

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



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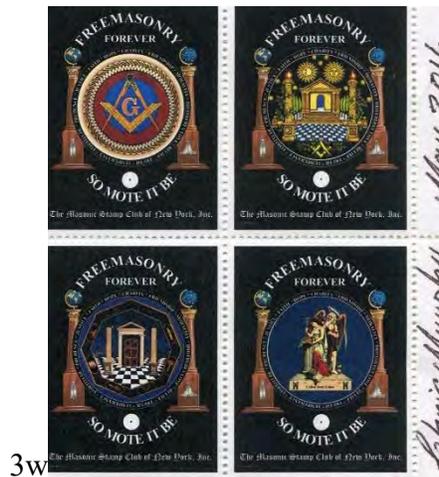
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Whole No. 234

MASONIC SEALS FROM THE MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF NEW YORK

Bro. Chris Murphy, BF has started developing some Masonic Seals using his computer. He has sent along a sample of his first four. They are very colorful and very well done. He has not yet provided any information as to when they will be available or what the cost will be. We will stay tuned for that information. He has produced a single seal and a block of four different designs and indicates that more will be coming. The block of four is shown here. Bro. Chris can be reached at Suite 903, 7171 Beresford St., Burnaby, British Colombia Y5E 3ZB, Canada.



It is interesting to note that Bro. Chris uses the term “Freemason Forever” I wonder if this terminology would create any issues within the US as most all of the stamps issued by the USPS are identified as “forever” stamps with no denomination identified on the stamp. Hopefully, no issues will arise. The envelopes in which he mailed these seals to me had copies on the cover and no issues were experienced.

MASONIC STUDY UNIT OF THE AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION

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MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

200. Gateway Lodge #384, P.O. Box 248, 2995 Temple Lane, Mims, FL 32754-0248

We welcome this Lodge to our membership. Bro. Murray “Mac” Conrsath belongs to that Lodge and wants to help spread information on Masonic Philately. Many thanks.

ADDRESS CHANGES:

22. Joseph P. Harowitz, 6401 Auburn Drive, Apt. 236A, Virginia Beach, VA 23464-3601

RESIGNED:

353. Alvin Makowsky, Kamsack, Sask., Canada

Bro. Jim Hogg informs us that since the turn of the year he has picked up two new positions in the Craft: Grand Master of the 3rd Veil in the Grand Chapter of RAM of Alaska. And Grand Sword Bearer in the Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Alaska. He states “No telling where that will lead.”

One error in the previous Newsletter has been identified:

A translation (from French to English) of an e-mail sent to me (I have forgotten from who) states that the individual pictured in Bro. Levy’s article on Camille Nimr Chamoun on page 2707 is Malik, not Chamoun.

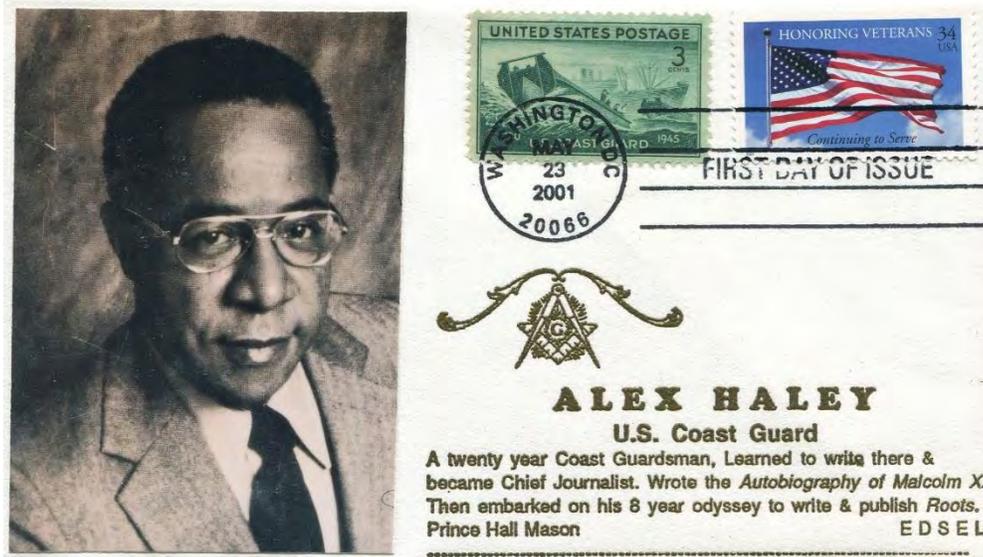
Also, our President Bro. Gene Fricks sent along an advisory note that Samuel L. Clemens demitted from the Fraternity two years after his raising to become the founder of the American Atheists Association.

Unfortunately, I did not get to go to the World Stamp Show in New York City at the end of May – too many conflicts. Bro. Mike Bronner was there, essentially full time, because of his ties with the Collectors Club; also, he lives in the city so there was no inconvenience for him. As he states “I served as a volunteer and ran my butt off working the various units of the show, finally ending up at the Collectors Club (of New York) table for many hours”. The Masonic Stamp Club of New York did not have a booth because the costs were so high. He was, however, able to distribute copies of the latest copies of their magazine, “The Masonic Philatelist” and their booklet on “Pure Masonic Stamps”. They did hold a meeting but attendance was low because it conflicted with a USPS First Day Ceremony – but, he said, those who attended were enthusiastic.

The exhibit entered by Bro. Jean Luc Joing of France, “The Free-Masonry” was #471 in the Thematic Section. As you recall he achieved high honors in previous shows in Brazil and in France. In New York his score was 86 and he did win a Vermeil Award. He should be congratulated as there are not many Masonic exhibits within the US.

ALEX HALEY

Alex Haley has been pictured on stamps issued by Uganda in 1997 and Ghana on March 25, 1998. He was also honored on a First Day cover by Edsel Hatfield demonstrating Bro. Haley's tie with the U.S. Coast Guard. He was a Prince Hall Freemason and received his 33rd Degree in the AASR Prince Hall, Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A.



Alex Haley was born in Ithaca, New York on August 11, 1921 but his family moved to Henning, Tennessee soon thereafter and then back to Ithaca when he was five years old. At the age of 15 he enrolled in Alcorn State University and later in Elizabeth City State College, North Carolina but withdrew after a year. His father felt that Alex needed some discipline and convinced him to enlist in the military when he turned 18. On May 24, 1939 he began a 20-year career with the United States Coast Guard. He enlisted as a mess attendant and was later promoted to the rate of petty officer third-class as a steward. It was during his service in the Pacific that he taught himself the craft of writing stories. After World War II he petitioned the Coast Guard to allow him to transfer into the field of journalism and by 1949 he became a petty officer first-class in the rating of Journalism. He later advanced to chief petty officer and held that grade until his retirement in 1959. He was the first Chief Journalist in the Coast Guard – that rating having been created for him. Following retirement, he eventually became a senior editor for *Reader's Digest* magazine. Soon thereafter he wrote "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" which sold two million copies. In 1976 he wrote his second book, "Roots", which was adapted by ABC as a TV mini-series and aired in 1977 to a record-breaking 130 million viewers. He was working on a second family history novel at the time of his death on February 10, 1992 in Seattle, Washington. At his request he had David Stevens complete it and publish it as Haley's Queen – it was adapted as a film in 1993.

MASONIC TRIVIA

Andrew McNair, a Philadelphia Mason, rang the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall on July 8, 1776 to call the people together to hear the reading of the Declaration of Independence. The bell developed a crack when it was rung for the death of Chief Justice Marshall, Past Grand Master of Virginia.

FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS

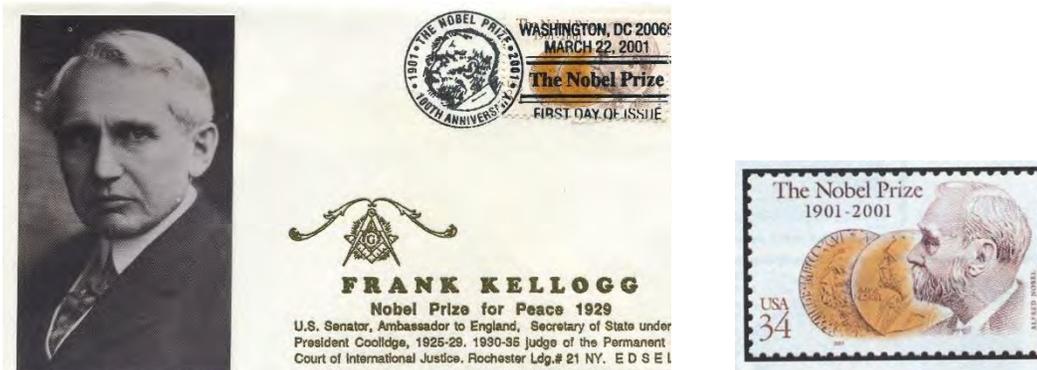
Ecuador issued a pair of stamps on March 26, 1952 to note the visit of President Plaza to the U.S. Congress. Frank Harris was the Chaplain of the Senate at that time and can be seen as #8 in a key drawing of that photo. He was a member of Pentalfa Lodge No. 23, Washington, D.C.



Frank Harris was born April 10, 1883 in Worcester, England. He came to the United States with his family as a small boy and was raised in New Jersey. He studied at Dickinson College and Drew Theological Seminary earning his A.B., A.M., and D.D. degrees. He also received honorary doctorates from several universities. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1912 and served in Greenwood Avenue Methodist Church, Trenton, New Jersey from 1909 to 1913, St. Like's Methodist Church, Long Branch, New Jersey from 1914 to 1918, and Grace Methodist Church, New York City from 1918 to 1924. In 1924 he was called to served Foundry United Methodist Church in Washington, D.C. and served there for more than 30 years. During his pastorate there he served as Chaplain of the Senate from 1942 to 1947 and 1949 to 1969 – the longest service record in that position – the interruption was when Peter Marshall served as Chaplain. Many world leaders attended worship at Foundry or became his friend in Congress including President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Madame Chaing Kai-Shek, and Syngman Rhee. He conducted the funerals of many noted personages and retired from Foundry in June 1955. He died on August 18, 1970 in Washington, D.C.

FRANK BILLINGS KELLOGG

Frank Kellogg is pictured on stamps honoring his being a Nobel Prize recipient issued on October 2, 1995 by St. Vincent and on March 22, 2001 by the United States. He received his degrees on April 1, April 19, and May 3, 1880 in Rochester Lodge No. 21, Rochester, Minnesota.



Frank Kellogg was born December 22, 1856 in Pottsdam, New York. moved with his family in 1865, and became a self-trained lawyer. He began practicing law in Rochester, Minnesota in 1877 and served as city attorney there from 1878 to 1881 and county attorney for Olmstead County from 1882 to 1887. He moved to St. Paul, Minnesota in 1886. In 1905 he joined the federal government when Theodore Roosevelt asked him to prosecute a federal antitrust case – as special counsel to the Interstate Commerce Commission for its investigation of E. H. Harriman. In 1908 he was appointed to lead the federal prosecution against the Union Pacific Railroad. His most important case was Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey vs. the United States. Following that successful prosecution, he was elected president of the American Bar Association for 1912-13. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1916 and served in the 65th, 66th, and 67th Congresses. He was a delegate to the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, Chile in 1923 and served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Britain from 1923 to 1925. He served as U.S. Secretary of State in the cabinet of Calvin Coolidge in 1925-29. In 1928 he was awarded the Freedom of the City in Dublin, Ireland and in 1929 the French government made him a member of the Legion of Honor. As Secretary of State he was responsible for improving US-Mexican relations and helped resolve the long-standing Tacna-Arica controversy between Peru and Chile. His most significant accomplishment was the Kellogg-Briand Pact signed in 1928 – a treaty intended to provide for “the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy”. In recognition for this activity he was awarded the 1929 Nobel Peace Prize. He served as associate judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice from 1930 to 1935. In 1937 he endowed the Kellogg Foundation for Education in International Relations at Carleton College where he was a trustee. He died December 21, 1937 in St. Paul, Minnesota.

FRANK EARL HERING

Born April 30, 1874 in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Frank Hering played quarterback for the Chicago Maroons in 1893 and 1894. His first head coaching job was with the Bicknell Bison team in 1895. The next year he arrived at Notre Dame to play quarterback for the football team but by 1898 he had taken on the additional responsibility of directing the entire athletic department including coaching the football and baseball teams and introducing basketball to the university. He earned the title of “Father of Notre Dame” for his success in expanding the football program from an intramural activity to a full-fledged intercollegiate sport. In addition to his being a Freemason, Frank Hering was also a very avid member of the Fraternal Order of the Eagles and on February 7, 1904, he, as a Past Grand Worthy President, made a public plea for a new national holiday. His hope was to have a day dedicated to honoring Mothers everywhere. A decade later, President Woodrow Wilson signed a proclamation making that dream a reality. The second Sunday in May each year was officially designated Mother’s Day. Frank Hering can be associated with the U.S. May 2, 1934 Mothers of America stamp as he is credited as the first nationwide sponsor of Mother’s Day.

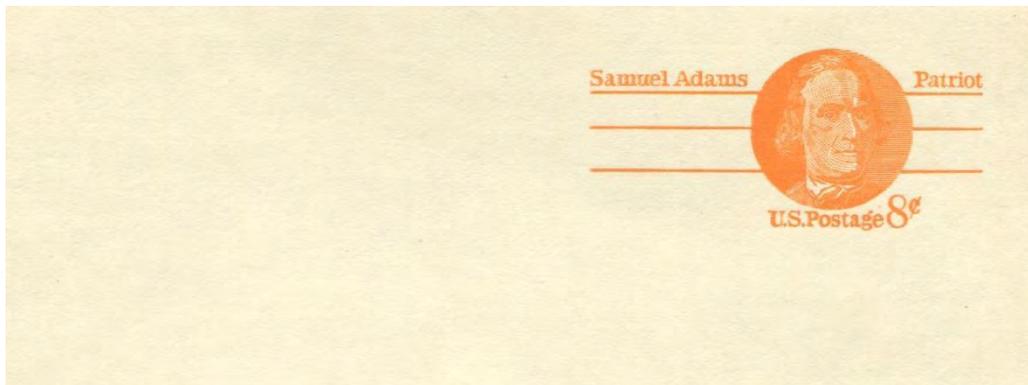


Bro. Hering was a member of South Bend Lodge No. 294, South Bend, Indiana, having been initiated on May 10, passed on June 14, and raised on June 21, 1901. He died on July 11, 1943.

SAMUEL ADAMS

Born September 27, 1722 in Boston, Massachusetts, Sam Adams was a graduate of Harvard College but was an unsuccessful businessman and tax collector before he entered politics. He became an influential official of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and the Boston Town Meeting in the 1760s. He was part of a movement opposed to the British Parliament's efforts to tax the British American colonies without their consent. His 1768 circular letter calling for non-cooperation prompted the British occupation of Boston, eventually leading to the Boston Massacre of 1770. He helped devise the committee of correspondence system throughout the 13 colonies. After Parliament passed the Coercive Acts in 1774 he attended the Continental Congress in Philadelphia and helped guide Congress toward issuing the Declaration of Independence – he was one of the signers. He returned to Boston after the Revolution where he served in the State Senate and was eventually elected governor for the 1794-97 term of office. He died October 2, 1803 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Although Sam Adams has been purported to have been a member of St. John's Lodge in Boston, MA, no record of such has been found. Should such information be discovered, we can use a reply postal card issued by the United States on December 16, 1973. He is also pictured on stamps issued by the Maldives on February 15, 1976 and by Tonga on May 26, 1976.



JOHN PAUL JONES

John Paul Jones is pictured on the 1 cent value of the Navy issue released by the U.S. on December 15, 1936.



Bro. Jones was a member of the Lodge of Saint Bernard No. 122, Kirkcudbright being initiated on November 27, 1770 and passed on February 28, 1771. He affiliated with the Neuf Soeurs Lodge in Paris on May 1, 1780 and was a visitor to St. Thomas Lodge, also in Paris. While he was in the United States attended St. John's Lodge in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Born John Paul on July 6, 1747 in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, it is believed that he adopted the surname of Jones either after being accused of piracy or after being befriended by a Jones family after coming to America. At the age of 12 he left school and became apprenticed to a ship owner as a cabin boy. At the age of 19 he became chief mate on a slave ship serving two years in that trade. He then took passage on a ship to Scotland and took command when the master and mate died, taking the ship safely into port. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he came to America offering his services to the Continental Navy. He was commissioned a Senior Lieutenant – the first officer to be commissioned. He was soon promoted to commodore and placed in command of a mixed fleet of French and American vessels; his flagship was the “Bonhomme Richard”. On September 23, 1779 he engaged the British man-of-war “Serapis” in one of the most famous naval battles of American history – lasting four hours under a full moon. His ship was in a sinking condition with four feet of water in the hold and all but three guns out of action. The ship was on fire and half the crew had been killed or wounded with the rigging shot away and no longer maneuverable. In response to the British commander’s shout of “Do you surrender?” he stated “I have not yet begun to fight.” The remaining crew members lashed their ships together and boarded the “Serapis”. After bitter hand-to-hand fighting the British ship was captured. Following the war, Jones went to France in a vain attempt to collect monies due him from that nation as spoils of war and died July 18, 1792 in Paris, France. Buried in a Protestant cemetery in Paris, his remains were found in 1905 and brought to America where he was buried in a crypt in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

FRANCISCO IGNACIO MADERO GONZALES

Francisco Madero was born October 30, 1873 to an extremely wealthy landowning family in Northern Mexico. He was a statesman, writer and a revolutionary and unusual politician. Until he ran for president in the 1910 elections, had never held office. In his 1908 book titled “The Presidential Succession in 1910”, he called on voters to prevent the sixth re-election of Porfirio Diaz which Madero considered anti-democratic. He bankrolled the Anti-Re-electionist Party and urged the Mexicans to rise up against Diaz – this ignited the Mexican Revolution in 1910. His candidacy against Diaz garnered widespread support in Mexico. Arrested by the dictatorship shortly after being declared Presidential candidate by his party, the opposition leader escaped from prison and launched the Plan of San Luis Potosi from the U.S. beginning the Mexican Revolution. Following Diaz’s resignation from the presidency on May 25, 1911, Madero became the highest political leader of the country. He was elected President on October 15, 1911 and sworn into office on November 6. His administration soon encountered opposition from more radical revolutionaries and the former regime. In February 1913 a military coup took place in the Mexican capitol led by General Victoriano Huerta. Madero was arrested and a short time later assassinated along with his Vice-President, Jose Maria Pino Suarez on February 22, 1913 following the events known as the Ten Tragic Days. The death of Madero and Pino Suarez led to a national and international outcry which eventually paved the way for the fall of the Huerta Dictatorship, the triumph of the Mexican Revolution, and the establishment of the 1917 Constitution of Mexico.

Both Francisco Madero and Jose Maria Pino Suarez were 33rd degree Scottish Rite Masons and members of Leatad Lodge No. 15, Mexico City. Bro. Madero was acting Senior Warden at the time of his death,

On November 9, 1973, Mexico issued a stamp which honors Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico from 1911 to 1913.



THE BROTHERS MAYO
Father – William Worrall Mayo
Brothers – William James and Charles Horace

I have often wondered why the Father Mayo and only one of his sons, Charles, were Freemasons. A recent “Short Talk Bulletin” from the Masonic Service Association provided the answer. The bulletin article “The Brothers Mayo” by Jonathan Paz starts out by identifying that their father, William Worrall Mayo was a Freemason. He was born in Greater Manchester, England in 1819, studied science and medicine in Manchester, Glasgow, and London before arriving in New York City in 1845. He began working as a pharmacist at Bellevue Hospital, moved to Lafayette, Indiana, working as a tailor, and then rejoined the medical profession in 1849. He assisted with a cholera epidemic in Lafayette and was rewarded with enrollment in a 16-week course at the Indiana Medical College in La Porte graduating in 1850. In 1854 he contracted malaria and moved to Cronan’s Precinct, Minnesota Territory where he became known as the “Little Doctor”. In 1859 he moved to Le Sueur where he started his first medical practice. His first son, William James, was born in 1861. His attempts to procure a commission as a military surgeon failed but the next year he proffered his services as a military surgeon during the Dakota War. He became the examining surgeon for the draft board in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1861. It was there that he petitioned Rochester Lodge No. 21 to receive the degrees of Freemasonry on September 21, October 5, and October 19, 1863. He then decided to permanently reside in Rochester and his second son, Charles Horace was born there in 1865.

In 1883 William James Mayo received his medical degree from the University of Michigan. Charles Horace Mayo received his medical degree from Northwestern University in 1888. With the assistance of the three Mayos, the Sisters of St. Francis formed St. Mary’s Hospital on September 30, 1889. Originally, they were the three surgeons at the hospital when anti-Catholic sentiment in Central Minnesota was very high. Three months later Dr. Charles Horace Mayo petitioned his father’s Lodge and received the Entered Apprentice Degree on January 24, Fellowcraft Degree on February 24, and the Master Mason Degree on May 12, 1890. Charles was also a member of Halcyon Chapter No. 8, R.A.M. and Horne Commandery No. 5, K.T., both in

Rochester. He was made a 32nd degree Mason AASR at Winona, Minnesota and a 33rd degree Mason in October 1935. He became Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge in 1924. Two of his sons, both doctors working at the Mayo Clinic, also joined Freemasonry.

Dr. William J. Mayo petitioned Rochester Lodge to receive the degrees of Freemasonry in 1920 but the increasing demands of his time prohibited him from receiving any of the degrees. While it was suggested that the Grand Master of Minnesota could use his powers to make William a Mason-at-sight, his brother Charles objected to this controversial practice.

The United States issued a stamp on September 11, 1964 to honor the Doctors Mayo.



Drs. William and Charles Mayo grew St. Mary's into the Mayo Clinic and by 1929 it consisted of two large buildings, a major improvement considering they started in the Masonic Temple in Rochester. He and his brother contributed \$2,800,000 to establish the Mayo Foundation in 1915. He served as professor of surgery at the Minnesota medical school from 1919 to 1936 and surgeon and associate Chief of Staff at the Mayo Clinic from 1915 to 1936. During World War I he served in the Army Medical Corps, alternating with his brother as chief consultant in the office of the Surgeon General. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in 1920. He served as president of many medical organizations and authored more than 400 papers on medical and surgical subjects.

JOHANN HEINRICH PESTALOZZI

Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi is pictured on a semi-postal stamp issued by Germany on October 23, 1951. He is said to have been a member of the "Illuminati" (The Enlightened) an 18th century secret society founded in 1776 in Bavaria, Germany. The object of the society was supposedly mutual assistance of its members to attain the highest possible degree of morality and virtue and to lay the foundation for the reformation of the world by the association of good men to oppose the progress of moral evil. Some sources have associated this organization with Freemasonry.



Johann Pestalozzi was born January 12, 1746 in Zurich, Switzerland to a father who was a surgeon and whose family had fled there because of their Protestant faith. His father died when Johann was only six years old. In 1751 Johann attended the Gymnasium (Collegium Humanitatis) and received instruction from educators who taught history, politics, Greek, and Hebrew. On holidays he visited his maternal grandfather, a clergyman in Hngg, and they would travel to schools and the homes of parishioners where he learned the poverty of country peasants. He was educated to become a clergyman and expected to have ample opportunity to carry out his educational ideas. However, the failure of his first sermon and influence from philosopher Rousseau, he was led to pursue a career in law and political justice. At the age of 19 he was a member of Helvic Society which had as its goal the advancement of freedom. He brought to light several cases of official corruption and was believed to be an accessory in the escape of a fellow newspaper contributor. After the failure of his political aspirations and at the suggestion of several friends, he decided to become a farmer and purchased 15 acres of waste land in the neighborhood of Zurich; the poor soil, however, forced him to set up a wool-spinning business but that did not pan out either. He then converted the Neuhop school into an industrial school but that also failed after a couple of attempts to keep it working. He then went back to writing and enjoyed a modicum of success but in 1798 he decided to become an educator but, lacking a facility, took charge of a government newspaper followed by taking charge of an orphanage. Over a period of time he became successful with his writings and teachings, especially at the institute at Yverdon until an impartial commission was brought in at the request of one of the teachers to determine the content and efficiency of the institute. The ideas were looked upon favorably but not the practices of the institute. The institute continued for many more years but experienced financial issues. He finally found peace when he died in Brugg on February 17, 1827.

LOUIS PY

Louis Py is pictured as one of the individuals honored on a sheet of stamps issued by Argentina in 1983. He is included as being a Mason in the book "Respectable Logia Simbolica Entouro, no. 9-96, Masones Illustres Paraguay, Argentina, y Brazil."



Born March 3, 1819 in Barcelona, Spain, Louis Py (Pi on his birth certificate) studied at the maritime academy and graduated as a ship guide. He spent most of his life in the Navy beginning with the schooner San Calá in 1843. He later served on the schooner San Chacabuco and other warships under Admiral Bro. William Brown. He took part in the Battle of Montevideo and in 1847 he served as vice-commander on the Chacabuco under Col. George N. Greek. He also took part in operations against the English-French Blockade between 1845 and 1850. He was appointed colonel at the end of the wars and in 1871-2 he served as military commander of the island Martin Garcia. In 1878 he declared Argentina's sovereignty over Patagonia when he hoisted the flag of Argentina at the Canyon Missionaries on the Santa Cruz River. He was promoted to Commodore when he returned to Buenos Aires. He died February 22, 1884 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

- With many thanks to Bros. Henk Godthelp and Eniel Crab of De Getande Rand

JUAN VICENTE GONZÁLEZ

Juan Vicente González is pictured on a stamp issued by Venezuela in 1967. He is listed as a member of the Fraternity in “Masones Venezolanos destacados” of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Venezuela. He was a member of the 18th Degree (AASR) and visited several Lodges in Caracas.



Juan Gonzalez was born May 28, 1810 in Caracas, Venezuela. He was a Venezuelan Germanic scholar, writer, journalist, and politician. He is said to be the first Venezuelan romantic writer of the 19th century. His parents are not known but he lived in the home of Francisco Gonzalez who adopted him and gave him his surname. He received his education from the priest Jose Alberto Espinoza who was also his protector and adviser in his early years. He studied theology and sang in the choir but did not complete that study. In 1828 he received his Bachelor Degree and went on to the University of Caracas where he studied philosophy. In 1827 Bro. Simon Bolivar delivered a speech at the University of Caracas in which he spoke of the need for separation from a Larger Colombia. Juan got so enthusiastic that it influenced his entire life. He got married at the age of 28 and gave private lessons to earn money. In 1849 he started his private school – “El Salvador del Mundo” in Caracas. After the secession of Venezuela from Greater Columbia in 1830, he began to get interested in the politics of his country. In the beginning he was a member of the Liberal Party but switched to the Conservatives which he supported for the rest of his life.

In 1848 he was appointed as representative in Congress in Caracas where he eye-witnessed the bloody raid the Government forces carried on in and around the Parliament building. Many congressmen were killed or seriously injured. He was a man with conservative ideas that were expressed during the March Revolution of 1858. He also felt not at all involved in the Federal Revolution of 1863. He wrote sharp articles against the regimes printed in newspapers and magazines and was condemned to deportation in 1861. Thanks to the help of Bro. Pedro Gual, President of the Republic, this decision was temporarily suspended and eventually cancelled by some high-ranking Masons. He fell back into his old pattern of intense criticism of the government in the newspapers. General Bro. Paez became annoyed and sent him back to prison, this time in “La Rotunda” where he wrote the first of a number of famous books: “Manual of Universal History”. After the victory of Bro. Juan Crisostomo Falcon in the Federal War, he wrote a biography about him as well as about another hero – Jose Felix Ribas. He died on October 1, 1866 from cancer and arteriosclerosis.

-Again thanks to Bros. Henk Godthelp and Emiel Crab of Der Getande Rand

MASONIC TRIVIA

The Rev. William Dodd, first Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England, was hanged for forgery on June 2, 1777.

NEW MASONIC ISSUES

New issues of Masonic interest as gleaned from issues of Linn's are as follows.

Honduras – May 29, 2015 – Scott C1346-53 – Set of 8 stamps honoring Peruvian People and Places including Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero and Manuel Grau.

Mexico – December 22, 2015 – Scott 2990 – Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon

Micronesia – July 13, 2015 – Scott 1165-6 – Winston Churchill – stamp and souvenir sheet

Palau – June 1, 2015 – Scott 1275-6 – Battle of Britain – stamp and souvenir sheet

Palau – December 7, 2015 – Scott 1287-8 - Winston Churchill – stamp and souvenir sheet

Romania – December 5, 2015 – Scott 5632-5 – Writers – including Ion Creanga, Vasile Alecsandri, and George Cosbuc

Russia – January 27, 2016 – Scott 7709 – includes Nikolai Karamzin

St. Thomas & Prince Islands – January 30, 2014 – Scott 2627-8 – Nelson Mandella

Samoa – November 16, 2015 – Scott 1220.- Souvenir sheet for Queen Elizabeth II which includes Prince Philip.

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A COUPLE OF RECENT ACQUISITIONS



Denver, Colorado & Northeast, Pennsylvania