fig. 3

RECENT ITALIAN COVER FROM AUSTRIA



Another Bro. Dr. Herbert Schmid-Korlath cover – this time for an Italian cover/event. He can be reached at Hackenberggasse 29/33/3, a-1190 Wien, Austria.

MIHAIL SADOVEANU

Mihail Sadoveanu was born Nov. 5, 1880 and from 1887 to 1891 attended the primary school in the village Vatra Pascani. He later attended Alecu Doici where he had to repeat the 4th grade because he had transferred from a village education to an urban education. He tended more to nature than studying and failed mathematics, having to repeat the class. His mother died when he was 15 and at the age of 17 he was published in the magazine "Domnisoara M din Falticeni" under the pseudonym "Mihai from Pasciani". He studied under many famous teachers including some philosophers and took up the study of law in 1900. Throughout this time he continued to have many articles published and eventually dropped the pursuit of law and tried to survive on the income from his publications.

In 1901 he married, three years later he took a job as a copyist and that year was successful in publishing four works of prose earning him a Prize of the Romanian Academy. By 1906 he started a long career with the magazine "Viata Romaneasca" and continued to publish his works and in 1910 was appointed director of the National Theatre of Iasi. He served as a lieutenant in World War I and after the war moved to Iasi where he occupied the house owned by Bro. Kogalniceanu – today the Mihail Sadoveanu Museum. His father died in 1921 and he became a member of the Romanian Academy. He began to travel throughout Europe starting in 1927 and was feted on his 50th birthday. He received a "Doctor Honoris Causa" in 1939 and continued writing throughout the war. He lost a son to battle and after the war stated his social and political function under the Communist Rule. He contributed significantly to the socialist ideas and in 1961, one month before his death on Nov. 19, 1961, he was awarded the Lenin Prize. During his lifetime he wrote over 100 books and was published in many literary journals.

Mihail Sadoveanu was a member of the Lodge "Dimitri Casemir" and served as Master from 1927 to 1930. In 1930 he was a member of the Lodge Moldova. Between 1930 and 1935 he was Vice-Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of Romania. Subsequently he became Deputy Grand Master and then Grand Master of that Body. He also served as Grand Master of the Union of the Masonic Grand Lodges of Romania. It is interesting to try to understand how he functioned as a Mason under the Communist Regime. He is pictured on a Romania stamp issued in 1980 – Scott No. 2957.



-Thanks to Bro. Henk Godthelp for the article and
Bro. Emiel Crab for the translation

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PEDRO LAGOS

Pedro Lagos, a Chilean soldier, was born in December 1827. He joined the army as a regular soldier at a young age and during the Civil War of 1851 he was involved in the Battles of Petorca and Longomilla. He was promoted to the rank of Major for his performance therein. By 1875 he had advanced to the rank of Colonel. He served for many years as commander at the Chilean border against Arauanians and in 1879 was appointed Inspector General of the National Guard. He served bravely during the wars against Peru and Bolivia in 1879 and ten years later joined the campaign against the province of Moquguq and was the commander at the battle and occupation of Fort Arica, being promoted to Brigadier General. In 1881 he commanded a division of 8500 soldiers at the battle of Chovrillos and according to official records, his involvement in the battle at Miraflores was decisive. Upon his return to Chile he was promoted to Major General and was nominated to be Inspector General of the Army until his death in Santiago in October 1994.



Bro. Pedro Lagos was a member of the Lodge "Orden y Libertad" No. 4 in Lima, Peru. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Chile for the 100th Anniversary of Arica in 1980, Scott 569.

-Many thanks to Bros. Henk Godthelp and Emiel Crab for this and the following three articles.

NICOLAE TITULESCU



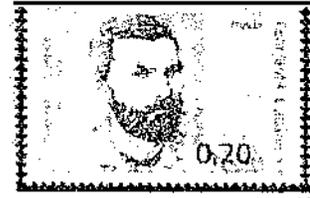
The details of Nicolae Titulescu's Masonic career are not precisely known. It is accepted that he joined Masonry during his visit to Paris in 1919 while he was studying there. According to recent Romanian data, he is known to be a "famous Freemason". There is a Lodge in Brasov, Romania (No. 12) which bears his name. He is pictured on several stamps issued by Romania— in 1974 (Scott No. 2481), 1982 (Scott No. 3051), 1991 (Scott No. 3705) and 1998. The first two are shown here.



Born March 4, 1882 in Craiova, Romania, Nicolae Titulescu was a jurist, statesman and professor at Bucharest and Iasi. He started his political career in the democratic-conservative party as a member of Parliament. From 1917 to 1918 and 1920 to 1921 he served as the Minister of Finance and represented Romania at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919. He helped with the negotiations at the Trianon Treaty, stipulating that Transylvania would again become part of Romania. In 1928 and from 1932 to 1936 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs and twice served as Ambassador. His policy was based on alliances between Romania and a number of other Balkan states and with France. From 1920 on he served for several years as the Romanian delegate at the "League of Nations". When Romania tightened the ties with Nazi Germany a political vacuum emerged as he had close relations with France and he withdrew from diplomatic service. He died in France as a political fugitive from Romania who had entered the war.

ZAHARI STOYANOV

While searching for data on the origin of Masonry in Bulgaria, Bro. Henk Godthelp came across a number of names of involved brethren, including Zahari Stoyanov. His Diploma is shown in one of the internet histories consulted in this search. Bro. Stoyanov is shown on Bulgarian stamps issued in 1976 (Scott No. 2389) and 2000 (Scott No. 4129).

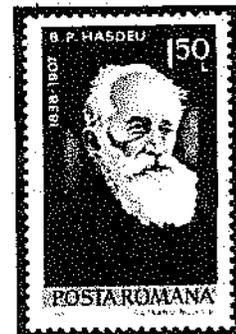


Zahari Stoyanov, born in Medven, Bulgaria, on June 4, 1851, was a writer and a resistance fighter. He lived among the intellectual elite of the Bulgarian people in the East-Romalisch city of Plovdiv. At the time, Bulgaria was under Osmanian ruling – everybody intervened in the Turkish government, including Germany and Russia. This intervention kept the Turkish troops out of East-Romalia and had a positive influence on the development of the region. At the end of 1884 the Secret Bulgarian Central Revolutionary Committee (SBCRC) was installed to prepare the Bulgarian people of East-Romalia militarily, politically and psychologically for the unification – the creator, ideologist and leader of the SBCRC was Bro. Zahari Stoyanov. Following a provocation on May 19, 1885, some members of the committee were arrested outside the city of Plovdiv and Bro. Zahari started publication of the famous Newspaper “Fight”; this became the paper of the SBCRC and the voice of the unification movement. On Sept. 6, 1885, East-Romalia was proclaimed part of the kingdom of Bulgaria by proclamation of the SBCRC. Although Bro. Sovereign Alexander von Battenberg was the head, Bro. Zahari was the soul. By Aug. 1886, Bro. von Battenberg had left Bulgaria. Bro. Stoyanov wrote the book “Notes on the Bulgarian Uprising” and died in Paris on Sept. 13, 1889.

BOGDAN PETRICEICU HASDEU

Bogdan Hasdeu, a writer, philosopher, historian and folklorist was born in 1838 near Hotin Fortress in Cristesti, Romania. He was educated in Poland and from his childhood was able to speak Romanian, Polish and Russian. He moved with his family to Bess Arabia and fulfilled his military service in the war at the Crimea but left the army afterwards. At the age of 19 he moved to Moldavia and became a Judge in Cahul. From 1859-62 he was director of the library at Iasi, was appointed director of the National Archive in 1877 and became a member of the Academy in 1877. Married in 1865, they had a daughter in 1869 who died a very talented pianist and poet at the age of 19 from tuberculosis. He took the death very hard and when he moved to Campina in 1893 he built a very strange castle in memory of her and tried to communicate with her through spiritual séances. He became more and more pessimistic and lonely and wrote spiritual philosophical works. His wife died in 1902 and he followed in 1907 in Campina.

Bro. Bogdan Hasdeu's relationship with Freemasonry is disclosed in “La Franc-Maçonnerie en Roumanie” by Professor George Muntean (www.bucarest-matin.ro) and “Francmasoni Celebri” (<http://mlnr.ro>). He is pictured on a Romania stamp of January 30, 1982, Scott No. 3050, Michel No. 3846.



NEW ISSUES

New issues of a Masonic interest as reported in the philatelic media:

Linn's Stamp News:

- Jan. 24 – Togo – F. von Schiller 200th Death Anniv., pane of 3 se-tenant stamps plus S/S
Feb. 22 – Papua New Guinea – Queen Elizabeth II 80th Birthday, two panes of 4 se-tenant stamps – includes one picturing Gerald Ford
Mar. 27 – French Andorra – Decree of Napoleon, one value
Apr. 7 – Ghana – Battle of Trafalgar 200th Anniv., 4 values plus S/S – includes H. Nelson
Apr. 13 – Germany – German painting, one value – Self-Portrait in Furcoat by A. Durer
Apr. 20 – Portugal – Mozart 250th Birth Anniv., one value plus S/S
May 19 – Turkey – Ataturk's 125th Birth Anniv., 10 stamps
May 27 – Monaco – John Huston 100th Birth Anniv., 1 value – depicts Clark Gable
May 27 – Liberia – Ben Franklin 300th Birth Anniv./Washington 2006, S/S
May 27 – St. Vincent – Washington 2006/Nelson Mandela, 1 value
May 27 – Kiribati – Wolfgang A. Mozart, se-tenant pair of stamps
May 27 – Marshall Islands – Washington 2006/Reprise of US 1922-25 Regular Issue, pane of 20 stamps picturing several Presidents
May 27 – Nauru – Wolfgang A. Mozart, se-tenant pair of stamps
May 29 – Antigua & Barbuda – Washington 2006/Ben Franklin, 2 panes of 3 se-tenant stamps each

Scott Stamp Monthly: (July and Aug 2006)

- US – 4020 – 4/7/06 – Sugar Ray Robinson
US – 4021/4 – 4/7/06 – Benjamin Franklin 300th Birth Anniv.
Austria – 2044 – 4/6/06 – Freemasonry in Austria (S/S)
Germany – 2377 – 4/13/06 – Self-Portrait in Furcoat by A. Durer
Great Britain – 2371 – 4/18/06 – QE II 80th Birthday (2364/71) – Prince Philip
Kyrgyzstan – 249/68 – 6/18/05 – End of World War II – 60th Anniv.
256 Omar Bradley, 265 F. D. Roosevelt,
266 W. Churchill, 267 King George VI
Marshall Islands – 871a/c – 11/24/05 – Lewis & Clark Expedition
Marshall Islands – 873a/I – 1/17/06 – Ben Franklin – also Trumbull & Greuze
Montserrat – 1135/6 (4 stamps + S/S) – 11/4/05 – Battle of Trafalgar
1135a Napoleon, 1135b Nelson, 1136 Nelson
Netherlands Antilles – 1065a/e – 4/30/05 – Queen Beatrix, 25th Anniv. Of Reign
1065c with Nelson Mandela
Niue – 804/5 – 12/27/05 – End of World War II (2 S/S only, not the 10 stamps)
804 Churchill, 805 F. D. Roosevelt
Norway – 1450 – 11/17/05 – Norwegian Stamps, 150th Anniv. – Eye
Norway – 1452/3 – 11/18/05 – Royal House Centenary – includes Haakon VII
Iran – 470 – 6/14/05 – World Blood Donor Day
– 832 – 6/7/05 – V-J Day, 60th Anniv. – includes Audie Murphy (832a)
– 4784 – 1/27/06 – Famous People (4784/6) – Wolfgang A. Mozart
& Prince – 1448/50 – 2000 – Famous People
1448g A. Fleming, 1448i W. Disney, 1449c N. Mandela, 1450g H. Dunant
561a/c – 11/17/05 – Pope Clement XIV
– 3/1/06 – Wolfgang A. Mozart