

The MASONIC STAMP COLLECTOR

Journal of the Masonic Stamp Unit of the American Topical Association, published bi-monthly. Address all letters and submit material to the Editor, Nicholas G. Koutroulis, 4659 Sandalwood Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70127.

VOL. 3 - NO. 5

MAY-JUNE 1970

WHOLE NO. 17

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC MASONIC ISSUE

**VIII CONFERENCIA INTERAMERICANA
MASONERIA SIMBOLICA**
1ro. al 7 de Marzo, 1970
Santo Domingo, R. D.



Día de Emisión - First Day Cover

As announced in the last issue of the Masonic Stamp Collector, the Post Office of the Dominican Republic issued two stamps on March 2, 1970 to publicize the 8th Inter-American Masonic Conference held in Santo Domingo, March 1-7, 1970. The set of two stamps are truly Masonic to the fact that they bear many Masonic symbols - Square and Compasses, the two pillars (J & B), Cable-tow, bee-hive, All-Seeing Eye. Also contain the words publicizing the Masonic Conference. In addition, the first day cancellation contains the Square and Compasses. This first day cover shown above in actual size is a delightful Masonic item, one that should be in the possession of every Masonic collector.

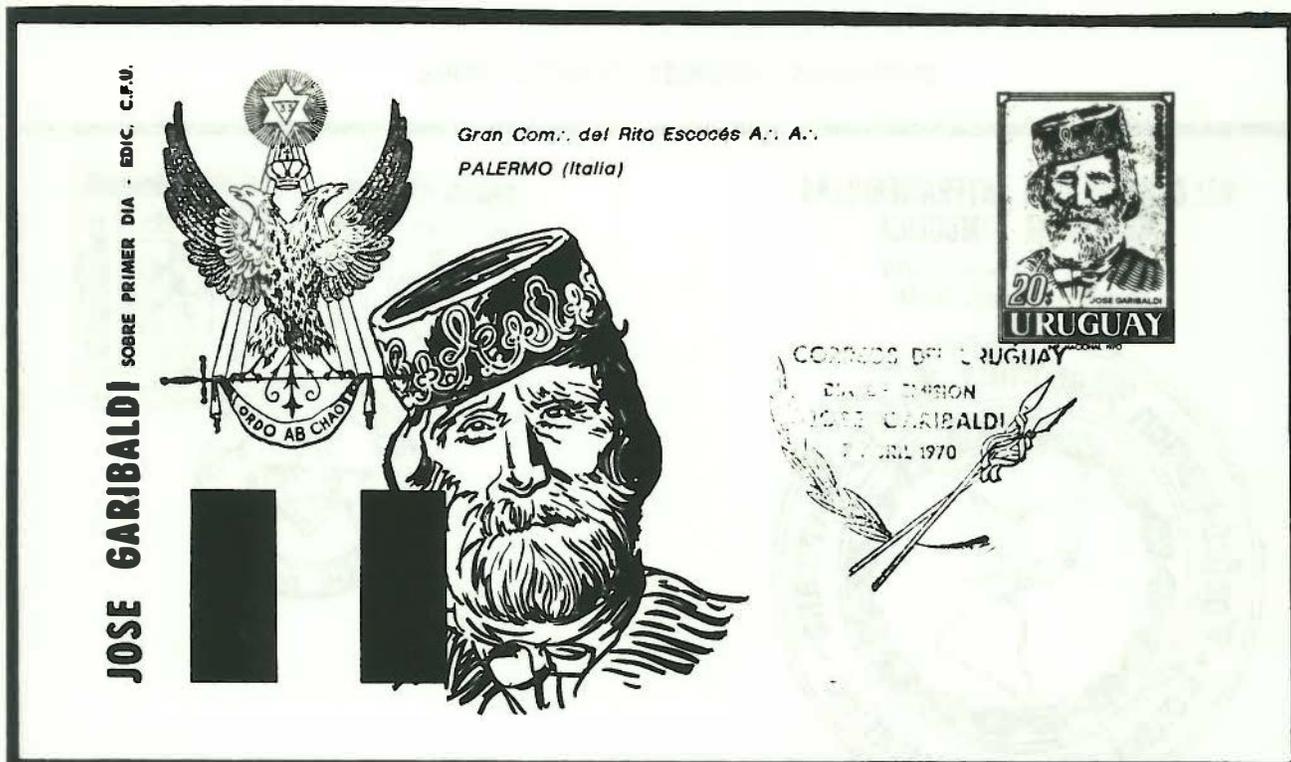
We were fortunate enough, through special arrangements, to obtain a supply of these Masonic First Day covers as well as a supply of the set of two mint stamps.

Those who are members of the Masonic cover club will receive this cover automatically as per their standing orders. In addition they will receive a set of the two mint stamps. It is rather unusual to send mint stamps with the first day cover as part of the standing order but we thought the members of the Cover Club should proudly own at least one set of the mint stamps as well. If anyone does not care to have them of course same can be returned for full credit. This method of handling will save us plenty of time and extra effort.

The price of each cover is \$1.00. The set of two mint stamps .50 per set.

Those who are not members of the Cover Club and would like to own the cover or the set of mint stamps or both may order same through the Editor. Orders will be filled on the first come first served bases while the supply last. Please send in your orders as soon as possible.

JOSE GARIBALDI



The single stamp depicting Garibaldi was issued on April 7, 1970 by Uruguay. The beautiful Masonic Cachet was prepared by Bro. Bruno Guglielmi of *San Remo*, Italy. We are making arrangements to have some of this cover available to our members in the near future.

Garibaldi was an Italian liberator and the "George Washington" of Italy. b. July 4, 1807 at Nice, the son of a sailor. He became associated with another Freemason and liberator - Massini in 1833, joining his secret revolutionary society, Young Italy. An ill-timed plot sent him into exile in France, with a death penalty imposed upon him, in 1834. He fled to South America in 1836, where he first engaged in trade, and then joined the revolt in southern Brazil. Captured, he was tortured and held prisoner for six months. Back in Montevideo, Uruguay, he headed a small army of his own, and was an important factor in the signing of Uruguay's freedom. Hearing that Europe was on the threshold of revolution, Garibaldi sailed for Italy with a picked company of his legion, and landed

at Nice in June, 1848. He served in the army of the Roman Republic, and with his red-shirted volunteers amazed Europe with his stubborn defense of Rome in a nine-week siege. When Rome was finally captured, he fled to the U.S. where he became a naturalized citizen. For a year he was employed as a candlemaker on Staten Island, N.Y., and for three years captained trading vessels on the Atlantic and Pacific. By this time his presence in Italy was not feared, and he returned to Genoa in May, 1854, and purchased the island of Caprera, where he built a home. On May 5, 1860 he left Genoa with 1,000 hand picked men known as "red-shirts" and captured Sicily, then crossing to the mainland of Italy, expelled the anti-Mason, Francis II, thus defeating the so-called Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. He retired after Victor Emanuel of Sardinia was named as king of Italy. Thus for the first time, Italy became partially united. Only Rome, in the hands of the French, and Venetia, held by the Austrians, stood in the way of Garibaldi's dream of complete independence. Twice he organized expeditions (1862 and 1867) and marched against Rome, and was defeated by regular Italian troops. Twice, he was placed in prison. Venetia was won in 1866, and in 1870, France was compelled to withdraw her garrison from Rome to fight the Prussians. Although Garibaldi had nothing to do with the latter two actions, they fulfilled his life's aim. In 1874 he was elected deputy for Rome in the Italian parliament.

He became a member of the Lodge Les Amis de Patrie of Montevideo, Uruguay, about 1844, and when he came to the U.S., he affiliated with Tompkins Lodge No. 471, Stapleton, N.Y. In 1860 he became grand master of the grand lodge at Palermo and in 1867, called a convention to unite all the Italian bodies, but this project was not successful. He was an honorary member of the Egyption Rite of Memphis. In 1863 he was elected grand commander of the Supreme Council, 33rd AASR, in Italy. Garibaldi Lodge No. 542, New York City, was named in his honor. Warranted on June 11, 1864, while Garibaldi was grand master of Italy, he wrote, March 14, 1864 sending the lodge his blessing and good wishes. d. June 21, 1882. The Garibaldi monument erected in Rome had large bronze wreaths superimposed on it, acknowledging him as the grand master of Italy. In the Mussolini period, they were removed, but, in 1956, replaced. Said Garibaldi: "Whenever there is a human cause, we are certain to find Freemasonry, for it is the fundamental basis of all true liberal associations. Thank all of my brethren and tell them that I am always with them with all my heart, and that forever I will pride myself upon my Masonic connection."

The U.S. honored Garibaldi in 1960 by issuing two stamps as Champion of Liberty. They are Scott Nos. 1168-1169. He is also shown on stamps of Italy Nos. 289, 733 and C39; San Marino Nos. 143, C57; Russia No. 2024 and Hungary No. 1310.

NEW ISSUES

Australia - Prince Philip - March 31, 1970, Scott No. 474
Malta - March 21, 1970, Scott No. 410 - St. John the Baptist
Venezuela - March 16, 1970 - Scott Nos. C1022-C1033 - Simon Bolivar
Germany - March 20, 1970 - Scott No. 1014 - Ludwig van Beethoven
Laos - April 12, 1970 - Scott No. C68 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
Turkey - April 1, 1970 - Scott Nos. 1834-1838 - Kemal Ataturk
Coming U. S. stamps with Masonic connections:
Maine Statehood -
United Nations issue -
General Douglas MacArthur -
Stonewall Jackson, Stone Mountain Stamp -

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR



Pictured here are the stamps issued by the Philippines to honor Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The three on the top were issued February 3, 1948, Scott Nos. 519-521, while the two on the bottom appeared on August 31, 1967, Scott Nos. 971-972 to note the 25th anniversary of the landing on Corregidor.



This souvenir sheet, together with a single stamp same value, is a salute to MacArthur, released by Korea, June 25, 1965, Scott No. 476.

major general (1925), general (1930 and general of army (5-star) in 1944. Previous to WWI he served in the Philippines, Japan; aide-de-camp to the President of the U.S. (1906-07); instructor in Army service schools; and as a member of the General Staff from 1913-17. In WWI he was chief of staff of 42nd (Rainbow) Div.; commander of 84th Inf. Brig.; commander of 42nd Div. He fought in many of the largest campaigns and was twice wounded. He became superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy in 1919, held commands in the Philippines and U.S., and was chief of staff, U. S. Army, 1930-35.

In 1935 he became military advisor to the Philippine government and was

General Douglas MacArthur will be honored with a commemorative stamp with the design and issuance date to be announced later, says Winton M. Blount Postmaster General.

"Almost from the moment of General MacArthur's death in 1964, there has been intense demand that a MacArthur stamp be issued," says Blount. "I am both honored and gratified to be in the position of complying with these requests."

(Ed. note: Our members will recall that in May-June 1969 issue of the Masonic Stamp Collector, No. 11, there was an item that Bro. Vernon E. Allen of Inglewood, Calif. was actively seeking support for a stamp by the U.S. in honor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Your editor first learned about this stamp through Bro. Allen who was notified by telegram from Senator Murphy about P. M.G. Blount's decision for a MacArthur stamp.)

Douglas MacArthur was a 5-star General of the Army. b. Jan. 26, 1880 in Arkansas, the son of Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur Jr. (member of Magnolia Lodge No. 60, Little Rock, Ark.). Graduate of the U. S. Military Academy in 1903, and held honorary degrees from many universities. Commissioned June 11, 1903 in Engineers, he rose to brigadier general (1920),

appointed field marshal of the Philippine Army. He retired from active duty in 1937. He returned to active service as commander of the U.S. armed forces in the Far East in 1941-51 with rank of general and commanded the U.S.-Philippine forces during Japanese invasion. Ordered to Australia before fall of Manila, he uttered his famous words "I shall return." He was then appointed supreme commander of land, sea, airforces, Allied Forces in Southwest Pacific in March, 1942, and made 5-star general in 1944. In August 1945 he was named Allied Supreme Commander to accept the surrender of Japan, and was in command of the occupational forces in Japan from 1945-51 when recalled by President Truman. From 1952-55 he was chairman of the board of Remington Rand, Inc. and later was chairman of the board of Sperry Rand Corp. In 1928 was chairman of the American Olympic Committee.

He was made a Mason "at sight" by Samuel Hawthorne, Grand Master of the Philippines on Jan. 17, 1936, and affiliated with Manila Lodge #1, Manila. He received the 32nd deg. AASR (SJO at Manila the same year; made KCCH in 1947 and honorary 33rd deg. on Dec. 8, 1947, at the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan. He was a life member of Nile Shrine Temple, Seattle, Wash.

Right after his return to the United States after his recall, he appeared before the combined chambers of the Congress of the U.S. and uttered his never to be forgotten words, "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away . . ."

The above biographical sketch of Brother MacArthur was submitted by Bro. Richard M. Needham, Lancaster, Ohio. Source: 10,000 Freemasons.

BIO-SKETCH - EDWARD E. BECHER

Born in Holyoke, Mass in 1906. Served in U.S. Marine Corps, 7 years. Service in Cuba, Nicaragua, Philippines, Guam, and Peking, China in 1929. In last detachment of Horse Marines. 34 Years in U.S. Government Civil Service.

Was member of and auctioneer in old Holyoke Stamp Club, Holyoke, Mass. Present time Secretary of the Waltham Stamp Club, APS, Waltham, Mass. Member of the American Philatelic Society in 1938, interrupted by War in 1940 and joined again in 1965.

Was raised in International Lodge, Mass. Jurisdiction, Peking, China, in 1932. Life member. Went thru Scottish Rite Ch'ung Te Consistory, Southern Jurisdiction, J.S., Peking, China in 1932. Life member. Member also of Belmont Lodge, Belmont, Mass. Life member of Marine Corps League, Pvt. Charles J. Shutt Det., Watertown, Ms.

Retired U.S. Government. Specialize and collect 19th century unused or mint U.S. and Great Britain, France and Germany. Married no children.

Other part time occupational hobby: Genealogist and Heraldic artist. Give talks, lectures on same and paint ancestral Coats-of-Arms.

MASONIC COVER CLUB

The next Masonic cover to be issued by the Masonic Cover Club will be No. 15 the State of Maine stamp - first Governor, a Mason. Depending of the order of issue of the stamps, two covers will be issued for MacArthur - one with a cachet depicting his portrait and the other the regular Masonic write-up. A cover will be issued for Stonewall Jackson and one for United Nations U.S. issue. So far these are the stamps announced by U.S. Post Office with Masonic connection

ARGENTINE MASONS ON STAMPS

(Ed. note: Bro. Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, New York, suggested that we run a series of Argentine Masons on stamps. He says that they are 50 or more of them. He sorted them out and arranged them into five groups of about ten Masons to each group in approximate historical order. These series will consist of the following:

- Part 1. The first period is in the days of "Independencia" Lodge 1795-1812 when a few patriots began striving for independence from Spain.
- Part 2. The next "chapter" is mainly about those in the war of independence 1812 to the 1820's directed by Gen. San Martin and his Lautaro Lodge.
- Part 3. In this part 1826-1852 Rosas, the tyrant, took over control of the country, affecting the lives of nearly everyone; then 1852-1862 is the Argentine Confederation and presidents.

Since 1862 Masonry flourished and the Argentine Republic became what it is today. The remaining Masons are divided as follows:

- Part 4. Politicians, presidents, etc.
- Part 5. Poets, writers, etc.

This is an interesting series and should help our members to better understand the relationship to the events of the time and with one another. An excellent collection of Argentine Masons may be formed from the information and stamps contained in this issue and the next four issues to come.

We are indebted to Bro. Loke for his untiring efforts in the dissemination of Masonic Philately. Without his continued contribution to our journal your editor could not have done it alone and he is grateful. Bro. Loke has been a researcher of Masonic connection with postage stamps for many years and he is always willing and ready to share his new findings with others. He is a contributor to various Masonic Philatelic journals.

All stamps from Scotts.

PART I

Freemasonry in Argentina is so mixed with profane history that it is almost impossible to separate one from the other. One can hardly read the biography of an Argentine Mason without learning something of the country's history at the same time.

The first lodge established in Argentina in 1795 was the mother lodge "Union del Plata" No. 1. Another lodge, "Independencia", established the same year is thought also to have been the first; it worked under the Grand Orient of France until 1812. There also existed a lodge known as "San Juan de Jerusalem" in the area. Because of religious persecution, it was unsafe to be known as a Freemason and the names of members were never written into any documents or membership lists.

The following group consists mainly of patriots who were active during the period when "Independencia" Lodge flourished and liberal ideas were beginning to gain ground. On May 25, 1810 came the revolution; the viceroy was expelled and the First Patriot Government or Junta, was formed. Stamps referring to the events of May 25, 1810 are: (1910) Nos. 169, 171, 173, 174. All stamp numbers in this article are Argentine, unless otherwise specified.

GENERAL DOMINGO FRENCH 1783-1825

Military leader, actively engaged in the movement for freedom. With Colonel Beruti he organized a secret society of youths who wore, for identification, rosettes of blue and white ribbon (shown on stamp No. 475). He served in the war for independence and took part in the siege of Montevideo in 1814 and in Peru in 1815. He was in the U. S. from 1817-19.

French was a member of the famous Lautaro Lodge.

Stamps: (1910) #166, (1941) #475 with Beruti on both.

COLONEL ANTONIO LUIS BERUTI 1772-1842

Active in the movement for independence. Collaborated with French in the secret youth organization. Was assistant chief of staff in San Martin's army. Directed activities at Chacabuco on February 12, 1817. After the formation of the new country he was successively Governor of Santa Fe and Tucuman provinces and Minister of War. He opposed the tyrannical Pres. Rosas. D. October 3, 1842 at Mendoza.

Beruti was one of the founding members of "Independencia" Lodge in 1795 and of "Lautaro" Lodge in 1812. He was Worshipful Master of "St. John of the Frontier" Lodge No. 33 of the G. L. of Argentina.

Stamps: (1910) #166, (1941) #475 with French on both.

NICOLAS RODRIGUEZ PENA 1775-1853

The first Argentinian to conceive a plan for the liberation of his people. His home, and that of Hipolito Vieytes, served as the meeting places of the secret society of French and Beruti. Stamp: (1910) #162 Meeting in Pena's Home.

He was a member of "Independencia" Lodge and afterwards "Lautaro" Lodge.

Stamp: (1910) #161 Pena and Vieytes.

JUAN HIPOLITO VIEYTES 1762-1815

An outstanding patriot and promoter of Argentine independence who held several public offices. He amassed a fortune in the soap business. His factory was headquarters for the patriots.

He was a member of "Independencia" Lodge, which lodge held its meetings in his home.

Stamp: (1910) #161 Vieytas and Pena.

DR. MARIANO MORENO 1778-1811

Statesman and jurist. He studied at the University of Chuquisaca. He was the inspiration, strength and nerve center of the Revolution of 1810 and a member of the 1810 junta. In June 1810 he founded a newspaper, the Buenos Aires Gazette

and published the first book to come off the Argentine press. He founded the Buenos Aires Public Library and was secretary of the Argentine Republic's first congress.

Member of "Independencia" Lodge.

Stamps: (1873) #23, (1888) #66, (1890) #80, (1910) #172, (1935) #424, (1961) #726, (1960) #C75.

GENERAL MANUEL BELGRANO 1770-1820

Lawyer, General, diplomat and one of the intellectuals of the revolution. He directed the May 25, 1810 revolution and was a member of the First Patriot Government, or junta. He was a general in the War of Independence and originator of the Argentine blue and white flag. Stamp: (1920) #281 Creation of flag.

Belgrano was Worshipful Master of a Lodge in Tucuman.

Stamps: (1867) #21, (1878) #35, (1888) #64B, (1892) #99-102, (1910) #170 with Larrea, (1920) #282, (1935) #418, (1960) #C76 with Castelli, (1961) #730, (1962) #735 statue.

JUAN JOSE CASTELLI 1764-1812

Patriot, lawyer and politician. He was an active member of the First Patriot Government, or Junta. The new junta hastily raised armies to meet the Spanish forces. Belgrano led a big force to Paraguay and Castelli went north to Bolivia.

He was Worshipful Master of "Independencia" Lodge.

Stamps: (1910) #168 with D. Matheu, (1960) #c76 with Belgrano.

DOMINGO MATHEU 1766-1831

Member of First Patriot Government.

Member of "Independencia" Lodge in Buenos Aires.

→ Stamps: (1910) #168 with Castelli, (1960) #716 with Larrea.

JUAN LARREA 1782-1847

A participant in the 1810 revolution and member of the First Patriot Government. He was driven out of the country in 1811; returned and was a member of the Constitutional Assembly in 1813; expatriated again in 1815. Later was Argentine Consul in France.

He was initiated in "Independencia" Lodge.

Stamps: (1910) #170 with Belgrano, (1960) #716 with Matheu.

CORNELIO SAAVEDRA 1759-1829

He took part in the revolution of May 25, 1810 and was President of the Junta.

He was a member of La Logia "Lealtad" No. 6.

→ Stamps: (1875) #26, (1910) #165, (1960) #713.

MANUEL MASIMINO ALBERTI 1763-1811

Although a Catholic priest, he joined Freemasonry and was active in the events of May 25, 1810. He was one of the junta, or council, then formed to rule the country.

He was a member of "San Juan de Jerusalem" Lodge, Buenos Aires.

Stamps: (1910) #163, (1960) #715 with Axcuenaga on both.

MIGUEL DE AXCUENAGA 1754-1833

Active in the May 25, 1810 revolution and member of the first patriot government (junta). Commander in chief of the Buenos Aires garrison.

Member of "Independencia" Lodge, Buenos Aires.

Stamps: (1910) #163, (1960) #715 with Alberti on both.

JUAN JOSE PASO 1758-1833

A participant in the revolution of May 25, 1810 and member of the first junta or patriot government. In 1816 he had the honor of reading Argentina's Declaration of Independence.

Paso was a member of "Independencia" Lodge (formed in 1795), Buenos Aires. and later of "Lautaro" Lodge (formed in 1812).

Stamps: (1910) #172, (1960) #714.

-Part II to be continued next issue-

ORDER OF THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE



Greece
Scott No. N150

The Order of the Red Cross of Constantine was established by Constantine the Great, first Christian Emperor of Rome and most powerful monarch of his time, after the Battle of Saxa Rubra, 312 A.D. Constantine and his army were said to have seen a flaming cross in the sky at noonday and in Grecian letters the inscribed words, "By This Sign Conquer." That night Constantine was again visited with a vision of Christ displaying the same celestial cross and directing him to frame a similar standard and march against his enemies.

Constantine executed the commands of heaven, inscribed the

shields of his soldiers with the celestial sign of God, the sacred monogram of the name of Christ, and had a decisive victory at the Milvian Bridge. He made Christianity the religion of the State and in 324 A.D. the Roman world again was united under the authority of one emperor. Constantine summoned the first General Council of the Church, after the time of the Apostles, in Nicaea in Asia Minor 325 A.D. He presided as head of the empire. The Nicene Creed there formulated has since been a powerful instrument of Christian theology.

After the death of Constantine and the division of the Empire among his three sons, the Order is said to have flourished for some time, but afterward declined. In 1190 it was revived by the Emperor Michael Angelus Comneus on a scale of increased family, considered lineal descendants of Constantine. Members of the English branch in the 18th Century were men of high social position and of eminence in the Masonic Fraternity, but they were unable to say when the Order was restricted to Freemasons, although it is presumed this was about 1788, as from this date it appears under wholly Masonic auspices.

The Order was established in the United States in 1870. Membership in its Conclaves is constitutionally limited to a definite number and is by invitation only. There must be the basic membership of Lodge and Chapter and generally membership in both Rites. The Order is Christian in character and membership honors those that have contributed to the advancement of Ancient Craft Masonry, to any of its branches, or something substantial to the betterment of the civic, industrial and religious life of the community.

The Order exists in all parts of the English speaking world. The United Grand Imperial Council of the United States, Mexico and the Philippines, besides Conclaves in continental United States, has Conclaves in Alaska, Hawaii, Japan, Okinawa, Canal Zone, Philippines and Mexico.

Reprinted from the Knight Templar magazine April 1969 issue.

Greece issued a series of stamps depicting the Cross of Constantine in 1912 to commemorate the occupation of Macedonia, Epirus and some of the Aegean Islands. These stamps are truly symbolic of the Order. Scott No. N150 is shown on the previous page. All the stamps have the same design but different collors and denominations. The numbers of the rest of the series are N154-156, N158, N160, N162, N164, N166. They were only for use in parts of Turkey occupied by Greece (new Greece).

MASONIC BOOK CLUB FORMED IN ILLINOIS

The Masonic Book Club, an Illinois corporation not for profit, has been formed. Its purpose is to publish Masonic classics which are out-of-print. There will be only 333 members, and only 333 copies of each book will be published. Each book will be numbered. The books will be uniformly bound in blue buckram. Membership is open to Master Masons, Masonic Lodges, and Masonic libraries. The present plan is to issue the following books: 1970 facsimile of The Regious Manuscript, modern version, and comments; 1971 facsimile of The Cooke Manuscript, modern version, and comments; 1972 facsimile of Anderson's Constitutions, and comments; 1973 Prichard's Masonry Dissected, Clare, A defense, and comments, and 1974 The Sufferings of John Coustos. The annual membership fee is \$10.00. Each member receives a certificate that is transferable to an eligible member, while member is in good standing. For further information, contact Brother Cerza at 237 Millbridge Road, Riverside, Illinois 60546