

The PHILATELIC FREEMASON.



Journal of the Masonic Unit,
American Topical Assn.

Walter J. Kirby, Editor
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No. 1

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

Dear Brothers,

I wish to thank all of you who have already joined and the ones who have inquired about the Unit, for their interest and their help.

The club is blessed with a great amount of talent — men with a past history of diligent and intelligent research and a proven, accepted publication history, Bros. Marshall S. Loke, Walter J. Kirby and Richard M. Needham, to mention a few. Then there is Most Worthy Brother Denis I. Duveen from Brazil and Bro. Lucien Vallieres from Canada.

We have excellent, capable people to form a very interesting and informative club. Of course, they will need a lot of help from the rest of the membership, so offer what help you are capable of, and you will be doing a service to your brothers.

I have written to the Lodges in Utah and California asking the secretary to let the brothers know of our existence and will try to enter an exhibit in the local fair in September to help further our cause.

I feel that there are many areas that need to be updated or explored: new checklists, questions and answers, availability of research information, specialty areas, displays for shows, F.D.C's, etc. I also feel that there is a tremendous overlap in the research that is done. Other Units of A.T.A. research the same people or facts that we do, but for different reasons. I feel sure that some sort of cross-checklist could be developed that would give the new member a greater feeling of not being buried before he starts. Since there is so much for us to do, I would welcome suggestions from the members as to their needs, for, after all, THIS IS YOUR CLUB.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Walter J. Kirby

NEW METHOD FOR FIRST DAY COVERS.

Beginning Jan. 1, last, a new method for securing First Day Covers became effective. Instead of mailing envelopes and remittance to the first day city in advance, you wait and purchase the stamps at your postoffice. These are then applied to your covers in singles, blocks or what-have-you, addressed to yourself (or others) and mailed to the first day city for cancellation and return. Be SURE that all covers are addressed and stamp or stamps placed in the upper right hand corner. These MUST be mailed to the first day city within 15 days of the first day of sale. (See below.)

GEN. NICHOLAS HERKIMER (1715-1777)

Gen. Herkimer, a Brigadier General of the American Revolution, was made a lieutenant of militia in 1745 and was in command of Fort Herkimer (his home) when attacked by the French and Indians in 1758. He was a colonel in 1775, and brigadier general in 1776. He was made a Mason in St. Patrick's Lodge No. 8 (now No. 4) on April 7, 1868. The Master of the lodge was Sir John Johnson who was also Indian Agent for the British, as well as provincial grand master of New York. Joseph Brant, the Indian, was a protegee of Johnson, and Col. John Butler was a member of that lodge. At the Battle of Oriskany, Herkimer opposed these three. In the battle of Oriskany Herkimer's troops were ambushed and he was badly wounded, his leg being broken. Dragging himself to a stump, he encouraged his men to the last, but sustained the loss of 200 men. He was removed to his home, but died in 10 days from an unskilled amputation of his leg.

The USPS has scheduled a 13¢ stamp in honor of Gen. Herkimer to be issued Aug. 6 at Herkimer, N.Y. 13350. There is still time to mail your first day covers. (See above.)

— From the Editor's files

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH (1902-1974)

So much has been said in criticism by both the lay press and the philatelic press regarding the so-called Lindbergh stamp that anything that might be said here would be redundant.

On his history-making flight, Lindbergh wore the Square and Compass on his jacket as a good-luck charm. He was a member of Keystone Lodge No. 243, St. Louis, Mo., having been made a Mason in 1926.

Bro. Marshall S. Loke has compiled the following list of stamps issued by other nations to commemorate Lindbergh's daring flight:

France (May 21, 1977)	1.90 f.	Lindbergh's name in upper left corner.
Congo Republic (Sept. 5, 1970)	50¢	Spirit of St. Louis (#C101)
Equatorial Guinea (May 30, 1974)	30 esk.	Mail being loaded on plane. Inset: Head of Lindbergh.

Belize (March, 1976)	35¢	Lindbergh and Spirit of St. Louis.
Trinidad & Tobago (April, 1977)	35¢ airmail	Lindbergh delivering mail to postmaster. (Commemorates 50 years of airmail to T & T)
Monaco (May 3, 1977)	1.90 fr.	Plane in flight and small portrait.
Togo (May 9, 1977)		Series of 6 stamps and souvenir sheet.
Western Samoa (May 20, 1977)		Set of four, the 50 s. showing Lindbergh and hi plane.

MARQUIS de LAFAYETTE (1757-1834)

Marquis Marie Paul Joseph Rock Yves Gilbert Mottiere de LaFayette was a Frenchman who did much for the cause of human liberty. Hearing of the American colonists' Declaration of Independence, he decided to cast his lot with them. He made his wishes known to Franklin, who informed him that not even transportation could be furnished, to say nothing of an army commission. How he purchased and stocked a ship at his own expense and set out to America in 1777 is known to every school boy, as is the part he played in the fight for Freedom. He visited America twice after the Revolution.

LaFayette was probably made a Mason in France before leaving for America. His attendance at American Union Lodge's meetings is recorded in its minutes. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8 in New York City. He was also a Scottish Rite Mason. Minutes of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee record his attendance at a called meeting on May 4, 1825, on his last visit to America.

On June 21 the USPS issued a stamp (Scott's No. 1716) honoring LaFayette. He has twice been honored previously, on No. 1010 and No. 1097. He is also honored on stamps of France, Scott's #243-4.

— From the Editor's files.

CARL SCHURZ (1829-1906)

Germany's philatelic contribution to the U.S. Bicentennial was a 70 pfennig stamp with the portrait of German-born Carl Schurz against a background of the U.S. flag and the national capitol.

Carl Schurz was born at Liblar, near Cologne, and educated in Cologne

and at the University of Bonn. He was involved in the rebellion of 1848-49 and fled the country when the revolt was put down. He came to the United States in 1852 and within five years after his arrival had attained a mastery of the English language that made him one of the most prominent public speakers of his time.

He was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee and entered with great zeal into national politics; was prominent in the Republican national convention in Chicago and in the ensuing presidential campaign. President Lincoln appointed him minister to Spain. In the Civil War he was appointed brigadier general and later promoted to major general. At the conclusion of the war in 1865 he turned to journalism, writing for the New York Tribune and other newspapers.

The Missouri legislature elected him in 1869 to the United States Senate where he served until 1875. Two years later he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Hayes and held that post until 1881. In that year he moved to New York City where, with other American journalists, he founded the New York Evening Post, serving as editor in chief. From 1892 to 1898 he wrote editorials for Harpers Weekly. He became nationally famous as a political writer and reformer. His name is commemorated by Carl Schurz Park in New York City.

Carl Schurz was made a Mason in Hermann Lodge No. 125, F. & A.M., in Philadelphia. He received all three degrees on February 23, 1855, by special dispensation. He was suspended on November 23, 1860.

Other Carl Schurz stamps were issued by Germany in 1949, Scott's #5NB9, and in 1952, Scott's #691.

— Marshall S. Loke.

SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM FADDEN (1895-1973)

Sir Arthur entered State Politics in Queensland Parliament in 1932. In 1936 he became Federal Member for Darling Downs (Southern Queensland) and in 1949 Federal Member for McPherson which he held until his retirement. He was Federal Leader of the Country Party from 1941 to 1958 and member of the Australian War Cabinet in 1940-41. He was a member of the Advisory War Cabinet, 1940-45. He served as leader of the Opposition from 1941 to 1943. He was knighted in 1951.

He served as Treasurer and Deputy Prime Minister under Sir Robert Menzies and when the latter's government failed in 1941, Fadden formed a Parliament and became Prime Minister. Unable to continue, due to an evenly divided house and having to rely on two Independents, he stepped down and the Labour Party under John Curtin took over the wartime government. In 1958 Sir Arthur decided to retire from politics, and turned the leadership of the Party over to John McEwen.

Sir Arthur was initiated in Caledonia Lodge No. 37, Scottish Constitution, Mackay, Queensland, now No. 34 under the United Grand Lodges of Queensland on July 20, 1915. He later affiliated with Lamington Lodge No.

110 in Brisbane. One June 5, 1968, he received the 50-year jewel from the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. J. A. R. Thompson.

— Allan M. Evans.

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN LINCOLN (1733-1810)

Benjamin Lincoln was a Massachusetts farmer who was born at Bingham in Plymouth county. At the outbreak of the war in 1775 he aided in the organizing and training of soldiers. Appointed major general of Massachusetts troops, he was involved in the siege of Boston and led Massachusetts militia at White Plains and ensuing engagements. In the 1777 campaign against Burgoyne he was second to General Gates in command, was severely wounded at Bemis Heights and disabled until August, 1778. In September of that year he was appointed to the chief command of the Southern Army. He was joined by the naval forces of French Admiral d'Estaing and the French and American cavalry under General Pulaski in an assault on Savannah, Ga., Oct. 9, 1779, but was beaten off by the British with heavy loss. At Charleston, S.C., he defended the city besieged by a strong seaborne British force of 8,000 men but was forced to capitulate on My 12, 1780. He was allowed to go home on parole until exchanged.

As a prisoner of war he was exchanged in the spring of 1781 and joined Washington on the Hudson. That year he took part in the siege of Yorktown and was deputed by Washington to receive the sword of Cornwallis on his surrender Oct. 19, 1781. Congress then elected him Secretary of War, an office he held for three years when he retired to his farm at Bingham. He commanded the Massachusetts militia in Shay' rebellion, 1886-87; was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1787 and held the office twenty years.

While at home in 1780, General Lincoln was initiated in St. Andrews Lodge, Boston, on Dec. 25, 1780, and was passed and raised early in 1781. At a later date his membership was transferred to Rising Star Lodge in Boston.

Gen. Lincoln on his white horse is the most prominent figure in Trumbull's painting, "The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown," shown on U.S. souvenir sheet of May 29, 1976. The general himself occupies the second stamp on the sheet, Scott's #1686b. Another good Benjamin Lincoln stamp is the 100¢. value of the Upper Volta U. S. bicentennial issue.

— Marshall S. Loke.

50th ANNIVERSARY, TALKING PICTURES.

The USPS has announced a stamp to mark the 50th anniversary of talking pictures, it to be issued at Hollywood, California on October 6, this year.

This will not be a portrait stamp, so might be used in connection with many Masonic movie stars, but Bro. Richard M. Needham sends information on two men most closely identified with the original pictures:

MASONIC PROFILES:

ASA YOELSON (188-1950) actor and singer, was born May 26, 1888, in Saint Petersburg, Russia. Not much is known of his ~~early~~ early life before coming to the United States, but he first appeared on the stage as a member of the mob in "The Children of the Ghetto," at Herald Square Theatre in New York City on Oct. 16, 1899.

Later he traveled with circuses, vaudeville and Dockstader's Minstrels. He was particularly known for his black-face minstrel songs. On the stage he played in "LaBelle Patee," "The Honeymoon Express," "Robinson Crusoe, Jr.," "Sinbad," and others.

He starred in the first talking pictures — "The Jazz Singer," (Oct. 8, 1927) "The Singing Fool" and "Say it With Songs." In 1940-41 (during World War II) he starred in his own production, "Hold On To Your Hat."

A member of St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, New York City, he was raised on July 1, 1913. He died Oct. 23, 1950, in San Francisco after returning from entertaining American troops in Japan and Korea.

He was known to the general public as AL JOLSON.

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ELIAS E. RIES (1862-1928) Inventor. Was born in Baden, Germany, and brought to the United States at the age of three. He attended Maryland Institute at Baltimore and John Hopkins. As an electrical, mechanical and technical engineer he took out more than 250 patents. His principal pioneer inventions were the underground electrical railway conduit; the modern alternating current system of generating, transmission and conversion of electricity for operating electric railways which made possible the operation of rapid-transit elevated, subway, and tunnel systems now operating in New York City; the original automatic electric motor starters, etc., etc.

In connection to the introduction of talking pictures in October, 1927, he invented the original methods for producing talking motion pictures directly from the film.

He was a member of Mount Nebo Lodge No. 257, New York City, receiving his degrees April 25, May 23 and Nov. 17, 1904.

— R. M. Needham.

HAMILTON HUME (1797-1873)

At an early age Hume engaged in exploratory journeys with his brothers, and in 1821-2 formed a squatting station near Gunning, southwest of Goulburn, New South Wales. He became known to the Surveyor-Generals and Governor Macquarie, who granted him some 300 acres of land. In 1821 he discovered Yass Plains and in 1822 explored with Alexander Berry the tablelands near Braidwood thence down to Jervis Bay. In 1824 Governor Brisbane chose him to accompany William Hilton Hovell to lead an expedition through Victoria and back to Port Jackson. Their journey became a highlight of Australian history, opening up much of the country between Sydney and Melbourne. Both received a 1200 acre land grant as a reward for their work. Hume joined Charles Sturt on his first expedition in 1825 as second-in-command, when the Darling River was discovered.

Hume was initiated into Leinster Marine Lodge No. 260, Irish Constitution, now No. 2, United Grand Lodge of N.S.W., on Sept. 12, 1825, passed on the same date, and raised Dec. 12, 1825.

Hume is pictured with Hovell on a stamp of the Explorers Issue of June 9, 1976.

— Allan M. Evans.

DALMACIO VELEZ SARSFIELD (1801-1875)

Sarsfield was outstanding in juridical fields and was the author of Civil and Commercial Codes of the Argentine Republic. His democratic ideas incurred the wrath of the tyrant, Rosas, and he fled the country to avoid persecution. After the overthrow of Rosas, he returned and filled several high offices in government.

Velez Sarsfield was a member of Logia Obedience a la Luz No. 13.

Argentina issued a 50 peso stamp honoring Velez Sarsfield March 19, 1977. His likeness also appears on Argentina's Scott's Nos. 38, 69 and 89.

— From the Editor's files.

JAMES FRANCIS BYRNES (1879-1972)

James Francis Byrnes was born in Charleston, South Carolina, started work in a law office at the age of 14 and 10 years later was admitted to the South Carolina bar. He represented South Carolina in the U.S. House of Representatives, 1911 to 1925, and in the Senate, 1931-41. In 1941 he was appointed an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. During World War II he resigned from the court to serve as head of economic stabilization, 1942-43, and of war mobilization, 1943-45.

He was born Jan. 27, 1827 in Kirkaldy, Scotland, and learned his profession before coming to Canada. He was chief promotor of the telegraph cable across the Pacific from Vancouver Island to Australia and New Zealand. Later he planned the all-British world encircling telegraph line



which, in connection with the Canadian overland telegraph line and the existing line between London and Canada, would bring Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, St. Helena, Bermuda, etc., in unbroken touch without passing over foreign soil.

Fleming introduced Standard Time and his suggestion that the world be divided into time zones found quick acceptance. He was a Fellow of several geological, geographical, historical and cultural societies. He was a co-founder of the Royan Canadian Institute, Chancellor of Queens University and recipient of two LL. D. degrees. He was created a Knight Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Sandford Fleming was initiated May 9, 1854 in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 16, G.R.C., Toronto, Ontario, and was passed Nov. 14, 1854. St. Andrew's Lodge is the oldest lodge in Toronto having been instituted in 1822.

—Marshall S. Loke.

(Editor's note — The Fleming stamp is issued se-tenant in a sheet with that honoring Joseph E. Bernier, Canadian explorer.)

BRAZIL HONORS MASONRY.

On July 18, 1977 Brazil issued a new postage stamp honoring the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Grand Lodge system of Masonry in Brazil. The stamp was designed by Julio Pereira Guimaraes, a native of Rio de Janeiro. His idea was to show the grandeur of the event through a symbol made up of the square and compass, placed over a map of the South American continent, showing mainly Brazil.

Freemasonic regularity in Brazil is inseparably linked to the Supreme Council of the 33d Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Federal Republic of Brazil which is universally recognized since it was officially established in Rio de Janeiro on Nov. 12, 1832 by Francisco Ge Acayaba de Montezuma who was officially appointed its first Sovereign Grand Commander by the Supreme Council for Belgium.



Another Supreme Council was founded in Brazil by David Jewett, appointed by official letter from the Supreme Council A.A.S.R. 33d Degree of the United States, Northern Jurisdiction which had no knowledge of the existance of Montezuma's appointment. In 1848 the two Supreme Councils were merged, thus assuring them a double certificate of regularity.

However, in 1927, Mario Bhering, obeying the decisions of the International Conference of Supreme Councils, allowed Brazilian Masons to be divided in order to keep the purity of the rites.

A system of Grand Lodges was then created as it was done in the United States. They are sovereign and autonomous corporations in their respective jurisdictions; their work is limited to three degrees of Symbolic Masonry as they are universally adopted and they may exercise complete legal, executive and judicial authority over its members. The lodges and members accept dutifully to comply with Ancient Landmarks, the customs and traditions of Ancient Masonry as they were established by the Laws adopted in 1723.

To ratify the new situation of the Brazilian Regular Masonry, the Supreme Council decided to sign Treaties with the Grand Lodges founded in 1927, and later on with the new Grand Lodges, by means of a document where the rights and duties to be respected by both parties were clearly established. It is these treaties of 1927 that the new stamp honors.

— Salum Jorge Nacif.

(Editor's note: Aug. 24, 1973, Brazil issued a 1 cr. blue stamp with the square and compasses, this honoring 150 years of the Grande Orient du Brazil.)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Brothers and fellow members, since our last newsletter we have doubled our membership, and it is very satisfying for me to be able to tell you that. THANKS TO ALL OF YOU!

One thought occurred to me that we (the members) should give our support to the deMolay and offer the Chapter Dads and Advisors another program that can help keep their boys' interest going. Maybe they could, with some help, get a Junior Masonic Stamp Unit going. It would teach the boys something about Masonry and the people that have been and are involved. If they were taught ways of researching now, then Masonry will mean more to them when it is time to petition membership.

By the last count we have several lady members and I would like to hear from them personally to find out what their collecting interests are and how we might help them.

Please keep up the good work and spread the news of our Unit to your lodges and friends. We have had several discussions among the officers about ads in the bulletin — ads that would relate to Masonic material and where to obtain stamps, covers, etc. We would like to hear from you on this. We are always open to suggestions from the members; new ideas and needs are what make the unit work.

66 John M. Hudak.

NOTHING is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs.

— Henry Ford, 33°

ANDREW JOHNSON, our 17th president and a 32d degree Mason, is said to have learned to read and write after he was married.

MASONIC AMERICANA A Checklist.

"Americana," from a philatelic standpoint, is the collection of foreign stamps depicting American persons, places or events. "Masonic Americana" is the collecting of foreign stamps depicting American Masons. A list of such stamps follows:

Edwin E. Aldrin	Algeria	1969	427	50c
	Belgium	1969	693	6 fr
	Cameroun	1969	C135	200 fr
	Cent. Af. Rep.	1971	149	100 fr
	China Rep.	1970	1675	\$ 5
	Congo Rep.	1969	C85	1000 fr
	Dominica	1970	296	60c
	Ghana	1970	389	40 ap
	Iran (Persia)	1969	1516	24 r
	Liberia	1969	C184	65 c
	Qatar	1970	191	2 d
	Togo	1970	741	1 fr
	Trin. & Tobago	1969	168	\$ 1
	Venezuela	1969	C1019	90 c
Jos. Clay Styles Blackburn	Canal Zone	1929	114	50¢
Daniel Carter Beard	Togo	1961	401	50 c
Avery Brundage	San Marino	1959	429	5 l
Richard Evelyn Byrd	Monaco	1976	1041	85 c
Jas. Francis Byrnes	Ger. Dem. Rep.	1970	1228	25 pf
Christopher "Kit" Carson	Comoro Is.	1976		25 fr
Tyrus Raymond "Ty" Cobb	Ajman	1964	Non-Sc.	5 dh
	Ras al Khaimi	1971	Non-Sc.	1 ri
Wm. F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody	Eq. Guinea	1974		45 c
	Comoro Islands	1976		35 fr
Nat "King" Cole	Mali	1971	C137	270 fr
	Gabon	1972	295	40 fr
Leroy Gordon Cooper	Czechoslovakia	1964	1239	1.60 r
	Mali	1966	C35	300 fr
	Romania	1965	1766	3.20 l
	"	1964	C158	75 b
Finis Edward Davis	San Marino	1960	470	150 l
Edw. K. "Duke" Ellington	Togo	1967	601	15 fr
	Chad	1971	C90	75 fr
Gerald R. Ford	Korea	1974	918	10 won
	St. Vincent	1975		\$2.00
	Eq. Guinea	1976		225 ek
Clark Gable	Umm al Qiwain	1969	Non-Sc.	50 dh
	Fujeira	1972	Non-Sc.	10 dh
Virgil I. Grissom	Czechoslovakia	1965	1303	60 H
	Guinea	1965	382	5 fr
	Mauretania	1970	C101	150 fr
Prince Hall	Barbados	1976	443	\$ 1
Hubert H. Humphrey	Ajman	1964	25	5 r
Al Jolson	Umm al Qiwain	1969	Non-Sc.	10 d

Fwd.

Melvin Jones	Nicaragua	1958	801 and others
	San Marino	1960	467 45 l
	Monaco	1967	665 60 c
	Paraguay	1967	693/694
Henry Ware Lawton	Philippines	1906	245 10ø
Chas. A. Lindbergh	Spain	1930	C56 1 p
	Eq. Guinea	1973	30 ek
	Belize	1976	35 c
	Trin. & Tobago	1977	35ø
	Monaco	1977	1.90 fr
	Togo	1977	25,50,60 fr
	Samoa	1977	50 s
Friederich List	Ger. Dem. Rep.	1962	629 5 pf
Paul Vories McNutt	Philippines	1947	512-14 4ø,6ø,10ø
Lauritz Melchoir	Nicaragua	1975	965 4 c
Hugh Mercer	Eq. Guinea	1977	1 ek
Albert Abraham Nicholson	Sweden	1967	769,771 35 c
Edgar Dean Mitchell	Hungary	1971	C312 10 fo
	Liberia	1971	554 25 c
	Maldive Is.	1971	369 1.50 r
	Togo	1971	775 10 fr
Richard Montgomery	Maldive Is.	1976	3 l
George E. Pickett	Comoro Is.	1977	400 fr
Walter M. Sohirra	Czechoslovakia	1963	1238 140 k
	Haiti	1966	Var. Various
	Hungary	1962	C227 3 fo
	Mauretania	1966	C48 50 g
	Romania	1964	C157 60 b
Carl Schurz	Germany	1949	5NB9-11 10,20,30 pf
	"	1952	691 20 pf
	"	1976	1216 70 pf
Wm. Luther Sibert	Canal Zone	1928	110 14ø
Geo. Harold Sisler	Ajman	1969	Non-Sc. 10 r
Thos. Patton Stafford	Bulgaria	1975	18 s
	Comoro Is.	1975	1500 fr
	Haiti	1966	544-7
			C263-5
	Mauretania	1966	C48 50 fr
	Liberia	1975	50ø
John P. "Honus" Wagner	Ajman	1969	Non-Sc. 1 dh
Earl Warren	Liberia	1966	447 15ø
Leonard Wood	Cuba	1952	475 1ø

(Persons who have appeared on United States stamps have been purposely omitted from this list.)

— Marshall S. Loke

WARREN G. HARDING, 32^o, was passed and raised in Masonry 19 years after he was initiated.

A DOG has so many friends because he wags his tail instead of his tongue.

— Stolen

THE EDITOR SPEAKS—

We wish to thank our many members who have complimented us on our first issue, but we need MORE articles from YOU! Please don't allow two or three members to do it all. We also wish to thank STAMP COLLECTOR and LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS for the "plugs" given us.

What do you think of a "Questions and Answers" department? Surely you have some questions in mind that some reader can answer. Let's have some questions for our next issue. These will be numbered and our readers will be asked to answer them.

— Walter J. Kirby

RISTO HEIKKI RITI (1889-1956)

Riti was a Finnish lawyer and banker who served as Governor of the National Bank and was an active politician. Prime Minister at the outbreak of World War II, he became president in 1940, serving until 1944. This period saw a second invasion of Finland by Soviet Russia, and when the Finnish Communist Party came into power he was tried as a "war criminal" and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

He was initiated in Suomi Lodge No. 1 on August 18, 1922, at a meeting held in the old Parliament Building or "House of Estates," which appears on two of Finland's stamps, Scott's Nos. 337 and 406. His portrait appears on a set of six stamps issued in 1941, Nos. 233 to 238.

— T. J. Fray

BRAZILIAN MASONS.



Bro. Salum Jorge Nacif of Brazil, sends us a list of Masons on the stamps of Brazil. These are listed here, and others will be listed in a later issue.

QUINTINO DE BOCALUVA (1818-1864.) A journalist, initiated in Lodge America in 1861. Membre of the Grand Orient do Comercio and Lodge "Segredo" in 1864. Stamp: No. 948, Dec. 27, 1962.

JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS (1819-1880.) "Viscount Rio Branco." Member Lodge "Estrella do Norte." Grandmaster Grande Orient do Brazil in 1870. 33d Degree. Stamp: No. 1115, March 16, 1969.

JOSE DA SILVA LISDON (1791-1864.) Viscount Cairu. First Vigilante Grande Orient do Brazil in 1836. Deputy Grand Master Grande Orient do Brazil in 1858; Grand Master in 1861. Stamp: No. 418, Jan. 30, 1936.

JOAQUIN AURELIO NABUCCO DE ARANJO (1849-1910.) Lawyer and writer. Initiated in Lodge America in 1868. Stamp: No. C77, Aug. 20, 1949.

ANTONIO CARLOS GOMES (1836-1896.) Musician and composer. Composed national anthem, "Il Guarany." Initiated in Lodge Amazada in Sao Paulo July 24, 1859. Stamps: No. 422/425 and 1155.

Fwd.

BERNARDINO DE COMPOS (1841-1915.) Lawyer and statesman. Founder of Lodge "Prabalho" in the city of Amparo, state of Sao Paulo. Stamp: No. 530, Jan. 25, 1942.

DR. JAOQUIN JOSE DA SILVA XAVIER (1746-1792.) Dentist. Thought to have received his degrees in France. Founder of Lodge "Aeropago Itambe." Stamp: No. 683, Nov. 12, 1948.

WASHINGTON LOUIS PEREIRA DE SOUZA (1969-1957.) President of the Republic of Brazil 1926-1930. Initiated in Lodge Filantropia June 30, 1894. Stamp: No. 1066, 1967-68 series.

WENCESLAUS PEREIRA GOMEZ BRAZ (1868-) President of the Republic of Brazil. Initiated in Lodge "Mocoquense" in the city of Mococa, Sao Paulo, July 3, 1896. He donated the ground for the Grande Orient do Brazil when its temple was built. Stamps: No. 1065, 1967 series, and official stamps Nos. 030/034, April 11, 1919.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO V. CALDES, JR., (1868-1913.) Journalist. Initiated in Orientation Lodge, Porte Alegre, in 1893. In one of the rooms of the Grande Orient of Rio Grande do Sol he established in 1895 one of Brazil's most important newspapers, "Correio do Povo" (the Peoples' Post.) Stamp: No. 1112, Dec. 13, 1968.

LAURO SILVERINO MULLER (1863-) Politician and member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters. Initiated March 4, 1888, after being elected governor of the state of Saint Catherine. He was later made Minister of Transportation for the republic. Stamp: No. 975, March 8, 1964.

EUZELIO DE QUERIOZ (1812-1868.) A lawyer, he sponsored the law abolishing traffic in slaves from Africa. Initiated in Regeneracion Lodge when the lodge was founded Sept. 15, 1834. Stamp: No. 723, May 11, 1952.

MANUEL LUIZ OSORIO (1808-1879.) Soldier. Initiated in 1840 in Lodge Uniao Constante in the city of Rio Grande, state of Rio Grande Sul. In 1872 was a member of Lodge "Uniao Humanidade" in the city of Pelotas. Stamp issued in 1970 commemorates the opening of the Marshall Osorio National Historical Park. Stamps: No. 868, May 24, 1938 and No. 1162, May 8, 1970.

JAOQUIN JOSE RODRIQUES TORRES (1802-1872.) "Visconde de Itaborai." Mathematician. When Grande Orient do Brazil was founded in 1831 he acted as Grand Orator. Founder of the Bank of Brazil. Stamp: No. 743, July 3, 1953.

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GERALD R. FORD, JR., 33^o, was made an honorary member of Scimitar Shrine in Little Rock, Ark., when he visited the city while vice-president.

NEW METHOD FOR FIRST DAY COVERS.

Beginning Jan. 1, last, a new method for securing First Day Covers became effective. Instead of mailing envelopes and remittance to the first day city in advance, you wait and purchase the stamps at your postoffice. These are then applied to your covers in singles, blocks or what-have-you, addressed to yourself (or others) and mailed to the first day city for cancellation and return. Be SURE that all covers are addressed and stamp or stamps placed in the upper right hand corner. These MUST be mailed to the first day city within 15 days of the first day of sale. (See below.)

GEN. NICHOLAS HERKIMER (1715-1777)

Gen. Herkimer, a Brigadier General of the American Revolution, was made a lieutenant of militia in 1745 and was in command of Fort Herkimer (his home) when attacked by the French and Indians in 1758. He was a colonel in 1775, and brigadier general in 1776. He was made a Mason in St. Patricks Lodge No. 8 (now No. 4) on April 7, 1868. The Master of the lodge was Sir John Johnson who was also Indian Agent for the British, as well as provincial grand master of New York. Joseph Brant, the Indian, was a protege of Johnson, and Col. John Butler was a member of that lodge. At the Battle of Oriskany, Herkimer opposed these three. In the battle of Oriskany Herkimer's troops were ambushed and he was badly wounded, his leg being broken. Dragging himself to a stump, he encouraged his men to the last, but sustained the loss of 200 men. He was removed to his home, but died in 10 days from an unskilled amputation of his leg.

The USPS has scheduled a 13¢ stamp in honor of Gen. Herkimer to be issued Aug. 6 at Herkimer, N.Y. 13350. There is still time to mail your first day covers. (See above.)

-- From the Editor's files

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH (1902-1974)

So much has been said in criticism by both the lay press and the philatelic press regarding the so-called Lindbergh stamp that anything that might be said here would be redundant.

On his history-making flight, Lindbergh wore the Square and Compass on his jacket as a good-luck charm. He was a member of Keystone Lodge No. 243, St. Louis, Mo., having been made a Mason in 1926.

Bro. Marshall S. Loke has compiled the following list of stamps issued by other nations to commemorate Lindbergh's daring flight:

France (May 21, 1977)	1.90 f.	Lindbergh's name in upper left corner.
Congo Republic (Sept. 5, 1970)	50¢	Spirit of St. Louis (#C101)
Equatorial Guinea (May 30, 1974)	30 enk.	Mail being loaded on plane. Inset: Head of Lindbergh.

Belize (March, 1976)	35¢	Lindbergh and Spirit of St. Louis.
Trinidad & Tobago (April, 1977)	35¢ airmail	Lindbergh delivering mail to postmaster. (Commemorates 50 years of airmail to T & T)
Monaco (May 3, 1977)	1.90 fr.	Plane in flight and small portrait.
Togo (May 9, 1977)	Series of 6 stamps and souvenir sheet.	
Western Samoa (May 20, 1977)	Set of four, the 50 s.	showing Lindbergh and hi plane.

MARQUIS de LAFAYETTE (1757-1834)

Marquis Marie Paul Joseph Rock Yves Gilbert Mottiere de LaFayette was a Frenchman who did much for the cause of human liberty. Hearing of the American colonists' Declaration of Independence, he decided to cast his lot with them. He made his wishes known to Franklin, who informed him that not even transportation could be furnished, to say nothing of an army commission. How he purchased and stocked a ship at his own expense and set out to America in 1777 is known to every school boy, as is the part he played in the fight for Freedom. He visited America twice after the Revolution.

LaFayette was probably made a Mason in France before leaving for America. His attendance at American Union Lodge's meetings is recorded in its minutes. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8 in New York City. He was also a Scottish Rite Mason. Minutes of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee record his attendance at a called meeting on May 4, 1825, on his last visit to America.

On June 21 the USPS issued a stamp (Scott's No. 1716) honoring LaFayette. He has twice been honored previously, on No. 1010 and No. 1097. He is also honored on stamps of France, Scott's #243-4.

— From the Editor's files.

CARL SCHURZ (1829-1906)

Germany's philatelic contribution to the U.S. Bicentennial was a 70 pfennig stamp with the portrait of German-born Carl Schurz against a background of the U.S. flag and the national capitol.

Carl Schurz was born at Liblar, near Cologne, and educated in Cologne

and at the University of Bonn. He was involved in the rebellion of 1848-49 and fled the country when the revolt was put down. He came to the United States in 1852 and within five years after his arrival had attained a mastery of the English language that made him one of the most prominent public speakers of his time.

He was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee and entered with great zeal into national politics; was prominent in the Republican national convention in Chicago and in the ensuing presidential campaign. President Lincoln appointed him minister to Spain. In the Civil War he was appointed brigadier general and later promoted to major general. At the conclusion of the war in 1865 he turned to journalism, writing for the New York Tribune and other newspapers.

The Missouri legislature elected him in 1869 to the United States Senate where he served until 1875. Two years later he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Hayes and held that post until 1881. In that year he moved to New York City where, with other American journalists, he founded the New York Evening Post, serving as editor in chief. From 1892 to 1898 he wrote editorials for Harpers Weekly. He became nationally famous as a political writer and reformer. His name is commemorated by Carl Schurz Park in New York City.

Carl Schurz was made a Mason in Hermann Lodge No. 125, F. & A.M., in Philadelphia. He received all three degrees on February 23, 1855, by special dispensation. He was suspended on November 23, 1860.

Other Carl Schurz stamps were issued by Germany in 1949, Scott's #5NB9, and in 1952, Scott's #691.

— Marshall S. Loke.

SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM FADDEN (1895-1973)

Sir Arthur entered State Politics in Queensland Parliament in 1932. In 1936 he became Federal Member for Darling Downs (Southern Queensland) and in 1949 Federal Member for McPherson which he held until his retirement. He was Federal Leader of the Country Party from 1941 to 1958 and member of the Australian War Cabinet in 1940-41. He was a member of the Advisory War Cabinet, 1940-45. He served as leader of the Opposition from 1941 to 1943. He was knighted in 1951.

He served as Treasurer and Deputy Prime Minister under Sir Robert Menzies and when the latter's government failed in 1941, Fadden formed a Parliament and became Prime Minister. Unable to continue, due to an evenly divided house and having to rely on two Independents, he stepped down and the Labour Party under John Curtin took over the wartime government. In 1958 Sir Arthur decided to retire from politics, and turned the leadership of the Party over to John McEwen.

Sir Arthur was initiated in Caledonia Lodge No. 37, Scottish Constitution, Mackay, Queensland, now No. 34 under the United Grand Lodge of Queensland on July 20, 1915. He later affiliated with Lamington Lodge No.

110 in Brisbane. One June 5, 1968, he received the 50-year jewel from the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. J. A. R. Thompson.

— Allan M. Evans.

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN LINCOLN (1733-1810)

Benjamin Lincoln was a Massachusetts farmer who was born at Bingham in Plymouth county. At the outbreak of the war in 1775 he aided in the organizing and training of soldiers. Appointed major general of Massachusetts troops, he was involved in the siege of Boston and led Massachusetts militia at White Plains and ensuing engagements. In the 1777 campaign against Burgoyne he was second to General Gates in command, was severely wounded at Bemis Heights and disabled until August, 1778. In September of that year he was appointed to the chief command of the Southern Army. He was joined by the naval forces of French Admiral d'Estaing and the French and American cavalry under General Pulaski in an assault on Savannah, Ga., Oct. 9, 1779, but was beaten off by the British with heavy loss. At Charleston, S.C., he defended the city besieged by a strong seaborne British force of 8,000 men but was forced to capitulate on My 12, 1780. He was allowed to go home on parole until exchanged.

As a prisoner of war he was exchanged in the spring of 1781 and joined Washington on the Hudson. That year he took part in the siege of Yorktown and was deputed by Washington to receive the sword of Cornwallis on his surrender Oct. 19, 1781. Congress then elected him Secretary of War, an office he held for three years when he retired to his farm at Bingham. He commanded the Massachusetts militia in Shay' rebellion, 1886-87; was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1787 and held the office twenty years.

While at home in 1780, General Lincoln was initiated in St. Andrews Lodge, Boston, on Dec. 25, 1780, and was passed and raised early in 1781. At a later date his membership was transferred to Rising Star Lodge in Boston.

Gen. Lincoln on his white horse is the most prominent figure in Trumbull's painting, "The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown," shown on U.S. souvenir sheet of May 29, 1976. The general himself occupies the second stamp on the sheet, Scott's #1686b. Another good Benjamin Lincoln stamp is the 100¢. value of the Upper Volta U. S. bicentennial issue.

— Marshall S. Loke.

50th ANNIVERSARY, TALKING PICTURES.

The USPS has announced a stamp to mark the 50th anniversary of talking pictures, it to be issued at Hollywood, California on October 6, this year.

This will not be a portrait stamp, so might be used in connection with many Masonic movie stars, but Bro. Richard M. Needham sends information on two men most closely identified with the original pictures:

MASONIC PROFILES:

ASA YOELSON (188-1950) actor and singer, was born May 26, 1888, in Saint Petersburg, Russia. Not much is known of his ~~early~~ early life before coming to the United States, but he first appeared on the stage as a member of the mob in "The Children of the Ghetto," at Herald Square Theatre in New York City on Oct. 16, 1899.

Later he traveled with circuses, vaudeville and Dockstader's Minstrels. He was particularly known for his black-face minstrel songs. On the stage he played in "LaBelle Paree," "The Honeymoon Express," "Robinson Crusoe, Jr.," "Sinbad," and others.

He starred in the first talking pictures -- "The Jazz Singer," (Oct. 8, 1927) "The Singing Fool" and "Say it With Songs." In 1940-41 (during World War II) he starred in his own production, "Hold On To Your Hat."

A member of St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, New York City, he was raised on July 1, 1913. He died Oct. 23, 1950, in San Francisco after returning from entertaining American troops in Japan and Korea.

He was known to the general public as AL JOLSON.

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ELIAS E. RIES (1862-1928) Inventor. Was born in Baden, Germany, and brought to the United States at the age of three. He attended Maryland Institute at Baltimore and John Hopkins. As an electrical, mechanical and technical engineer he took out more than 250 patents. His principal pioneer inventions were the underground electrical railway conduit; the modern alternating current system of generating, transmission and conversion of electricity for operating electric railways which made possible the operation of rapid-transit elevated, subway, and tunnel systems now operating in New York City; the original automatic electric motor starters, etc., etc.

In connection to the introduction of talking pictures in October, 1927, he invented the original methods for producing talking motion pictures directly from the film.

He was a member of Mount Nebo Lodge No. 257, New York City, receiving his degrees April 25, May 23 and Nov. 17, 1904.

— R. M. Needham.

HAMILTON HUME (1797-1873)

At an early age Hume engaged in exploratory journeys with his brothers, and in 1821-2 formed a squatting station near Gunning, southwest of Goulburn, New South Wales. He became known to the Surveyor-Generals and Governor Macquarie, who granted him some 300 acres of land. In 1821 he discovered Yass Plains and in 1822 explored with Alexander Berry the tablelands near Braidwood thence down to Jervis Bay. In 1824 Governor Brisbane chose him to accompany William Hilton Hovell to lead an expedition through Victoria and back to Port Jackson. Their journey became a highlight of Australian history, opening up much of the country between Sydney and Melbourne. Both received a 1200 acre land grant as a reward for their work. Hume joined Charles Sturt on his first expedition in 1825 as second-in-command, when the Darling River was discovered.

Hume was initiated into Leinster Marine Lodge No. 260, Irish Constitution, now No. 2, United Grand Lodge of N.S.W., on Sept. 12, 1825, passed on the same date, and raised Dec. 12, 1825.

Hume is pictured with Hovell on a stamp of the Explorers Issue of June 9, 1976.

— Allan M. Evans.

DALMACIO VELEZ SARSFIELD (1801-1875)

Sarsfield was outstanding in juridical fields and was the author of Civil and Commercial Codes of the Argentine Republic. His democratic ideas incurred the wrath of the tyrant, Rosas, and he fled the country to avoid persecution. After the overthrow of Rosas, he returned and filled several high offices in government.

Velez Sarsfield was a member of Logia Obedience a la Luz No. 13.

Argentina issued a 50 peso stamp honoring Velez Sarsfield March 19, 1977. His likeness also appears on Argentina's Scott's Nos. 38, 69 and 89.

— From the Editor's files.

JAMES FRANCIS BYRNES (1879-1972)

James Francis Byrnes was born in Charleston, South Carolina, started work in a law office at the age of 14 and 10 years later was admitted to the South Carolina bar. He represented South Carolina in the U.S. House of Representatives, 1911 to 1925, and in the Senate, 1931-41. In 1941 he was appointed an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. During World War II he resigned from the court to serve as head of economic stabilization, 1942-43, and of war mobilization, 1943-45.

President Truman appointed him Secretary of State in 1945. He represented the United States at the Peace Conference that followed the war, and he resigned because of ill health in 1947. Later he served as Governor of South Carolina.

Brother Byrnes was made a Mason in Aiken Lodge No. 156, Aiken, S. C., being raised Jan. 12, 1911. He affiliated with Spartan Lodge No. 70, Spartanburg, S. C., July 5, 1926. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Kadoshlayah Chapter No. 41, R.A.M., Nov. 21, 1911, and affiliated with Chicora Chapter No. 32, R.A.M., Spartanburg, in 1934. Received into Aiken Council, R. & S. M., No. 23, Nov. 26, 1920; affiliated with Blakce Council No. 19, Oct. 22, 1945. Knighted in Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, Columbia, S.S., Oct. 20, 1916; affiliated with Aiken Commandery No. 14, K.T., in 1923, and with Spartanburg Commandery No. 3, K.T., in 1934.

Stamp: German Democratic Republic, July 28, 1975, Scott's No. 1228, Minkus No. 1599. The stamp commemorates the 25th anniversary of the Potsdam agreement among the Allies concerning Germany at the end of World War II. Seated around the table are the American, British and Russian delegates. President Truman is at the extreme right, his face partly hidden by the head of his interpreter sitting at his left. Secretary Byrnes is at Truman's right. (Source: "Meeting at Potsdam," by Charles L. Mees, Jr.,)

— Marshall S. Loke.

GEORGE EDWARD PICKETT (1825-1875)

Brother Pickett was born at Richmond, Va., and graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1846. He served in the war with Mexico and on duty in the Northwest Territory. At the start of the Civil War he resigned from the U.S. Army to join the Confederate forces, where he became successively brigadier general and major general in command of a division. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862. His most famous military feat was the daring but unsuccessful charge he led on July 3, 1863, during the Battle of Gettysburg. His 4,500 men, forming the center of the Confederate line, charged against the strong Union position on Cemetery Ridge. Three-fourths of his troops were lost in the attack, which is known as "Pickett's Charge." After the war he returned to Richmond and engaged in life insurance business.

General Pickett was a member of Dove Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., at Richmond, Va., and during the war he was a member of Old Guard Lodge No. 211. He was also a member of St. Alban's Chapter, R.A.M., and Richmond Consistory No. 2, Knights Templar. His funeral was attended by the Masonic fraternity.

Comoro Islands issued a set of six for the U.S. Bicentennial on Feb. 25, 1977, together with a souvenir sheet. These picture Civil War scenes and generals, General Pickett being on the 400 fr.

— Marshall S. Loke.

HUBERT JOSEPH WALTHER FRERE ORBAN (1812-1896)

H. J. W. Frere Orban, lawyer and statesman, founder of the National Bank of Belgium in 1850, was born in Liege, Belgium. He was admitted to the bar in 1832 at the age of 20. A member of the Lower House, he also held posts as Minister of Public Works, Minister of Finance, Minister of State, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Frere Orban was a member of the Lodge "La Parfaite Intelligence et l'Etoile Reunis" in Liege, Belgium. As the son of a member he came into contact with the Craft at an early age and was initiated on October 10, 1830, at the age of 18. He received the 9th degree in the Chapter "Charles Magnette" in Leige, and the degree "Knight of Rose Croix" on February 16, 1840.

Frere Orban is pictured on a stamp of Belgium issued Oct. 13, 1975, Scott's No. 937. An earlier stamp of Belgium, No. 521-4, issued on October 17, 1960, bears his likeness as a founder of the Communal Credit Society in 1860.

— Marshall S. Loke

THE EDITOR SPEAKS:

Here we have the first issue of the PHILATELIC FREEMASON; how do you like it?

This is YOUR journal, and we want to please YOU, so tell us just what you want — checklists, biographies (as in this issue) or just what?

In this issue we have given you biographies of Freemasons who have made their appearance on stamps of the past three years — not necessarily their initial appearance, but on new issues in some instances.

You will note that articles in this issue are from four different persons, but please don't allow this to continue. We want each of you to do some Masonic research, then put the result of your efforts into words. You can!!!

We have a surprise for you in our next issue, and want you to surprise US! Write the editor today, giving him one or more articles on some Mason whom you have studied. Also tell us what you want to make of the PHILATELIC FREEMASON. It's up to you!

Sincerely,

Walter J. Kirby
2106 No. Van Buren St.,
Little Rock, Ark. 72207

