

The PHILATELIC FREEMASON.



Journal of the Masonic Unit,
American Topical Assn.

Walter J. Kirby, Editor
2106 N. Van Buren Street
Little Rock, AR 72207

Vol. 1

Oct.-Nov., 1977

No. 2

MASONIC UNIT OFFICERS—

Following are the names and addresses of the officers of the revived Masonic Study Unit of the American Topical Association:

President: John M. Hudak, P.O. Box 526, Brigham City, Utah 84302

Vice-president: Marshall S. Loke, 56 Langford Road, Rochester, N.Y. 14615.

Secretary-Treasurer: Richard M. Needham, 708 No. Mt. Pleasant Ave., Lancaster, Ohio 43130.

Directors: Adrian Faigin, 860 Bronze Lane, Los Angeles, Cal. 90049;
Robt. H. Bloodworth, Jr., 2337 Robin Road, West Palm Beach, Fla. 23409.

Historian: Leonard W. Kemp, 322 Seventh St., Ogden, Utah 84404.

Research: Herbert W. Keogh, 6 Endicott St., Lawrence, Mass. 01841.

Eastern Representative: Edward L. King, P.O. Box 215, Boston, Mass. 02101.

Western Representative: Earl E. Dixon, 13700 El Dorado Drive, Seal Beach, Cal. 90740.

Central Representative: Walter J. Kirby, 2106 No. Van Buren Street, Little Rock, Ark. 72207.

Southern Representative: Henry J. Demers, 4205 O'Day Parkway, Corpus Christi, Texas 78413.

Canadian Representative: Lucienne Vallieres, 3450 Drummond, Apt. 1802, Montreal, Quebec H36 1Y2.

Dues, applications and remittances should go to the secretary-treasurer. Copy for publication should go to the editor, whose name and address is given above. When a reply to a letter is wanted, don't forget the SASE when writing the officers or others.

JOHN DICKINSON (1732-1808)

As most of you know by now, the stamp for the drafting of the Articles of Confederation was issued Sept. 30, 1977, at York, Pa., and from the design which was published in August, should be a very nice stamp, very similar to the Declaration of Independence painting, from which four stamp designs were released July 4, 1976. The man most responsible for the Articles of Confederation was a little-known patriot by the

fwd.

name of John Dickinson, one of the signers of the United States Constitution.

Dickinson was known as the "Penman of the Revolution." He was president of both Delaware and Pennsylvania. He was born Nov. 13, 1732, in Maryland, studied law in Philadelphia and later in England. Returning to America he practiced law in Philadelphia. He was member of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1764 and of the Continental Congress convened in New York to oppose the Stamp Act of 1765. He was a member of the first Continental Congress.

In 1776 he opposed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and refused to sign, deeming it premature. During the Revolution he served as a private and in 1777 was commissioned a brigadaier general of Delaware militia. On Nov. 13, 1781, he became the fifth president of Delaware, serving until Nov. 4, 1782, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Pennsylvanina, serving until 1785. He founded Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

He was raised in Lodge No. 18, Dover, Del., (under Pennsylvania charter.) He died Feb. 14, 1808.

-- R. M. Needham

HORATIO GATES (1728-1806)

On October 7, the USPS will release a stamp commemorating the surrender of the British forces at Saratoga, N.Y. (now called Schuylerville,) and the principal figure associated with this battle and surrender was Ge. Horatio Gates, who was the major general in command of the Northern Army after the defection of Benedict Arnold.

Brother Gates was born in Maldon, England. He entered the British army and joined Braddock's army in Virginia in 1755, and was wounded at Monongahela. In 1760 he was a brigade-major under Moncton at Fort Pitt, and was his aide in 1762 at the capture of Martinique. At the invitation of Washington in 1772, he took up land in Virginia and settled down to develop it. When the Revolution broke out, he sided with the colonists and was appointed an adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier by Congress in July, 1775. The next year he was made a major general and placed in command of the Northern Army that had been commanded by Arnold, Wooster, Montgomery and Sullivan. He was at Fort Ticonderoga for the next two years and received credit for the success in repulsing Burgoyne's army from the north, altho Schuyler and Arnold were responsible for the defense. In fact, he was later charged with cowardice at this action.

At this juncture his friends formed the noted Conway Cabal to place him as commander-in-chief insted of Washington. This failed, and in 1780 he lost the disastrous battle of Camden, S.C., for which he was relieved of his command; he returned to his plantation. He asked for official inquiry into his conduct at the battle of Camden, but it was 1782 before Congress got around to acquitting him.

He served loyally under Washington for the remainder of the war. His wealthy wife spent most of he fortune for the cause of the colonies, and

fwd.

nursed the patriot, Thaddeus Kosciusko, for six months in her home after he was wounded.

Brother Gates was probably a member of a regimental lodge at Annapolis-Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada. There was an active regimental lodge there between 1738 and 1755, with the Phillip's or 40th Foot. Almost all the officers of the regiment were members. On Dec. 18, 1778, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts invited "the Hon'ble General Gates and such of his family who are Masons to dine at the Feast (St. John's Day.)" The minutes of St. John's Day, Dec. 28, that followed showed that Gates was present. He died April 10, 1806.

-- R. M. Needham.

WASHINGTON ON CHRISTMAS STAMP.

The USPS has announced that two 13¢ Christmas stamps for 1977 will be issued Oct. 21. As in past years, the stamps are designed with both religious and secular themes.

That with a religious theme depicts General George Washington kneeling in prayer at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78. The design is quite similar to that of the 2¢ carmine of 1928, Scott's No. 645, except that this stamp is printed in four colors. The design is from a painting by J. C. Leyendecker which originally appeared as a Saturday Evening Post cover in 1935. It will be a small stamp, issued in panes of 100.

First-day ceremonies will be held in Valley Forge National Historical Park near the restored building used by Washington as his headquarters during that bitter winter. Orders for first day covers should be sent to Valley Forge Stamp, Postmaster, Valley Forge, Pa., 19481, or you may prepare your own as outlined in our last issue.

General Washington was raised in Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 4, 1753. Then under Pennsylvania jurisdiction, its number was changed to No. 22 when the Grand Lodge of Virginia was organized. Washington was serving as Worshipful Master of the Lodge when inaugurated president. Its name was changed to Alexandria-Washington Lodge in 1805.

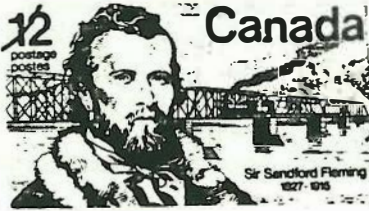
SIR SANDFORD FLEMING, (1827-1915.)

Canada's new 12¢ stamp in honor of Sir Sandford Fleming, "the empire builder," was released Sept. 16. By an odd coincidence it was Fleming who designed and engraved the copper plate for printing Canada's No. 1 postage stamp in 1851, the red 3-pence beaver stamp.

Sandford Fleming was the chief civil engineer who was involved with the surveying of the system of inter-colonial railroads as well as the Pacific Railway across the continent, connecting Eastern Canada by rail with the Pacific Ocean. As Engineer-in-Chief he accomplished the herculean task between 1871 and 1883 when the last spike was driven.

fwd.

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 Naoif.

(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 10¢
Chas. A. Lindbergh	Spain	1930	C56 1 p
	Eq. Guinea	1973	30 ek
	Belize	1976	35 c
	Trin. & Tobago	1977	35¢
	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 4¢,6¢,10¢
Lauritz Melohoir	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 o
	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. Schirra	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 14¢
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	50¢
John P. "Honus" Wagner	Ajman	1969	Non-Sc. 1 dh
Earl Warren	Liberia	1966	447 15¢
Leonard Wood	Cuba	1952	475 1¢

(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 Laguna, Brazil, sends us a list of Masons on the stamps of Brazil. Part of these are listed here, and others will be listed in a later issue.

QUINTINO DE BOCALUVA (1836-1912). A journalist, initiated in Lodge America in 1861. Member of Lodge 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.

#

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.

PRAYER -- A CHECKLIST.

Freemasonry always has advocated the use of prayer in its meetings as a proper tribute of gratitude to the Great Architect of the Universe. It is an indispensable obligation that a Lodge, Chapter, or any other masonic body should be opened and closed with prayer. Every candidate at his reception hears these words of advice: "Let no man enter upon any great or important undertaking without first invoking the aid of Deity". When Washington needed help to sustain his personal morale in the darkest days of the American Revolution at Valley Forge, he knelt in the snow and talked to God.

It is suggested that the Valley Forge 1977 Christmas stamp depicting Washington in prayer be the beginning of a masonic sub-topic of prayer on Stamps. Some other stamps that illustrate prayer are mentioned in the following list:

U.S.A.	May 26, 1928	#645	Washington at Valley Forge, praying
Philippines (under USA)	1935	#389	Prayer at Magellan's Landing
Great Britain	1964	#405	Henry V Praying at Agincourt
Australia (Xmas)	Nov 6, 1957	#306-7	Praying Child
Iraq	May 7, 1971	#602-3	Mohammed Praying in Mecca
Ireland	Sep 18, 1933	#88	Adoration of the Cross
Nigeria	Dec 10, 1963	#154	Kneeling at Altar (Freedom of Worship)
Norfolk Island	Oct 16, 1967	#115	John Adams' Prayer
Belgium	June 1941	#B284	monk praying
Comoro Island	Feb 27, 1969	#77 #78 #79	Msoila Prayer Rug & Praying man Each stamp shows different prayer positions
Ecuador	1948	#511-3	Freedom of Worship
Haiti	Feb 28, 1959	#C140	Pope Pius XII Praying
Korea	1973	#855	Praying Family
Liechtenstein (1959-64)	1960	#343	Family Saying Grace
Poland	1958	#833	"Kneeling Figure"
Rhodes (Italy Aegean Is.)	1929	#19	Crusader Kneeling in prayer
Rio Muni	Jul 12, 1963	#27-8	Praying Child
Romania	1941	#B169	Stephen the Great Kneeling in Prayer
Rwanda	June 1970	#349	man at prayer, Mauritania
Saar	1955	#B106	"Praying Hands" by Durer
vatican	Oct 13, 1967	#457	Pope Paul VI Praying Before the statue of Virgin of Fatima
"	1966	#E18	"Pope Paul VI" by Enrico Manfredini

MASONS OF BRAZIL.

In our last issue we published a partial list of Brazilian Masons as furnished by one of our members, Bro. Salum Jorge Nacif of Laguna Brazil. This is a further listing:

FATHER DIEGO ANTONIO FEIJO (1704-1843). A founder of Lodge Amizade in Sao Paulo in 1883. Received the 33d Degree. Stamp: Brazil No. 730.

JOSE MARIO DA SILVA PARANHAS, JR., (1845-1912). Viscount of Rio Branco. Initiated in Lodge Estrella do Norte (Star of the North) on February 3, 1872, while his father was Grand Master. Lodge Visconde Rio Branco was formed August 26, 1903. Received the 33d Degree. Stamp: Brazil No. 1125.

JOAO CANTINO DOS SANTOS (1808-1863). Actor. In July of 1895 Lodge Joao Cantino No. 468 paid tribute to him as "the most famous artist of Brazil." Stamp: Brazil No. 962.

LAURO SODRE 'E SILVA (1858-1944). Doctor and General. Initiated August 1, 1888 in Harmonia e Fraternidade (Harmony and Fraternity) in Nelem, Para. Elected Grand Master in 1904 and again in 1907. Stamp; Brazil No. 885.

JOSE BENEFACIO ANDRADE E SILVA (1763-1838). Politician and Scientist. Initiated May 20, 1822 and elected first Grand Master of Brazil; again elected in 1831, serving a total of nine years. It was he who suggested initiation of Dom Pedro I in 1822. Stamp: Brazil No. 959.

DOM PEDRO I (1798-1834). First Emperor of Brazil. Initiated in Lodge Comercio e Artes (Commerce and Artists) June 13, 1822, later serving as Grand Master. Stamp: Brazil No. 992.

HERMES RODRIGUES DA FONSECA (1855-1923). Marshal. Initiated in Lodge Rocha Negra in Sao Gabriel. In 1910 received from Grand Master Lauro Sodre the title of Lodge Capitular Amar e Trabalho. Stamps: Brazil No. 178, No. 824.

DR NILO PECANHA (1867-1924). President of the Republic of Brazil, 1909-1910. Elected Grand Master of Brazil in 1917 and again in 1919. Stamps: Brazil No. 192, No. 1059.

RUY BARBOSA DE OLIVERA (1849-1923). Diplomat and Jurist. Initiated July 1, 1869 in Lodge America in the State of Sao Paulo. Received the 33d Degree. Stamps: No. 282, 300, 323, 405, 459, 692, 798-799.

MANUEL FERRAZ DE CAMPOS SALLES (1841-1913). Physician and President of Brazil. Initiated in 1863 in Lodge Independencia in Campinas, Sao Paulo. Received the 18th Degree in 1868. Stamps: Brazil No. 182, No. 1064.

LUIZ ALVES DE LIMA E SILVA (1803-1880). Army Marshall and Duke of Caxias. Initiated about December, 1841. Signed the constitution of Lodge Amizade August 8, 1850 and of Lodge Piratininga on October 3, 1830 as Honorary Grand Master of Brazil. Received the 33d Degree. Stamps:

fwd.



Brazil No. 621, No.750-754, No.795, No. 799.

MANUEL DEODORO DA FONSECA (1827-1879). President of the Republic of Brazil. Initiated in Lodge Rocha Negra in San Gabriel, Rio Grande Sul in 1876. Named Grand Master of Brazil December 19, 1889. Received the 33d Degree. Stamp: Brazil No. 178.

MAY I BOAST?

Your editor showed "Masonic Heroes of the Argentine Revolution" at the Oklahoma Philatelic Society exhibition at Tulsa November 11-13, and took FIRST PLACE in Topicals. We are proud of that beautiful Gold Plaque!

IN MEMORIAM.

Harold M. Needham, father of our secretary, Richard M. Needham, recently passed away. Mr. Needham, who lived at Pataskala, Ohio, suffered a coronary attack while playing golf. Himself a Mason, he is survived by his widow, our secretary and two other sons, a brother, five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. I am sure every member of our unit joins me in sympathy for the bereaved family.

"TRADING AND CONFIDENCE DEGREE."

Rush Lodge No. 715, F.&A.M., of Rush Ky., has for the past several years, as a money raising effort, created and conferred the above named degree on a number of Masons around the country, using this to bolster their buiding fund. The initial effort was such a success that they have continued conferring this degree twice a year — in April and September. The membership currently numbers in the 2,500 plus range.

Based on the foundation of Shrine work, in that there is a first section which is serious and a second section which is otherwise, all candidates are divided into two parts: the overage (or so-called hospital corps) and the active candidates (working part). The fee (minimum) for taking this degree is \$2.00 for membership card (life membership), \$2.00 for membership pin, and \$2.00 for still another donation for the carry-in potluck supper which is provided everyone who attends.

The third Saturday in April and September are set aside for conferring this degree which begins at 5:00 p.m., and continues until all candidates have gone through. Members attend from just about every point of the compass, but the great majority are from states surrounding Kentucky.

All any Mason needs to do to join is to present himself (with current dues card from his lodge) at the door of the Secretary of Rush Lodge and indicate interest in the degree and they take it from there. Don't forget to bring some cash with you; you might need it. This degree is also called "The Horse Traders' Degree."

— R. M. Needham

FRIEDRICH LIST

Friedrich List, a German-born citizen of Pennsylvania, was a member of Lodge No. 62, F.&A.M., at Reading, Pa. His application was approved on March 7, 1827 and he was made an Entered Apprentice the same evening. He received the Fellow Craft degree on April 5 and was raised a Master Mason on May 2, 1827. A friend of Lafayette, he had immigrated to America in 1825 during the general's grand tour of the United States.

Brother List, who was born August 6, 1789 at Reutlingen, in Wurtemberg, had been a professor of political economy at the University of Tubingen. As early as 1823, when he visited Lafayette in Paris, Lafayette told of his plan to visit the United States and invited List to go with him. He did not accept at that time, but when Lafayette wrote to him from Richmond, Virginia, in January 1825 urging him to come to the new world where other Germans had found successful careers, he finally decided to sail for America.

Here he met with a cordial reception from his friend who asked him to be his companion during the remainder of his triumphal journey through the states. List thus had the privilege of meeting many leading citizens and of seeing America under the most favorable circumstances. He was present on the occasion of June 17, 1825 when Lafayette laid the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument.

Friedrich List settled in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he edited a German-American newspaper, "Der Adler", and published "Outlines of a New System of Political Economy" which received much favorable attention. He acquired some land with a rich deposit of anthracite coal and established a successful mining business. Anxious to introduce his coal to the widest and most profitable market, he turned his thoughts to the new means of transport - railroads. The Baltimore & Ohio had just constructed its first 13-mile section of tracks and the first cars were drawn by horses. List was one of the first to realize what railways could do for industry and commerce. He built a tramway connecting his mine with the Schuylkill Canal at Port Clinton, thus becoming one of the pioneers of rail transportation. His financial interest in the mine and railway were enough to assure him an independent fortune.

Through his friendship with Edward Livingston, President Jackson's Secretary of State, List hoped to obtain a diplomatic mission to Europe where he could promote his own interests by introducing anthracite coal to the European market. He was sent for a short time to Hamburg and to Leipzig as U.S. Consul.

In 1833 he returned to Germany and began to agitate for the formation of a system of railway lines as the only suitable means of transportation. He published a large number of articles on the subject but his ideas were too far advanced to be fully appreciated. In a fit of despondency, caused partly by his ill health, he shot himself on November 3, 1846.

If he had lived only a few more years, he would have seen his plans for a great railway system become a reality. A technical school of transportation, named in his honor, has been established in Dresden, and on September 3, 1962 the German Democratic Republic issued a 5 pf stamp, Scott #628, commemorating the 10th anniversary of the FRIEDRICH LIST TRANSPORTATION COLLEGE.

--Marshall S. Loke

HELP! HELP!! HELP!!!

One or two of our members have been furnishing us with copy for "The Philatelic Freemason," but there are others who should be contributing. To the next TEN members who send us an article for publication, your editor will send a beautiful title page for your Masonic stamp album. These are printed on heavy paper, punched for a three-ring binder, and are a page you will be proud of.

ROBERTO J. PAYRO (1867-1928).

Roberto Jorge Payro was born in Mercedes, a village deep in the pampas, where his family had fled from the cholera epidemic of 1867. Returning to Buenos Aires, he was educated at Colegio San Jose, but frequently played hooky, wandering about the city and becoming acquainted with its political turbulence, which later found its place in his writings. At the death of his father, a director in the Banco de la Nacion, he inherited 100,000 pesos with which he established his first newspaper, "La Tribuna." The tense political situation led to its bankruptcy in 1890, and he later supported himself and family with writing for other newspapers, as well as novels and some successful plays.

Payro was a member of Lodge Estrella Polar (Polar Star) No. 78, having been initiated about 1888. His likeness is found on Argentina's No. 778.

MIGUEL LILLO (1862-1931).

Miguel Lillo has been properly called a man who learned without a teacher, having learned through an early vocation of study of the nature which surrounded him. In 1883 he was named physics and chemistry assistant in the National College, having previously received his formal training there. He later held the chair of chemistry there. In 1914 the University of La Plata gave him the title of Doctor "Honoris Causa" and presented him with an award of 30,000 pesos. He collected a library of more than 13,000 volumes on botany and travel. His herbarium exceeded 200,000 specimens with some 6,000 distinct species.

He was a member of Lodge Bernardo Rivadavia No. 335. He is pictured on Argentina's No. 806.

WAS BEAUREGARD A MASON?

A well-known work on famous Masons ends a biography of Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard with the notation "Mason and Knight Templar." Your editor is in receipt of a letter from Bro. Delwin Peter Laguens, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in which he states "We have checked our records thoroughly and can find no record of P. G. T. Beauregard." In his book, "Beauregard - Napoleon in Gray," T. Harry Williams, on page 327, telling of Beauregard's funeral says "Father Joseph Subileau, an old friend,

fwd.

JOSEPH WARREN (1741-1775).

Joseph Warren was graduated from Harvard in 1759, studied medicine in Boston, and soon acquired a high reputation in his profession.

Passage of the Stamp Act in 1765 aroused his patriotic sympathies and brought him into close association with other prominent patriots in Massachusetts. His fiery oration in 1772 on the anniversary of the "Boston Massacre" brought him to the fore as a leader of the patriots. He helped prepare the "Suffolk Resolves," which were adopted by a convention in Suffolk county, Mass., on September 9, 1774 and adopted by the Continental Congress after being carried there by Paul Revere.

These denounced as unconstitutional the coercive measures that the British Parliament had passed after the "Boston Tea Party," advised the people of Massachusetts to arm themselves and form their own militia, and recommended adoption of strong economic measures against Great Britain.

Warren was a member of the first three provincial congresses held in Massachusetts (president of the third) and an active member of the Committee of Public Safety. On June 14, 1775, he was chosen a Major General, but three days later (probably before his commission was made out) he took part as a volunteer in the Battle of Bunker Hill and was killed by enemy fire.

Dr. Warren was made a Mason in Lodge of St. Andrew in Boston. He was initiated September 10, passed November 2 and raised November 6, 1761, though only 20 years old at the time. He was elected Worshipful Master of his lodge in 1768 and was elected Grand Master of Massachusetts in 1769, serving in that capacity until his death. He joined the Royal Arch Chapter in 1769 and the Knights Templar in 1770.

The Bunker Hill Monument was probably the first truly Masonic monument erected in the United States. Erected December 2, 1794, in memory of General Warren it is thought to be on the exact spot where he died. It is a Tuscan pillar 18 feet high, on a platform eight feet square and eight feet high. On top of the pillar was placed a gilt urn with the initials and age of Gen. Warren enclosed in the square and compasses. Its inscription reads: "Erected A.D. 1794, by King Solomon's Lodge of Freemasons, constituted at Charleston, 1783, in Memory of Major General Joseph Warren and his associates who were slain on this memorable spot June 17, 1775." Many years later the lodge presented the grounds and monument to the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

General Warren's likeness from the Trumbull painting "The Battle of Bunker Hill" appears on Scott's No. 1564, issued in 1975, while the Bunker Hill Monument is on Scott's No. 1034, a 2½¢ value issued in 1959.

—From the Editor's Files

MANUEL HIDALGO y CASTILLO, called the father of Mexican independence, was a Catholic priest, patriot and Mason.

Two of GEORGE WASHINGTON'S Masonic aprons can be seen at the George Washington National Masonic Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia.

conducted the ceremony. In his sermon he said that Beauregard had possessed deep religious feelings, although he had not practiced his faith with the regularity which the priest would have desired."

If anyone has proof of Beauregard's Masonic affiliation, will they please give us details? This research is what makes our hobby interesting.

NEW ISSUES OF MASONIC CONNOTATIONS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS Feb. 7, 1977 (Silver Jubilee) 30c Coronation Bible
60c Presentation of Bible

LUXEMBOURG March 14, 1977 (Famous Visitors) 2 fr Johann Wolfgang Goethe
12 fr Franz Joseph Liszt

MALDIVE ISLANDS March 26, 1977 Various phases and aspects of Beethoven's
life. His meeting with Goethe - 3 laree

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC Apr. 1, 1977 100 fr Rudyard Kipling
180 fr Q E II and Prince Phillip

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Apr. 21, 1977 (Holy Week) 10c Bible, book and belfry

AITUTAKI Apr. 21, 1977 (Silver Jubilee) 35c Rev. J. Williams and
King George VI

FRENCH POLYNESIA June 22, 1977 28 fr Charles Lindbergh

CHAD June 1977 (Great Personalities) 150 fr Simon Bolivar,
Antonio Jose Sucre

PHILIPPINES 1977 2.30 pesos Dr. Galicano Apacible

GALICANO APACIBLE (1864-1949).

Dr. Galicano Apacible was a Philippine physician. Graduated in medicine and surgery at University of Barcelona in 1889, and received his M. D. from the University of Madrid in 1890. He returned to the Philippines after the Spanish-American War and served in the San Lazar Hospital. He was elected governor of Batangas and spent the rest of his life in various government posts.

Apacible was initiated in the Lodge "Revoluoion" in Barcelona in 1889, and was a member of Loge "Solidaridad" No. 53 in Madrid in 1890, and was Senior Warden of this lodge. He attained the 30th Degree.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was an active Freemason for more than 60 years.

GUSTAV EIFFEL, who built the Eiffel Tower in Paris was a Mason.

GIONDOMENICO ROMAGNOSI (1761-1835).

Giondomenico Romagnosi was an Italian jurist and philosopher. He took his law degree at Pavia in 1786 and later held important offices in Trent, where he continued to practice as an advocate. In 1803 he was appointed Professor of Law at Parma, a position he retained until 1806 when he was called to Milan to assist in preparing a code of penal procedure, which was afterward adopted. A cahir of law was created expressly for him in Milan, where he lectured until the fall of the Bonapartist kingdom of Italy when the school was suppressed in 1817. He had to support himself by giving private lessons and to endure poverty until hi death.

Romagnosi was a member of Lodge "Gioseffina" in Milan, which was named after Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon Bonaparte. We do not know the date of his initiation, but a document of that lodge shows that he was invested with the second degree on June 7, 1807. He subsequently served as Master of that lodge. His name is also on the roster of the Chapter Rose Croix in 1809 and 1813. Later he was a member of Lodge "La Cisalpina. Stamp: Italy, Nov. 28, 1961, Scott's No. 847.

GERARDO MACHADO y MORALES (1871-1939).

Gen. Gerardo Machado y Morales fought in the 1895-98 revolution against Spain, and became mayor of the city of Santa Clara, Cuba, in 1896, holding that office several years. He prospered in the tobacco industry. He was elected governor of Santa Clara province in 1908 and to the presidency of Cuba in 1924. As president he developed dictatorial tendencies. He was accused of misappropriation of public funds and of weighting the country down with an enormous foreign debt. He was forced out of office in 1933 and fled to the United States, dying at Miami, Florida.

Machado was made a Mason in Progresso Lodge in Santa Clara, and received the 33d Degree. He was a member of Mahi Shrine Temple in Miami. Stamp: Cuba (1928) Scott's No. 285.

JULES FRANCOIS PARE

Jules Francois Pare, French politician, became commissioner of of the Executive Directory attached to the Department of the Seine, and after that carried out the functions of administrator of military hospitals. Chief clerk under Danton, he became president of the Cordeliers district, presiding judge of the tribunal of Saint Germain, and member of the Council of Justice attached to the ministry of justice on August 21, 1792. Secretary of the acting executive council, he was elected minister of the interior on August 20, 1793. He was denounced at the Cordeliers Club March 4, 1794, and resigned on April 5, 1794. He died in Paris July 29, 1819.

In 1786 Pare was a member of Lodge "Saint Sophie" in Paris, and when this lodge changed its name in 1788 to "La Reunion des Americains" we find him a member of the Lodge "L'Harmonie," also in Paris. Stamp: Niger No. C98.

