

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. 2, No. 1

MAY-JUNE, 1978

WHOLE NO. 6

THE EDITOR SPEAKS—

With this issue we begin Volume 2 of the PHILATELIC FREEMASON. Due to our late start and organizational difficulties we were able to give you only five issues in Volume 1, but these are behind us, and we expect to give you the full six issues in the future.

We have had complimentary letters from several members (all of which are greatly appreciated,) and we hope that all of you are pleased.

Bro. Colin R. Mackenzie, M.D., 24 Chartwell, 37 Ridge Road, Durban 4001, Republic of South Africa, sends us information on several South African Masons, some of which appears in this issue. Bro. Mackenzie is seeking First Day Covers of Masonic significance from Holland, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland and the Scandinavian Countries.

Bro. Chas. A. Korleski, 1108 Somanauk St., Sycamore, Ill. 60178, is interested in U.S. Masonic covers, blocks of four ONLY.

Who can help these brethren? It is through such cooperation that our Unit will grow stronger.

Remember, the PHILATELIC FREEMASON is what YOU make it, so let us have YOUR articles -- the result of your research. Thanks, a million.

Walter J. Kirby, Editor

FELICIEN ROPS (1833-1898)—

This artist of Hungarian extraction was born at Namur, Belgium, 35 miles southeast of Brussels, where he spent his childhood. The family then moved to Brussels where he began art studies. He had inherited quite a fortune but squandered it all, so had to make a living with his lithographs and caricatures. He was much sought after as a designer and illustrator of books. In 1874 he went to Paris and lived there the rest of his life, devoting himself mostly to illustrating books.

Rops was a member of the Lodge "La Bonne Amitie" in Namur, Belgium. He was initiated July 1, 1861, passed March 10, 1862, and raised November 19 of that year.

Stamp: 7 fr. Belgium, Scott's #801, issued in 1974.

— Marshall S. Loke

MASONS ON DOCUMENTARY REVENUE STAMPS—

Bro. Norman G. Lincoln sends us Masonic (and other) data on brethren on Documentary Revenue stamps. It must be admitted that these belong in our collections of Masonic Philately. We appreciate Bro. Lincoln furnishing us with this information. — Editor.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CAMPBELL (1768-1848) was born in Tennessee and graduated from Princeton in 1794. Elected to the House of Representatives in 1803, he served until 1809. In 1811 he was elected to the Senate. On Feb. 9, 1814, President Madison appointed him Secretary of the Treasury replacing Albert Gallatin who was named Minister to France. Campbell served only until Oct. 14, 1814, when he was replaced by A. J. Dallas. In 1815 he was again elected Senator and remained in the Senate until appointed Minister to Russia by President Madison in 1818. He retired from this position in 1820. He served as Worshipful Master of Greenville Lodge No. 43, Greenville, Tenn. His likeness is on the 5¢ documentary of 1940, Scott's No. R292.

RICHARD RUSH (1780-1859) was a son of Benjamin Rush, a famous physician and signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated from Princeton in 1797 and was admitted to the bar in 1800. In 1811 he was elected Attorney General of Pennsylvania and the same year was appointed Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury. On Feb. 11, 1814, President Madison appointed U.S. Attorney General. Best known as a diplomat, he was appointed Minister to Great Britain in 1817 and remained at this important post until 1825. On April 29, 1817, while Acting Secretary of State, he and Charles Bagot, the British Minister to Washington, signed an agreement providing for the northern boundary of the United States and for disarmament of the Great Lakes. In 1818 he quieted the fears of the British over the Seminole War after Jackson had executed two British subjects. On Aug. 16, 1823, George Canning, the British Foreign Minister, sent Rush a note inquiring if the United States would be willing to join with England in barring France from any activities in South America. This eventually led to the Monroe Doctrine. In 1825 John Quincy Adams appointed Rush Secretary of the Treasury. In 1828 he ran for Vice-president as a National Republican but was defeated. (Adams had dropped Calhoun who had defected to the Democrats and was elected along with Jackson.) Rush then retired from public service until 1847 when Polk appointed him Minister to France. He resumed his diplomatic role until 1849. Rush was a member of Union Lodge No. 121 in Philadelphia, but later became an Anti-mason because of his opposition to Jackson. His portrait is on the 20¢ documentary stamp of 1940, Scott's No. R295.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM (1779-1860) was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature and to Congress from 1813 to 1818 and from 1822 to 1829. He also operated a paper mill in New Jersey. Appointed Secretary of State by Jackson in 1829, he resigned in 1831 in disagreement with the former's policies over the Bank of the United States. According to Denslow he was a Freemason, but his lodge is not known. He appears on the 25¢ documentary stamp of 1940, Scott's No. R296.

LOUIS MOLANE (1786-1857) went to sea at the age of 12 as a Midshipman on the Frigate "Philadelphia" under Captain Samuel Nicholson. After graduating from Newark College he was admitted to the bar. In 1814 he joined in defense of Baltimore against the threat of a British invasion. His public

-- 55 --

service began with election to Congress in 1817. He was re-elected four times and in 1827 was elected to the Senate. Jackson appointed him Minister to England in 1829. After Samuel Ingham resigned he was appointed to the post of Secretary of the Treasury thinking he would be less intractable, which proved to be false concept. MoLane would not agree to removal of Federal funds from the Bank of the United States, so he was moved up to Secretary of State in the wholesale reshuffling of Jackson's cabinet. He had been head of the Treasury from Aug. 8, 1831, to May 20, 1833. He remained in the State Department post less than a year and then retired to private life. In 1837 he was named President of the B. & O. Railroad which was then only seven years old. His ten year term saw a rapid increase in rail service. In 1845 President Polk appointed him Minister to England again and he helped negotiate the Oregon problem. His final public activity was in connection with the Maryland Constitutional Convention in 1850. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 14, Wilmington, Delaware, his native state. His likeness is on the 40¢ documentary stamp, Scott's No. R297, issued in 1940.

WILLIAM J. DUANE (1780-1865) was born in Ireland and came to this country with his father, whose name was also William (and who was also a Mason.) His father was publisher of the Philadelphia "Aurora," the leading Jeffersonian Democratic newspaper during the Federalist period. Young William worked on his father's paper from 1798 to 1806. In 1815 he became a lawyer. In his search for someone willing to accept his fiscal policies, President Jackson turned to Duane who was appointed Secretary of the Treasury June 1, 1833. However, he too refused to obey Jackson's wishes and was removed Sept. 23 and replaced by Roger Taney who finally withdrew federal funds from the Bank. Duane was a member of St. John's Lodge No. 115 in Philadelphia. He appears on the 50¢ documentary stamp of 1940, Scott's No. R298.

GEORGE M. BIBB (1776-1859) was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, but later moved to Kentucky where he was elected Senator from 1811 to 1814 and from 1829 to 1835. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Tyler on July 4, 1844 and filled the position until March of 1845. He was Worshipful Master of three lodges: Russellville No. 17, Hiram No. 4 at Frankfort and Lexington No. 1. He was Grand Master of Kentucky in 1804. His portrait is on the \$5 documentary of 1840, Scott's No. R304.

THOMAS CORWIN (1794-1865) was a native of Kentucky but his family moved to Ohio when he was four years old. Admitted to the bar in 1818, he developed an extensive practice. He was elected to the state legislature in 1822, serving until 1829. He was elected to the U.S. congress, serving from 1830 to 1840, resigning to become a candidate for governor. Elected, he served until 1844, when he was elected to the U.S. Senate, serving one term. President Fillmore named him Secretary of the Treasury. Starting in 1858 he served two more terms in Congress, but when Lincoln became president he was named Minister to Mexico. He was a member of Lebanon Lodge No. 26, Lebanon, Ohio, and served as Grand Master of Ohio in 1828. His likeness appears on the \$30 documentary of the 1940 series, Scott's No. R306.

JAMES GUTHRIE (1792-1869) was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1820. He was elected to the state Legislature in 1827, serving for 13 years. In 1840 he was president of the Constitutional Convention. Appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Pierce in 1853, he served a full

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four-year term. From 1860 to 1868 he was president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Elected Senator in 1865, he served until his death. He was Worshipful Master of Clark Lodge No. 51 in Louisville. He is pictured on the \$50 documentary of the 1940 issue, Scott's No. R306A.

HOWELL COBB (1815-1868) was a native of Cherry Hill, Georgia, and graduated from the University of Georgia in 1834. At first he was a moderate, but gradually became a secessionist. He owned one of the largest plantations in Georgia and had about 1,000 slaves. First elected to the House of Representatives in 1843, he remained until 1851 and was elected again in 1855. In 1849 the 31st Congress was deeply split over the extension of slavery to the western territories. There were 112 Democrats representing the South, 109 Whigs representing the North and 13 members of the Free Soil Party. When it came time to choose a Speaker, no candidate could gain a majority of the votes. Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts and Cobb fought it out for three weeks and 63 ballots. (A possible compromise candidate, W. J. Brown of Indiana, was discovered to have made his committee assignments before even being elected, so he was dropped!) Eventually Alexander Stephens and Robert Toombs led the successful struggle and Cobb became Speaker. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him Secretary of the Treasury but he resigned in 1860 under a cloud of suspicion of having diverted Federal funds to the Secessionist Cause. In any event, he presided over the Congress of the Confederate States in 1860 and was then appointed a Brigadier General but took little part in military affairs. A 33d Degree Mason, he was Worshipful Master of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 22, Athens, Georgia. He also served as Grand Junior Deacon of Georgia in 1843. His likeness is on the \$60 documentary of 1940, Scott's No. R307.

(We appreciate Bro. Lincoln furnishing this information on our illustrious brethren, giving us some facts of history that some of us may have forgotten.

— Editor.)

MARTINUS WESSEL PRETORIUS (1819-1901)—

Born near Graaff-Reinet, young Pretorius accompanied his father, Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus Pretorius (see our April issue) on the Great Trek and then to Natal, where he fought against the Zulus. He then went to the Transvaal where he was elected Commandant General. In 1857 he was made President of the South African Republic and set about amalgamating numerous small republics. He succeeded to some extent but in the case of the Orange Free State he was elected its President too! He resigned the Presidency of the South African Republic and then that of the Orange Free State whilst he negotiated various settlements with Moshesh of Lesotho and Cetewayo the Zulu. In 1864 he was re-elected President of the South African Republic and again in 1868, resigning in 1873. He worked against the British by whom he was finally imprisoned. After release he signed the Convention of Pretoria re-establishing his country's independence. He died



May 19, 1901, during the South African War.

A Mason, he was initiated, passed and raised on June 27, 1862, whilst President of the Orange Free State. In the same evening he was also made Honorary Master of the Lodge, i.e., Lodge de Goode Hoop (Nederlandic Constitution.)

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In 1869 he was also made a member of Aurora Lodge in the Transvaal. Lodge M. W. Pretorius No. 176, Grand Lodge of South Africa, at Carletonville in the Transvaal was named after him.

His likeness is found on the 6d 1955 Centenary of Pretoria, Scott's No. 215.

-- Colin R. Maokenzie.

A QUESTION IS ANSWERED—

In our last issue we asked for a source of supply for peelable address labels, a must for First Day Cover collectors. These may be secured from Philip R. Skewes, 116 Meadowbrook Lane, Willimantic, Conn. 06226. Printed with up to four lines, these are \$1.50 per hundred.

SIR JOSEPH CALDWELL ABBOTT—(1821-1893)

Canada's third Prime Minister, serving in 1891-92, was born at St. Andrews, Quebec. Educated there and at McGill College (now University) at Montreal. He was Dean of the Faculty of Law at McGill College from 1855 to 1880. In 1847 he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law and was admitted to the bar. His political career began in 1849, and except for the years 1874-1880, when he was out of Parliament, he represented Argenteuil, Quebec, first in the Legislative Assemble of Lower Canada, then in the House of Commons from 1857 until his appointment as a member of of the Queen's Privy Council and the Senate in 1887. He was counsel to the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1880-1887. He was made government leader in the Senate and joined Macdonald's cabinet as minister without portfolio. On Mcdonald's death in 1891, Abbott was chosen to succeed him as Prime Minister. His conduct of the government was marked by great astuteness, but ill health compelled him to resign in November, 1892. He was oreated K.C.M.G. in 1892; was Mayor of Montreal 1887-1889; president of Fraser Institute and Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal.

A Mason, he was initiated Jan. 26, 1847, in St. Paul's Lodge No. 374 (English Registry), Montreal; passed March 9 and raised April 13, 1847.

Bro Abbott's portrait is found on an issue of Nov. 3, 1952, Scott's No. 318.

— Alan R.P. Golding.

GEORGE W. NORRIS (1861-1944)—

George William Norris was born July 11, 1861, in Sandusky county, Ohio, and educated at Baldwin University and at the Northern Indiana Normal School. He settled in Beaver City, Nebraska, in 1885 and began the practice of law. He married the daughter of the local banker and flour mill owner in 1890,



From 1895 to 1902 he was judge of the 14th Nebraska District Court; from 1902 to 1913 he was in the U. S. House of Representatives, and in 1912 was elected to the United States Senate. He favored federal regulation of public utilities and wrote the act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority which was passed in 1933. The first TVA dam to be completed was named for him. He sponsored the 20th (Lame Duck) Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act of 1932. He earned the sobriquet of "Gentle Knight of Progressive Ideals."

George W. Norris received the Blue Lodge degrees in Beaver City Lodge No. 93, A.F.&A.M., on May 3 and June 28, 1890. He was elected for membership in Miriam Chapter No. 47, R.A.M., Oxford, Nebraska, February 3, 1891. He received the Mark Master degree February 10, the Past Master and Most Excellent Master degrees on March 5 and the Roral Arch Mason degree on April 7, 1891, all in the above chapter.

Having moved from Beaver City to McCook, Nebraska, he affiliated with King Cyrus Chapter No. 35, R.A.M., Oxford, McCook, Neb., May 6, 1943, on dimit from Miriam Chapter No. 47, which is no longer in existance. He was a member of Mount Elias Commandery No. 19, Holdrege, Nebraska, and a member of Sesostris Shrine Temple, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Bro. Morris was a member of all the above bodies at the time of his death Sept. 2, 1944. He was buried Sept. 4 in Memorial Park Cemetery, McCook, Neb., where McCook Lodge No. 136 conducted Masonic graveside services as a courtesy to Beaver City Lodge No. 93.

The U.S. Post Office issued a 4¢ stamp, Scott's No. 1184, on July 11, 1861, with a portrait of Senator Norris and the Norris Dam in the background.

— Marshall S. Loke.

FINIS E. DAVIS

Finis E. Davis was born at Ash Flat, Arkansas in 1911. In 1933 he became an instructor at the Arkansas School for the Blind in Little Rock, becoming superintendent in 1939. In 1947 he went to the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Kentucky as vice-president and general manager.



He joined the Little Rock club of Lions International in 1941, serving as president in 1946-47. He served as president of the Louisville club in 1950-51 and as International Vice-president in 1959-60 and was made International President in 1960-61.

Brother Davis was initiated in Pulaski Heights Lodge No. 673 in Little Rock on March 2, 1946, passed March 19 and raised April 30 of the same year. Brother

Davis retains his membership in this lodge, but is a member of Scottish Rite and Shrine bodies in Louisville.

For his work with the blind, he was honored by San Marino in 1960 on the Lions International issue, Scott's No. 470.

— From the Editor's Files.

NEW MEMBERS—

- 69. Richard O. Olsen, 1666 No. Pacific Ave., Fresno, Cal. 93705
- 70. Warren E. Besancon, 1702 Canterbury Road, Greenville, N.C. 27834
- 71. Harland A. Johnson, P. O. Box 23, Sandstone, Minn. 55074

Correction:

Belmont,

- 52. Leslie C. Kelly, 6 Gill Street, Geelong 3216, Victoria, Australia.

OUR BUSINESS is not to be better than others, but to be better than ourselves.

— Albert Pike, 33°

JOHN HANCOCK (1737-1793)—

John Hancock was born Jan. 12, 1737, at Quincy Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard in 1754 and entered the countinghouse of an uncle who bore the same name. His uncle adopted him, and at the uncle's death in 1764 he fell heir to his business, making him one of the wealthiest men in the colonies. He was chairman of the committee that protested the "Boston Massacre" to the royal governor and demanded the removal of British troops from the city. In 1774-75 president of the first and second provincial congresses. He was one of the men excluded from an offer of general amnesty by the British, and the expedition sent to Lexington and Concord in April of 1775 was instructed to capture Hancock, as well as to destroy the materials of war. As every schoolboy knows, he was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence. When asked why he wrote his name so boldly, he replied, "So that George III may read it without putting on his glasses." In 1776 he was commissioned a major general of Massachusetts militia, but his military leadership was not as great as that politically. He was elected the first governor of Massachusetts, serving nine terms, dying in office Oct. 8, 1793. Honorary degrees were conferred on him by Yale, Princeton and Brown Universities.



Hancock was sent to Quebec to look after the firm's business there, and in 1760 was initiated in Merchants Lodge No. 1, one of the first lodges established in Canada after the French and Indian war. He was raised on Jan. 26, 1762. Later that year he returned Boston and affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge on October 4, 1762.

In honor of the U.S. Bicentennial, Grenada issued a 40¢ airmail stamp, Scott's No. C29, and Maldive Islands issued a 2L, Scott's No. 623, both from a painting by John S. Copley.

— From the Editor's files.

SIR WILLIAM DRAGO (1823-1890)—

Sir William Drago, K.P., M.P., served in the Grenadier Guards and was member of Parliament for Bewley 1848-52 and for Huntingdonshire 1852-55. He married the Countess Louise Fredericke of Hanover in 1852 and succeeded as the 7th Duke of Manchester in 1855. Made Grand Prior of the Order of St. John in 1861. Patent as Provinoila Grand Master of Northants and Hunts from October 24, 1863, a position he held until his death.

Stamp: Jersey, S.G. No. 176, issued in 1977, the 7p value of the St. John's Ambulance commemorative set.

— Trevor J. Fray.

SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN —

D'Urban, British Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, was born in 1777 of French protestant ancestry at Halesworth near Norwich in England. On January 16, 1834, he became Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Although personally very popular with the Dutch and other frontiersmen, his position became increasingly difficult as he enforced British control and set about anglicising the inhabitants (known as Boers or farmers. Their

unhappiness under British rule finally culminated in the Great Trek led by Piet Retief. Sir Benjamin ended up as Commander-in-Chief of the British Troops in North America.



This city, Durban, formerly called Port Natal and now the second largest in the Republic with three quarters of a million inhabitants, was named after him. This was because it was during his regime it was established. It is now industrial, the largest holiday resort in South Africa and one of the busiest harbours in the southern hemisphere.

A Mason, Sir Benjamin was initiated June 3, 1794, in Lodge No. 16, at the White Swan, Upper Market Street, St. Peters, Norwich. (This lodge worked under the Premier Grand Lodge and was erased Feb. 10, 1809.) In 1834 he became a joining member and in 1837 Honorary Master of Hope Lodge No. 473, English Constitution, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

Stamp: A 1948 claret 1½ pence stamp, Scott's No. 108, shows the good ship "Wanderer" entering Durban Bay with the Byrne Settlers of 1849.

— Colin R. Mackenzie.

RUDYARD KIPLING (1865-1936)—

Rudyard Kipling, famous English writer, was born in Bombay, India, and educated at the United Service College, North Devon. At 17 he was employed on the staff of a Lahore newspaper to which he also contributed short stories and poems. His literary reputation was established by stories of English life in India. Later he traveled extensively in Asia and America. He received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1907. Kipling is regarded as one of the greatest English short story writers. As a poet, he is remarkable for verse written in the slang of the ordinary British soldier. His best known poem is "Recessional," published in 1903.

Kipling was initiated into Freemasonry in Hope and Perseverance Lodge No. 782 in Lahore, Punjab, India, in 1886 by special dispensation, since he was only 20 years old. He was immediately elected secretary of the lodge, recording his own initiation. His writings frequently refer to Freemasonry.

Kipling's likeness appears on a 45 ore of Sweden, Scott's No. 770 and 772 issued in 1967. Here he appears with Charles L. A. Laveran, winner of the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1907. He also appears on a stamp of Central Africa Republic, issued April 1, 1977.

NEW ZEALAND TEMPLE ON STAMP—

On 18th August, 1969, New Zealand issued a 4¢ multicolor depicting the Old Stone Store and Kemp House at Kerikeri. The buildings, stone store in left foreground and Kemp house on the right, are reputed to be the oldest existing examples of European settlement in New Zealand and were

originally part of the Kerikeri Mission established 17th August, 1819, by the Rev. Samuel Marsden accompanied by the Rev. John Butler, lay missionaries James Kemp (who presumably lived in the house,) Francis Hall and their families. The solid stone store was built in 1833 to provide storage facilities for the Mission and, no doubt, had the need arisen, would have also provided a safe refuge from marauding Maoris. Despite the passage of time the appearance is much the same as those early days and it is interesting to note that the store is now used as the lodge room of "Lodge Kerikeri No. 402," New Zealand constitution, which meets there on the 2nd Monday each month with the Installation Meeting in October.

— Trevor J. Fray.

KING GEORGE VI —

King George VI, second son of King George V, succeeded to the throne of England when his older brother, Edward VIII, abdicated in order to marry an American divorcee, Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson. Following their coronation in 1937, he and the queen, the former Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, began a series of good-will visits, coming to Canada and the United States in 1939. George VI served his country admirably during World War II. At his death in 1952 he was succeeded by his elder daughter, Queen Elizabeth II.

While Duke of York he was initiated in Navy Lodge No. 2612 in December, 1919, and on his accession to the throne was installed as Past Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.



Following World War II, Great Britain issued a set of two stamps to commemorate the return to peace, both bearing the King's likeness. The 3-pence, supposedly bearing symbols of peaceful pursuits, bears a number of Masonic symbols — the square and compasses, a looped cable tow, a setting maul and a sprig of acacia. His likeness appears on many of

Britain's stamps, as well as those of the colonies and dominions.

— From the Editor's files.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT SPEAKS---

The purpose of the ATA Masonic Study Unit is to gather and dispense information relating to Masonic Philately. It is intended to promote our hobby through the mutual exchange of ideas, news and discoveries from members via the pages of our bi-monthly bulletin. If the PHILATELIC FREEMASON is to continue, each member should make an effort to do his or her part by sending to the editor a contribution of something for publication in a future issue. Or write a letter telling what you like or dislike about the PHILATELIC FREEMASON, what features you would like to see in it, and how it could be made more useful to you. Your suggestions will be welcome.

— Marshall S. Loke.

ALL IN THE FAMILY--

Two Illinois lodges have an interesting corps of officers.

The Master of Sheldon Lodge No. 609 is William Eastburn. William's two sons, Michael and Henry, are the Senior and Junior Wardens.

The three top officers of Sumner Lodge No. 334 are triplet brothers. William R. Brian is the Master, Jesse E. is Senior Warden, and Edward A. is Junior Warden.

Sumner is 125 miles southwest of Danville, Ill. The Danville Scottish Rite Ancient Craft Degree team raised the triplets several years ago, and all three are members of the Scottish Rite Valley of Danville. Likewise, the Eastburns are all members of the Valley of Danville.

-- The Northern Light.

SIR JOHN MOORE (1761-1809)--

Sir John Moore, a general in the British Army, born November 13, 1761, in Glasgow, Scotland, was governor of St. Lucia in 1796-97 until he fell ill of yellow fever and was ordered home.

He entered the British Army in 1776 serving, among other places, in the Mediterranean, the American Revolution, Ireland and Holland. He distinguished himself at Alexandria and Cairo and was made a major general and initiated a Knight of the Bath in 1801. In the Peninsular War he took chief command of 23,000 British troops and at the Battle of Coruna, Spain, on January 16, 1809, was killed by a cannon ball and was buried in the ramparts at Coruna.

While General Moore was in North America, he received his Masonic degrees in St. John's Lodge No. 211 (now No. 2) at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on April 2, June 5, and June 26, 1781. Eight years later he affiliated with Renfrew County Kilwinning Lodge No. 11 (now No. 370,) at Paisley Scotland, on November 30, 1798.

In 1974 St. Lucia issued a set of four stamps honoring four past governors of that colony in the West Indies. The 35¢ value, Scott's No. 360, pictures Sir John Moore.

-- Marshall S. Loke.

GEMS FROM THE WRITINGS OF ALBERT PIKE, 33°--

Man is accountable for the uprightness of his doctrine, but not for the rightness of it.

The free country where intellect and genius rule will endure. Where they serve, and other influences govern, its life is short.

When the state begins to feed part of the people, it prepares all to be slaves.

Deeds are greater than words. They have a life, mute but undeniable, and they grow. They people the emptiness of Time.

Sorrow is the dog of that unknown Shepherd who guides the flock of men.