

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor
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59 Greenwood Road
Andover, Mass. 01810

Vol. 36 No. 1

May-June 2011

Whole No. 203

THE 1946 VICTORY STAMP

Bro. Dr. Elwood T. Foss has sent in this article on the Great Britain 1946 Victory stamp. It includes some different interpretations regarding the design than what I had seen previously. Authored by Bro. R.J. Meek, Nelson Lodge, 23, in 1947 it was printed under the auspices of the Solomon Lodge of Research No. 5986, P.O. Box 1262, Saskatoon, SK, Canada S7K 3N9.



The article also points out that at the time of the issue of the stamp, the King was not Grand Master as, like his predecessors, he resigned all Masonic offices on his accession. In 1936 when he succeeded his brother, he was Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex, England, and Grand Master Mason of Scotland. He was invested as a Past Grand Master of England at an Especial Grand Lodge held on 30th June 1937 in celebration of his coronation.

Since England first issued postage stamps – the famous “Penny Blacks” – in 1840, only five special issues have ever been printed. It is singularly gratifying to the Fraternity that the “Victory Issue” put on sale last June in Gt. Britain contains much of Masonic interest. The 3 penny denomination of the Special Issue displays several Masonic symbols with unmistakable prominence. H.M. the King chose the design himself from several submitted to him for the commemorative Victory Issue. The dominating feature of the three penny stamp is the face of King George VI surmounted by a crown. Significantly, if the stamp is properly oriented, as a map with north to the top, the King is in the East. In the centre flies a dove carrying the olive branch, from time immemorial the symbol of peace. It is a familiar emblem being found on the wands and collars of the Deacons.

Brotherly love amongst men is symbolized by the juxtaposition of the square and compasses. The former reminding us to “act upon the square” and the latter to “keep in

bounds with all mankind. The compasses are at an angle of 45 degrees, one point above and the other below the square, the position of Fellowcraft. It should be noted that the older form of the square is portrayed, this type is seen particularly in connection with the Master's jewel, also that of the Past Master. The two arms are of unequal length and represent the Greek letter "G" or "Gamma," denoting "God, the Grand Geometrician of the Universe." The presence of a trowel and a portion of a brick wall are not without significance, both in the operative and the speculative sense. While the trowel is not now recognized under the English or Canadian constitution, it is an important symbol in the Scottish and the American Craft, emblematically spreading the cement of brotherly love among mankind. Also cleverly depicted in the curlicue engraving are five Ys denoting the 15 Fellowcrafts associated with the legend in the English work. The other symbols are surrounded or nestled and protected by this emblematical group.

The *Freemason's Chronicle* of London, states" "It is singularly appropriate that the message thus conveyed by these emblems should be found, one may be almost permitted to surmise with purpose aforethought on the part of our M.W. Brother, the King, Past Grand Master, on the 3d. issue of the new stamps, used only for postage to foreign lands where the full significance of these emblems may not be lost, and the need for their reminder have greater force."

Reynold Stone, a descendant of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the celebrated portrait painter, is the designer. Although a relatively young man he achieved a degree of fame for his engravings of the Royal Coat of Arms for the Coronation Service.

Of interest to stamp collectors, the photogravure process was used for the Victory Issue. They are printed on special paper supplied by the firm making paper for the Bank of England notes. Only 24,000,000 of the 3d. have been issued. Post Office officials expect the issue to last about two months, after which no fresh supplies will be printed. After World War I, several "Peace" or "Reconstruction" issues were printed. The 5 Mark German Republic stamp of 1919 depicts a trowel and bricks similar to the English 3d. King Solomon's Throne was featured some years ago on an Abyssinian stamp – the "King of Kings" claims direct descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Many other issues of more obscure symbolism can be found by keen philatelists. The appearance of Masonic symbols on a postage stamp in such a distinctive manner must surely be without precedent, and from this point of view the 3d. English "Victory Issue" is perhaps the most interesting stamp ever printed.

Additional information explains that the designer was not a Freemason and that the design was one of many submitted to H.M. King George VI for approval. The designer used the Dove of Peace (a time immemorial symbol) to symbolise the coming of peace; the trowel and brick wall were to symbolise rebuilding; the square and compasses (the implements of architects and planners) were to symbolise planning for the future. The curly scrollwork, rather than representing a chain of figure threes of the F.P. of F. is simply the artist's device to unify his design. Similarly, the arrangement of the square and compasses is not connected with the F.C. but is an artist's/designer's arrangement of those implements well known in a non-Masonic context, where the device has appeared on books, maps, charts and pottery since the seventeenth century. It is impossible to state whether or not the Masonic symbolism which it is possible to read into some of the design had any influence on His Majesty when he chose the design.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

None

ADDRESS CHANGES:

- 158. Gasper Sciacca, Jr., 5 Kilcommons Drive, Apt. 7, Pembroke, MA 02359
- 318. Richard C. Erskine, 352 (not 362) West Elm Street, Yarmouth, ME (Editor Error)
- 419. Peter J. Westbere, 45 McLean St., Kingsville, ON N9Y 1X7 Canada

I wish to thank all those who paid their annual subscription/dues this past two months. There was one member, however, who sent along a \$10 bill with a note and unfortunately, I threw out the envelope before I realized that he had not signed the note. Consequently, without the return address on the envelope I am at a loss as to who it was. I guess I am getting forgetful – will the kind payer please let me know who he was.

With the payment of dues came several notes about some of our members:

Jim Dougherty is presently the Secretary of the Texas Lodge of Research.

James L. Scott, Jr. recently received his 50 Year Award of Gold from the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He had been Secretary of his Lodge for 15 years.

James W. Hogg is currently the District Deputy Grand High Priest for District #2, Grand Chapter RAM of Florida and the Junior Warden of Internet Lodge 9659 of Manchester, England. He was elected a Fellow and Board Member of The Masonic Society and is Honorary Past Venerable Master of the Lodge of Perfection and Honorary Past Wise Master of the Chapter of Rose Croix in Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Three members have shown interest in the checklists which I mentioned in the previous Newsletter but I have not made much progress in the completion of those lists lately.

Bro. Larry Burden is extremely active in our field of Masonic Philately. He has written an excellent, informative article on his thoughts on the first Canadian stamp – the Beaver Issue – which he intends to submit to the APS. When that happens, I hope he will allow us to see some of it here.

Bro. Burden has also just released the 4th issue of his Newsletter, *The Watermark*, the May 2011 issue. It contains an excellent article on Masonic Fancy Cancels which includes information new to me. There are also articles on Anti-Masons, a Canadian Mason and a couple of United States Masons. He continues to hold periodic meetings of the Valley of Ottawa Masonic Stamp Club and is providing a new source of light for Masonic Philatelists. He can be contacted at 1432 Larkhaven Cr., Ottawa, ON Canada K1C 5A1. Many, many thanks for your contributions, Bro. Larry.

ADDED INFORMATION ON JACK LA LANNE

Bro. Jack La Lanne received the 32nd degree, Master of the Royal Secret, in the Valley of Oakland, California, on October 16, 1950, and received the rank and decoration of a Knight Commander of the Court of Honour in 2009.

Any Old Port in a Storm Christopher L. Murphy, BF

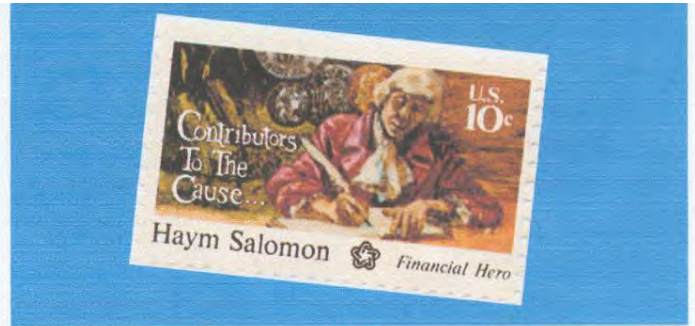
Our very early Brother, Haym Salomon, is seen on this US stamp doing some accounting. He helped to finance the American Revolution, and as shown on the stamp is considered a “Financial Hero.” In the stamp background we see depictions of coins, and the one that is fully shown has the likeness of King George III. Back in those days (before American independence) British currency was naturally used. That the hated British Monarch ended up on a US postage stamp is a little amusing.

Even more amusing is that after the revolution (very early 1800s), although the US made its own money, it suffered a very severe shortage of coins. It appears lack of raw material and available finances (coins were expensive to make) resulted in this situation.

To alleviate the problem, the US made an arrangement with Great Britain to provide British bank tokens. The US called the coins “emergency money.” As a result, once again the pompous bust of George III flooded across America. Many of the patriots (including Paul Revere) were still around at the time.

I will guess that they, and those who fought in the War of 1812, did not cherish seeing their old foe every time they reached into their pockets. Certainly, I think any of us would have felt a bit put off having served with Washington at say Valley Forge.

Some US merchants decided to “Americanize” the British coins. They over-stamped the king’s image with the name of a town, and engraved the US denomination (as seen on the right). They



apparently had no reservations in stamping right across the image of old George III, which in Britain was a no-no, and even today I believe there is a law that forbids defacing images of British kings and queens.

Whatever the case, turning to Britain for coins, was the best alternative. Britain was very stable, and at the time the British pound was the world “standard.” It is likely the tokens were legal tender in Britain, however, eyebrows would have raised if an Americanized version were put on the counter.

Looking at the engraved “\$5” on the coin, I mused that little did the engraver know that one day the American dollar would replace the British pound as the world standard. The dollar certainly had very “humble” beginnings.

I found the coin in a shop about 35 years ago and the dealer sort of explained things to me. I have not been able to trace the town of “Bridgen.” If any Brother knows about it or any other aspects of this little bit of Americana, I would like to hear from him (cmurphy101@shaw.ca).

Haym Salomon (1740-1785) was a member of Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Although a man of considerable wealth at one time, he died virtually broke.

Chris Murphy is a Past Master, RAM, AASR Mason 320, Shriner, and a member of the

Both sides of an overprinted British 3 shilling bank token. The actual size was 35mm in diameter—slightly larger than a US 50-cent piece.

This article was prepared for use in our *Philatelic Freemason*, the *NYMSC Masonic Philatelist* and the *Ottawa Watermark*. I take the liberty of copying it here from *The Watermark* hoping that there is not much overlap of members within the three groups.

MASONIC CACHETED COVERS FROM THE NETHERLANDS

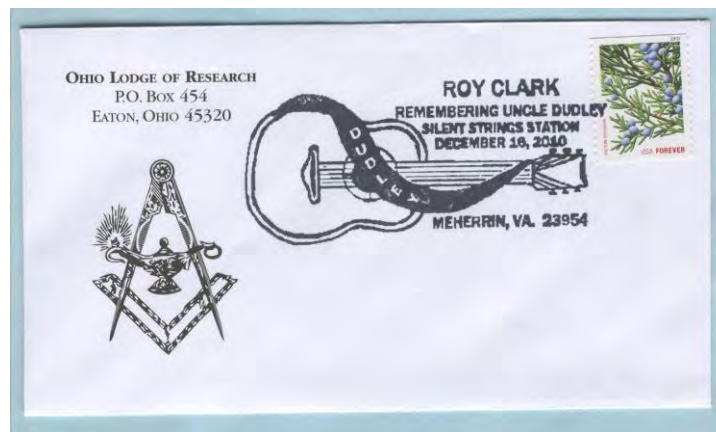
De Getande Rand, the Masonic Study Group of the Netherlands, has released two Masonic cacheted covers in 2011 – one to commemorate a Lodge's 50th anniversary and one to recognize a Lodge's Installation. Information on their acquisition can be obtained from Bro. Emiel Crab at Struiklaan 16, 2930 Brasschat, Belgium or by e-mail at Emiel.a.c@gmail.com.



ROY CLARK

Bro. Norman Lincoln has sent in a copy of a Special Event Cover that bears a special cancellation for Bro. Roy Clark's uncle, Dudley G. Clark who died April 24, 2010 at the age of 91. Roy was born in Meherrin, VA, April 15, 1933. As a teenager he played the banjo with his father's square dance band. In 1941 he appeared on the Grand Ole Opry and in 1956 he appeared on Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts. He played at the Frontier Hotel in Las Vegas in 1962 and the following year hosted the Tonight Show. From 1969 to 1992 he was co-host with Buck Owens on CBS-TV "Hee Haw". He recorded several hit records. The Academy of Country Music voted him Comedy Act of the Year, TV Personality of the Year, Instrumentalist of the Year and Entertainer of the Year.

On December 9, 1987 he was made a Mason At Sight and is now a member of Jenks Lodge No. 497, Jenks, OK. On July 16, 1988 he joined the Scottish Rite in Tulsa, OK. He is also a member of Akdar Shrine.



FESS PARKER

Bro. Fess Parker, a noted movie and TV star passed away just about a year ago – on March 18, 2010 at the age of 85. He was raised in Mt. Olive Lodge No. 506, Los Angeles, California on November 23, 1965. This Lodge's membership consists primarily of personages from the entertainment field. Bro. Parker comes from a Masonic family. He was memorialized by Bro. Edsel Hatfield on a First Day Cover he prepared for US locomotive issues recalling *The Great Train (Locomotive) Chase*.



Born August 16, 1924 in Fort Worth, Texas, Fess Parker made his picture debut in "Springfield Rifle" in 1952. His other movies included "No Room for the Groom" (1952), "The Kid from Left Field" (1953), "Them" (1954), "The Great Locomotive Chase" (1956), "Westward Ho, the Wagons" (1956), "Old Yeller" (1957), and "The Light in the Forest" (1958). His role in "Them" caught the attention of Walt Disney when he was looking for a "Davy Crockett" star. He was quickly embraced by youngsters as the man in the coonskin cap who stood for the spirit of the American frontier. The first installment of "Davy Crockett," with Buddy Epsen as his sidekick, debuted in December 1954 as part of the "Disneyland" TV show. The first three episodes were later turned into a theatrical film, "Davy Crockett, King of the Wild Frontier," in 1955. He made a TV comeback from 1964 to 1970 in the title role of the TV adventure series "Daniel Boone". Following that series, he essentially retired from show business except for guest appearances and went into real estate buying and selling property and building hotels. He also grew wine grapes on a 2,200-acre vineyard on California's Central Coast where he was dubbed "King of the Wine Frontier". After its inaugural harvest in 1989, his vineyard won dozens of medals and awards. He died at his Santa Ynez Valley home – on the 84th birthday of his wife of 50 years, Marcella.

- with thanks to Bro. Dwight Seals, Bro. Norman Lincoln and an AP Obituary sent in by Bro. Milton Youmans.

Added Information on Amedeo Nazzari

Bro. Norman Lincoln informs us that the birth name of Amedeo Nazzari (covered in the previous Newsletter) was Salvatore Amedeo Carlo Leone Buffa.

ST. JOHN – THE BAPTIST AND THE EVANGELIST

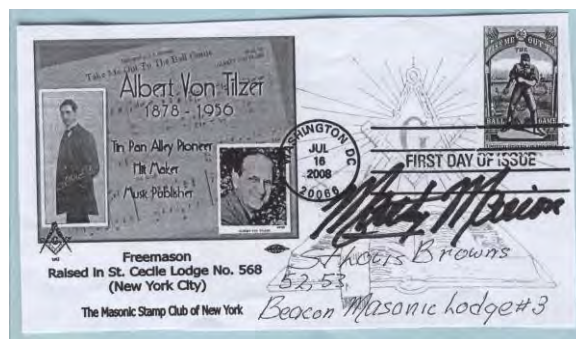
As part of his collection of Masonic “Symbols” on stamps, Bro. Sergio Ferrando has shared some of his stamps depicting St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, two eminent Christian Patrons of Freemasonry. He comments that Italian Masons, as well as Masons around the world, love the name of Giovanni so much. He explains that St. John the Baptist is always crying because he faces the sunset and St. John the Evangelist is laughing because he faces the sunrise. He would like to correspond with any other members who collect these stamps. His address is C. so Mazzini n. 77, 167032 CAMOGLI, ITALY.



PETER WESTBERE - MARTY MARION

It was great to hear from Bro. Peter Westbere again he has been a long time member with a specialty of professional athletes who were Freemasons. He has moved to a new house in Kingsville, Ontario, the most southerly town in Canada, right on Lake Erie.

He has provided a copy of the cover shown here which has been autographed by Bro. Marty Marion who passed away March 15, 2011 at the age of 94. He was a great baseball player and Bro. Westbere believes he should have been elected to the Hall of Fame. He played shortstop for the St. Louis Cardinals from 1940 to 1950 and was voted Most Valuable Player in the National League in 1944. He played in the 1942-43 and 1946 World Series and was a National League All Star 8 times. In 1946 he led the National League shortstops in double plays, assists and put-outs. He became a Manager of the St. Louis Browns in 1952-53 and the Chicago White Sox in 1954-56. He was a member of Beacon Lodge No. 3, St. Louis, MO, for over 60 years.



FREEMASONRY & ANTI-MASONRY IN AUSTRIA

The "Freemason's Monthly Magazine" of June 1846 contained an article concerning Freemasonry in Austria. It pointed out that the country was under Catholic sway and that although Freemasonry established itself in several countries, the clergy opposed it with ultimate success. The transitions can be illustrated with several stamps issued by Austria which depict the various rulers involved.



Maria Theresa Joseph II Leopold II Francis II

Maria Theresa was the only female ruler of the Habsburg dominions and the last of the House of Habsburg; she started her 40-year reign when her father, Emperor Charles VI died in October 1740. Charles VI had paved the way for her accession with the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713 as the Habsburg lands were bound by Salic law which prevented female succession. Though she was expected to cede power to Francis and Joseph, both of whom were officially her co-rulers in Austria and Bohemia, she was an absolute sovereign who ruled by the counsel of her advisors. She promulgated financial and educational reforms, promoted commerce and the development of agriculture, and reorganized Austria's ramshackle military, all of which strengthened Austria's international standing. However, she refused to allow religious toleration and contemporary travelers thought her regime was bigoted and superstitious. In consequence of the refusal of Three Masters of Lodges to make Empress Maria Theresa acquainted with the secrets and arrangements of the Masonic Order, she issued a law against the practice of the Craft in her domain. It does not appear that she was aware of her husband, Francis I of Holland, being a member of the Fraternity. He was initiated at the Hague in 1731 when he was the Duke of Tuscany.

Joseph II was Holy Roman Emperor from 1765 to 1790 and ruler of the Hapsburg lands from 1780 to 1790. This enlightened monarch, the eldest son of Francis I and Maria Theresa, departed from the decree issued by his mother in 1764 which forbade the practice of the Craft. Although he was not a member of the Fraternity, he allowed Freemasons every indulgence and privilege. On December 1, 1785, however, he penned a cabinet in his own hand decreeing that Lodges should alone constructed in the Capitol towns of his empire, and not more than three in each town. Further that the lists of members, the days of meetings, the names of the Masters of each Lodge be submitted to inspection of the ministerial department - but that all governments be admonished to grant all due respect, protection and freedom to Masonry. He publically patronized them and a Masonic Journal was published in Vienna. He was given the title of Patron of "Perfect Union" Lodge in Vienna.

Leopold II was Holy Roman Emperor and King of Hungary and Bohemia from 1790 to 1792, archduke of Austria and Grand Duke of Tuscany from 1765 to 1790. When he ascended the throne, Masonic affairs were altered from what his brother, Joseph II, had allowed. All Masonic meetings were prohibited.

Francis II was the last Holy Roman Emperor, ruling from 1792 until August 6, 1806 when he dissolved the Empire after the disastrous defeat of the Third Coalition by Napoleon at the Battle of Austerlitz. When he succeeded Leopold II, he went even further, requesting all the German princes to extirpate all secret societies, by whatever name they might be called. His wish in this respect was confined to Austria, but to be certain of its results, he insisted that every man officially employed should swear that he was not and never would be a member of either of the secret societies of Freemasons or Rosicrucians, Illuminati or whatever other name they might bear.

- This article traces back to one published by Bro. John Mirt in his series of "Masonry on Postage Stamps" Newsletters of the 1960-65 timeframe and is supplemented with more recent information.

COMMENTS REGARDING THE NICOLAS POUSSIN ARTICLE

One of our members has submitted a different opinion or outlook regarding the applicability of the inscription identified in Bro. Chris Murphy's article "The Unwitting Masonic Legacy of Nicholas Poussin" which appeared in the previous Newsletter. He states that the Priory of Sion is well known to be a fake which never existed. O.U.O.S.V.A.V.V. are the initials of the Latin phrase "Orator ut omnia sunt vanitas aut vanitatem" from Ecclesiastes and is translated: "Vanity of vanities saith the preacher, all is vanity."

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TREASURER'S FINANCIAL REPORT

We have not had a Treasurer's report for quite some time so I figured it was about time that I provided one to demonstrate that the Masonic Study Unit is still in a good financial condition.

Check Book Balance 3/31/09		\$3,234.60
(after transfer from Cincinnati Bank to Andover bank)		
Credits:		
Deposits	\$3,955.00	
Gifts	\$ 43.00	
Interest	\$ 5.14	
Total Credits	\$3,003.14	
Sub-Total		\$6,237.74
Debits:		
Printing	\$1,383.30	
Postage	\$1,501.41	
Envelopes	\$ 140.00	
Bank Charges	\$ 11.79	
Total Debits	\$3,036.50	
Check Book Balance 4/6/11		\$3,201.24

ITALIAN MASONIC CACHETED COVERS

Bro. Massimo Morgantini, Secretary of the Associazione Italiana di Filatelia Massonica of the Grande Oriente D'Italia has forwarded copies of their latest Masonic Cacheted Covers. Information on their acquisition can be obtained from him at:

Via San Pancrazio 8, 00152 Roma, Italy or filatelia.massonica@grandeoriente.it

These covers are part of their recognition and celebration of the 150th anniversary of Italian Unity – 1861 to 2011.



FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE

The Wikipedia web site has an extensive coverage of the History of Freemasonry in France. This article will try to present an abbreviated summary of the salient points within that coverage up to the First Empire. Perhaps Bro. Jean Prouteau or Bro. Jean-Claude Vilesy might like to comment on it. The rest of the coverage to the present time will be left to those who are interested – they can “pull it up” under the title above. Several stamps can be used to illustrate the dialog.

Until the mid 20th century, the history of Freemasonry was excluded from classic-style history syllabus in universities. Particularly in France, Masonic historiography was thus almost entirely divided between authors who were vehemently pro- or anti-Freemasonry. Since then, Freemasonry’s political influence has diminished, and its historical conflict with France’s Roman Catholic church (also now less politically powerful) has been if not resolved then at least appeased. French Freemasonry offers the historian several documents as well as a large number of objects relating to both ritual and everyday life that have been put on show in many museums and permanent exhibitions.

According to a tradition dating to 1777, the first Masonic Lodge in France was founded in 1688 by the Royal Irish Regiment, which followed James II of England into exile, under the name "La Parfaite Egalite" of Saint-Germain-en-Laye. The same can be said of the first Lodge of English origin, "Amitie et Fraternelle" founded in 1721 at Dunkerque. The first Lodge whose existence is historically certain was founded by some Englishmen in Paris around the year 1725. It met at the house of the traiteur Hure on rue des Boucheries and mainly brought together Irishmen and Jacobite exiles. It is quite probable that it was this Lodge that in 1732 received official patents from the Grand Lodge of London under the Lodge name of "Saint Thomas" meeting at the sign of the "Louis d'Argent" still on the rue des Boucheries.

In 1728, the Freemasons decided to recognize Philip Wharton, 1st Duke of Wharton (1698-1731) as "Grand Master of the Freemasons of France." He stayed in Paris and Lyon from 1728 to 179 and in 1723 had already become Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of London. He was succeeded as Grand Master of the French Freemasons by the Jacobite's James Hector MacLean (1703-1750) and then Charles Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater (1693-1746).

In 1736, the chevalier de Ramsay pronounced a discourse which developed the idea of a chivalric origin for Freemasonry. This idea later had a definite influence on the instigation in French Freemasonry from 1740 to 1770 of a large number of Masonic Upper Degrees which later regrouped around different Masonic Rites. The year 1738 saw the condemnation of Freemasonry in the papal bull *Eminenti Apostolatus Specula* of Pope Clement XII. This was the signal for a wave of anti-Masonic persecutions across European countries more loyal to the see of Rome, but not in France, where the bull was refused registration by the Parliament of Paris for political reasons.

In the 1740s an original and mixed-sex form of Freemasonry, known as "Masonry of Adoption" arose among the high French aristocracy of which the duchess of Bourbon-Conde, sister of the duke of Chartres, was Grand Mistress. Around 1744 there were about 20 Lodges in Paris and 20 in the provinces. In 1771 the Grande Loge de France was re-organized and two years later changed its name to the Grand Orient de France and accounted for 600 Lodges.

After the French Revolution, the Jesuit Augustin Barruel wrote that Freemasons had actively prepared the 1789 revolution which has been used to back theories of a Masonic plot. In reality, there were Freemasons in both the Republican and monarchical camps. Even if the Grand Orient proclaimed its attachment of the democratic form of government from January 1789 onwards, it was forced to cease its activities by the Terror between 1793 and 1796, and of the 1000 Lodges active on the eve of the Revolution only 75 were in a fit state to resume their activities in 1800.

The Plebiscite of 6 November 1804 legitimated the First French Empire of Napoleon I. In the following days, Masons learned that his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, had been named Grand Master of the Grand Orient de France. One legend states that Napoleon himself had been a Mason, but comments he made on Saint Helena seem clear proof of the opposite: "[Freemasonry is] a pile of imbeciles who assemble for good cheer and for the execution of many ridiculous follies. Nevertheless, they carried out good actions from time to time."

During the First Empire, the Grand Orient de France was under strict control by the political authorities and little by little gathered almost all of French Freemasonry (which had newly developed and quickly reached 1,200 Lodges) under its aegis. By 1814 at the start of the Bourbon Restoration, the count of Grasse-Tilly reawakened the conflict between the Grand Orient de France and the Supreme Council of France which then lasted until the end of the century. The First Empire's final fall the following year severely weakened French Freemasonry, which had been one of the Empire's key pillars with the number of Lodges falling to 300 by the end of the year.

NEW ISSUES

The following new issues of Masonic significance have been cited in the January 17, March 21, and April 18 issues of Linn's Stamp News.

Argentina – 9/18/10 – 2594 – Juan Bautista Alberdi, one value

Austria – 10/8/10 – 2282 – Archduchess Maria Theresa, 1 value

- 1/29/11 – 2295 – Franz Liszt, one value

Cuba – 5/19/10 – 5122/5133 - Famous Writings, La Partia Libra by Jose Marti is #5122

Germany – 2/3/11 – 2607 – Franz Liszt, one value

Great Britain – Alderney – 10/29/10 – 356/361 – Scenes from Sherlock Holmes by Arthur Conan Doyle

Mexico – 5/26/10 – 2678 – Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos (1909-1969), one value

- 9/16/10 – 2684/2694 Mexican Independence Bicentennial, two multi-stamp sheets include Vincente Guerrero, Miguel Hidalgo, Jose Maria Morelos and Ignacio Allende.

Nevis – 9/8/10 – 1617 – Stamps and S/S for the Founding of the Red Cross, include Victor Hugo and Charles Dickens

San Marino – 7/26/10 – 1823/1830 – Famous People, 8 stamps, one of them honors Mark Twain.

Uruguay – 9/17/10 – 2303 – Florencio Sanchez, one value

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