

The PHILATELIC FREEMASON.



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WHOLE NO. 15

W. C. FIELDS, (1880-1946)—

The USPS has announced a 15¢ stamp to be issued Jan. 26, 1980, honoring W. C. Fields, one of our most famous comedians. This is a continuation of the Performing Arts series, which has honored Jimmie Rodgers, George M. Cohan and Will Rogers.

William Claude Dukinfield, a son of emigrants from Ukrania, chose the stage name of "W. C. Fields" and became one of America's greatest comedians. Becoming a leading vaudeville performer before 1900, he made a name for himself on Broadway. He joined Florenz Ziegfield in 1915, appearing in "Ziegfield's Follies" and in "Midnight Frolic." In 1922 he joined George White's "Scandals," appearing both as an actor and a comic.

Turning to the movies he made several successful films, but returned to Broadway in "Earl Carroll's Vanities." After a successful run here, he again returned to the movies, writing many of his own scenarios, using numerous pseudonyms, including Otis Cribblecobolis, Mahatma Kane Jeeves and Charles Bogle.

Through 1945 he appeared in more than 25 movies, including "The Big Broadcast of 1938" and "My Little Chickadee." The latter was his "pet name" for his acquaintances, both male and female. He starred on radio in 1937 as emcee of "The Chase & Sanborn Hour."

Fields was a member of E. Coppee Mitchell Lodge No. 605 in Philadelphia. He was Entered, Passed and Raised on May 20, 1907, receiving all three degrees on the same day, probably by special dispensation. At this time he resided in Philadelphia and gave his occupation as "theatrical." He was suspended for non-payment of dues on Dec. 24, 1924.

As is usual with American Masons, the Masonic Study Unit will sponsor a Masonic first day cover for Bro. Fields. Price will be \$1.00 plus SASE. and may be ordered from the editor.

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DID YOU get a new member this month?

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WISDOM is only found in truth.

Goethe.

JOHN GEORGE DIEFENBAKER (1895-1979—

Diefenbaker, Canada's 13th Prime Minister, was born Sept. 18, 1895, at Neustadt, Ontario, and died Aug. 16, 1979, at Ottawa.

At the age of 15 the family moved to Saskatoon, and he graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1916. He served overseas as a lieutenant in World War I until invalided home in 1917. He received his law degree in 1919 and opened an office in Wakaw, Sask.



J. G. DIEFENBAKER

As a Canadian Progressive Conservative leader, he took office as Prime Minister June 21, 1957, the first Conservative Prime Minister in 22 years. In the house he distinguished himself as an orator and served as chairman of the party's foreign affairs committee and as chief opposition spokesman on external affairs. He became affectionately known as "Dief, the Chief." The opening of Parliament in October, 1957, was the first at which the Sovereign officiated in person. On April 22, 1963, he resigned as Prime Minister because of a reduction in his following and once again became Leader of the Opposition. He was referred to as "The Renegade in Power."

He was initiated Sept. 11, 1922, in Wakaw Lodge No. 166, AF&AM, now Birch Hills-Wakaw Lodge No. 127, at Birch Hills, Sask. He affiliated with Kinistino Lodge No. 1, Prince Albert, Sask., May 7, 1926, and became a Life Member Dec. 27, 1959. He was an honorary member of the Supreme Council, attaining the 33rd at Windsor, Ont., in 1959.

At the Imperial Shrine Session at Toronto in 1975, Noble Diefenbaker was the recipient of the charter of the new Ottawa Temple, and was unanimously chosen as its first Illustrious Potentate; the new temple took the name of Tunis. He was an Honorary Grand Master of the Canadian DeMolay.

The Postmaster General has announced that a stamp honoring the former Prime Minister will be issued June 20, 1980. It will be issued as the nation prepares to celebrate the 113th anniversary of Confederation and the 23d anniversary of the date on which Bro. Diefenbaker became a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. He became Prime Minister one day later.

— Alan R. P. Golding.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AMENDS RULES—

While most members of the Masonic Study Unit are prompt in renewing their memberships, there may be circumstances when a member will unintentionally fail to remit his dues by May 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. The Board of Directors has agreed to extend the deadline to July 1 before a delinquent's name is removed from the roster.

In another decision affecting overseas members, the Board was unanimous in that hereafter there will be ONE rate (\$8.00) for mailing the newsletter by airmail to ALL members outside the U.S.A., Canada or Mexico, with the stipulation that if the foreign postage rate should increase, the dues will be changed accordingly.

SIR GEORGE GREY (1812-1898)—

On Feb. 7, 1979, New Zealand issued three 10¢ stamps se-tenant honoring Sir Julius Vogel, Sir George Grey and Richard John Seddon, notable 19th Century New Zealand statesman. Grey and Seddon were Masons.

Grey was born in 1812, and in 1845 was appointed governor of the fledgling colony of New Zealand. He proved the right man for the place. Maori chiefs, including Hone Hoke and To Rauparaha, had for some time been troubling the white (mainly British) settlers. By 1848 the young governor had established stable British rule.



He immediately set about bringing the benefits of European civilization to the Maoris. Roads, schools and hospitals started to appear among the tribes. The very qualities which made Grey successful in time of war probably unsuited him to peacetime politics. Stiff and autocratic, he demanded undisputed authority and prestige. When the British Parliament passed the New Zealand Constitution Bill in 1852, Grey influenced it in such a way as to retain considerable influence for the governor.

He was sent to South Africa in 1854, but continued to act wilfully, often disobeying his government's orders. When he returned for a second term as New Zealand's governor in 1861, the Taranaki wars had started. The British government obviously hoped that his prestige with the Maoris would bring about a swift peace or that he would defeat them quickly. Many of the Maoris now supported a movement unifying the tribes under a Maori King.

An additional problem was that Grey now had to share government with the elected leaders of the colonists, and his ability to control policy was, therefore, greatly reduced. Despite his difficulties with both Maoris and the elected General Assembly, Grey considered himself indispensable. By 1886 this was no longer true and he was replaced. Many thought this would end his remarkable career.

Grey was down but not out. He re-entered politics in 1874 as a member of the House of Representatives. His parliamentary career was to span another 20 years, including two terms (1877-1879) as Premier. A confirmed liberal by this time, he pursued a radical program in Parliament, advocating such things as a full adult franchise and the subdivision of large estates. Many of his ideas had to wait many years to become law under other leaders. He retired from politics in 1894 and died in London in 1898. Though his final years were embittered by his own un-cooperative spirit, he had shown great enterprise and courage in his life, but he was a leader, and never a "team" man. (He served as governor in South Australia, twice as lieutenant-governor and once as prime minister in New Zealand. He also served in like capacity in South Africa.)

Sir George was made a Mason in the 83rd Foot Military Lodge No. 83, I.C., in 1820. During his governorship in South Australia he joined the Lodge of South Australia No. 1 in the new state. It is now Friendship Lodge No. 1 in Adelaide.

In New Zealand Sir George appears to have kept a low key, Masonically. Two occasions can be vouched for: He was a pall bearer at the first-recorded Masonic funeral. Ensign Harry Middleton Blackburn who had been initiated in New Pacific Lodge No. 758, E.C., in July, 1846. Within less than two months he was killed in the Taranaki Land war with the Maoris and Sir George served as a pall bearer. The other occasion was in 1851 when the lodges New Zealand Pacific No. 758, E.C., and Waterloo No. 463, S.C., combined to observe St. John's Day. It is recorded that he was a guest at the festival. It should be stated that these lodges became Nos. 2 and 32, respectively, when the New Zealand Grand Lodge was formed in 1890. Little more is known of Sir George as a Mason. A sword in the possession of Lodge Te Awamutu No. 2221, E.C., was reputedly presented to the lodge by Bro. Seymour Thorne-George, who married Grey's niece. Ownership of the sword is attributed to "Worshipful Brother Sir George Grey."

Scott' has given No.679 to the stamp honoring Bro. Sir George.

— John M. Cunningham.

EDITOR'S NOTE — The biography of Bro. Richard John Seddon was given on Page 93 of our January-February issue. Scott's has given that stamp No.680.

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SAAD ZAGHLUL PASHA (1857-1927)—

Saad Zaghlul Pasha was born in 1857 in Ibjana. He started his career as an advocate and journalist. In 1907 he became Minister of Education and after that Minister of Justice.

He was founder of the Egyptian nationalistic "Wafd-Party," which sought Egyptian independence. On Nov. 13, 1918, during the peace negotiations in Paris, he demanded the independence of Egypt from the British. In March, 1919, he was imprisoned at Malta, and released in April because of serious disorder in Egypt. From 1921-1923 he was again imprisoned, first in Seychelles, then in Gibraltar. In 1924 he became Prime-Minister, but he had to resign after the assassination of the British Commander-in-chief in Egypt, Bro. Sir Lee Stack, District Grand Master of Egypt and Sudan.



Saad Zaghlul Pasha was a member of a lodge of the "National Grand Lodge of Egypt." He died in Cairo on Aug. 23, 1927. In the "Bulletin de Travaux de la Grande Loge Nationale d'Egypt" of 1927, pages 3 and 19, tribute is paid to this great Mason and patriot, the "Father of the Egyptian Nation."

In 1977 he was commemorated on an Egyptian stamp on the 50th anniversary of his death.

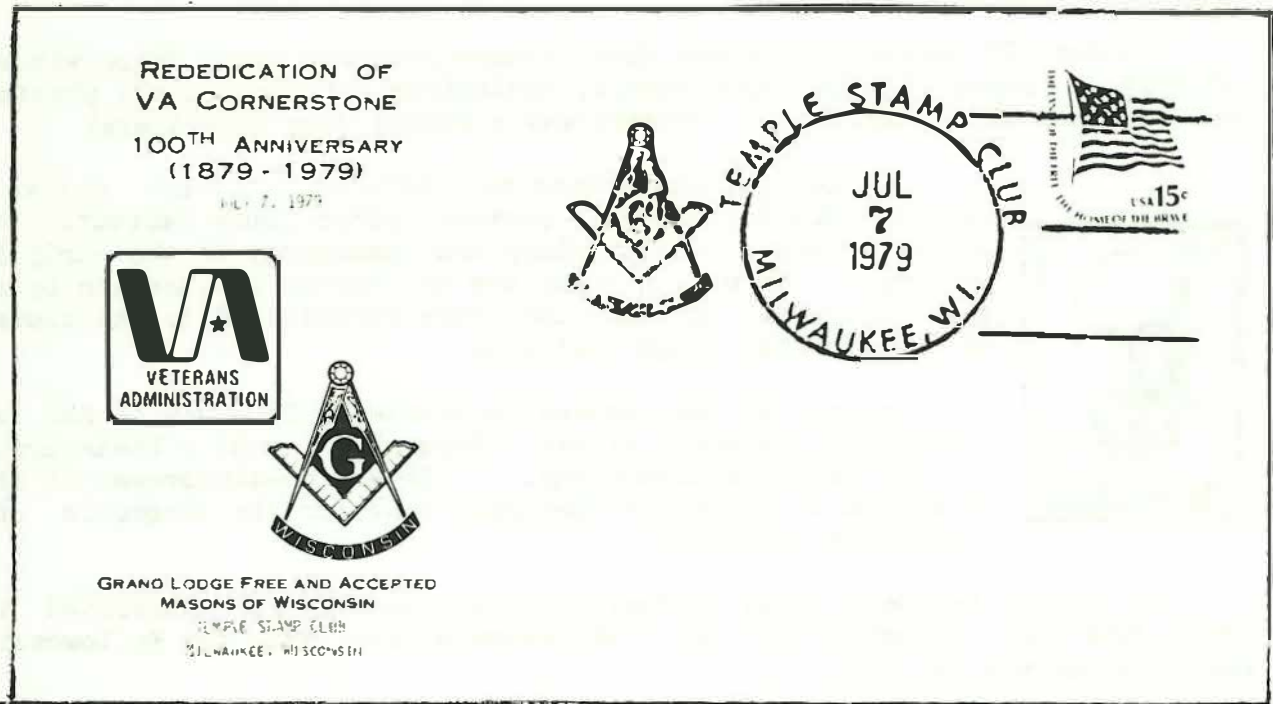
— Wessel M. Lans.

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Man is the only animal that blushes.

Or needs to.

Mark Twain.

ANOTHER MASONIC COVER—

On July 7, 1979, the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin honored a special request from the Veterans Administration Center at Wood, Wisc., to assist in the Centennial Celebration by re-enacting the Cornerstone Laying Ceremony as was performed by Grand Master C. F. G. Collins on June 28, 1879. Grand Master George R. Hughey delivered the principal address; Congressman Clement Zablocki also spoke.

The re-enactment of the Cornerstone Ceremony was preceded by a parade consisting of members of the Craft; Knights Templar in full uniform, the Tripoli Shrine Band and the Tripoli Legion of Honor.

Temple Stamp Club prepared a number of covers bearing a special cancellation and beautiful two-color cachet. These are available for 75¢ each or three for \$2.00, plus SASE. Orders should be sent to Temple Stamp Club, Scottish Rite Cathedral of Milwaukee, 750 No. Van Buren St., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202.

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CONGRATULATIONS ARE IN ORDER—

Our Unit president, Bro. Marshall S. Loke and his good wife, recently celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. Our entire membership joins in offering heartiest congratulations and in wishing them many, many more.

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DID YOU get a new member this month?

DR. JULES BORDET (1870-1961)—

On Nov. 15 Sweden will issue three stamps honoring Nobel Prize winners of 1919. These include Jules Bordet, biologist; Johannes Stark, physicist, and Carl Spitteler, writer. Bordet was a Mason; were the others?



Dr. Bordet, shown here on a 1971 issue of his native Belgium (Scott's #757) is perhaps, after Louis Pasteur, the greatest name in bacteriology and immunology in the early 20th century. Even as a young man he created a sensation by his work on Asiatic cholera, and later contributed to the isolation of the whooping cough bacillus.

As head of the Pasteur Institute in Brussels he had vast laboratory resources at his disposal and made a breakthrough in the field of immunology. He was co-discoverer of the fixation on which the Wasserman test for the diagnosis of syphilis is based.

Dr. Bordet became a Mason on Nov. 10, 1908, when he was initiated in Lodge "Les Amis Philanthropes" No. 2 in Brussels, receiving the Fellowcraft and Master's degrees in 1910.

The stamp shown here marked the 10th anniversary of his death.

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WERE THEY MASONS?—

The USPS has promised a stamp in March honoring General Bernardo de Galdez, governor of Spanish Louisiana during the American Revolution.

Austria issued a stamp June 29 honoring Jodak Fink, once governor of Vorarlberg.

Can anyone tell us whether either of these were Masons?

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AN INVITATION—

Bro. Trevor J. Frey will be Master of his lodge, St. John's No. 70, at Plymouth, England, in 1980. He invites any member who may be in England during the time to visit his lodge. It meets at 6:45 P.M., the first Monday in each month except August, in Mount Edecumbe Masonic Hall, Citadel Road, the Hoe, Plymouth. He suggests you write him beforehand if you are going to be in England at 76 Merrivale Road, Beacon Park, Plymouth, England PL2 2RP.

Plymouth will celebrate "Drake 400" from May til September, marked with a great deal of pagentry; many tourists from abroad are expected.

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RECKLESS youth makes rueful age.

-- Benj. Franklin.

MORE ABOUT THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY STAMPS--

In our May-June issue we reprinted an article on Louisiana Lottery Stamps written by Bert Hubbard, editor of the State Revenue Catalog, and "lifted" from National Stamp News. We have since had some correspondence with Mr. Hubbard who has given us some additional information of these.



These lottery tickets were priced at \$5.00 each, with fifths at \$1.00, which probably accounts for the different denominations. (Several other states conducted lotteries at this time, but so far as Mr. Hubbard knows, only Louisiana required the stamps.) First prize in the lottery was \$75,000 — an enormous sum for that time. Second prize was \$25,000, third prize was \$10,000, with five other prizes for lesser amounts.

Letters containing orders for them were to be sent only by express, with charges being paid by those in charge of the lottery. From this stipulation, it would seem that sending remittances or tickets through the mails was forbidden.

Commissioners of the lottery were ex-Confederate Generals Pierre G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early. Since neither of these gentlemen were Craftsmen, we still are at a loss as to why the Masonic emblem was used on the stamps.

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BERNARDINO CAMPOS (1841-1915)--

Bernardino Jose do Campos graduated in law in his native Sao Paulo. He served first as a Municipal and then as a Federal Deputy, ending up as



President of the Chamber in 1891. He was twice elected President of the State of Sao Paulo, serving from 1892-1896 and from 1902-1904. Through his avowed opposition to high prices for coffee he lost the election for President of the Republic in 1906 through the opposition of the rich and powerful Coffee Growers' lobby. He was elected Senator in 1912.

A Mason, he is recorded as having been a founding member of the Lodge "Trabello," in Amparo, Sao Paulo April 6, 1872.

— Denis I. Duveen.

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NEW MEMBERS—

- 131 Thomas M. Finlayson, RFD 3, Bras D'Or, Cape Breton, N.S. CANADA B0C 1H0
- 132 Paul E. Rudbeck, 21275 Cleveland Rd., South Bend, Ind. 46628
- 133 Ltc. Jay R. Horn, Hq AF South, Box 148/1681, FPO, New York, N.Y. 09524
- 134 Col. Leslie F. Zimmerman, 69561 Country Club Dr., Desert Hot Springs, Cal.
- 135 Ron Bepler, 126 Garretson Ava., Dodeo, Cal. 94572 . 92240

FRANCO ALFANO (1876-1954)—

Italian composer, Franco Alfano, is portrayed on a 100 lire stamp of Italy, issued Nov. 14, 1975, Scott's #209.

He was born at Naples and studied at the Conservatorio di San Pietro a Maiella there and then at the Leipzig Conservatory. He lived for a time in Berlin and Paris where he composed the first of his works to be published.

Alfano became professor of composition at the Conservatory of Bologna in 1916 and its director in 1918. He remained there until 1923 when he removed to the Conservatory of Turin, which he directed until 1939. In 1940-42 he superintended the Teatro Massimo at Palermo and after that was appointed to the professorship of operatic studies at the Conservatorio di Santa Cecilia in Rome. In 1950 he was acting director of the Liceo Musicale Rossini at Pesaro.

Alfano's chief compositions include operas, ballets, choral work, orchestral works, pianoforte and orchestra, voice and orchestra, chamber music, violin and pianoforte, and songs.

Franco Alfano was a member of a lodge in Naples, having been raised on July 8, 1919. Later he was a member of the Lodge "Mazzini Ballori" in Sanremo. He was a 33^o Mason.

— Marshall S. Loke.

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SEBASTIAO de MAGALHAES LIMA (1850-1928)—

With a stamp issued Nov. 7, 1978, the Republic of Portugal marked the 50th anniversary of the death of Dr. Sebastiao de Magalhaes Lima, renowned advocate, journalist and politician.



Magalhaes Lima was born in Rio de Janeiro. When very young he came with his parents to Portugal. In 1875 he crowned his studies at the University of Coimbra with a doctorate. As a student he had proved himself a skilled publicist and orator, who soon developed into a convinced socialist and republican.

In 1881 he founded the paper "O Seculo" in which he sharply attacked the monarchy. The imprisonment which followed as a consequence could not change his conviction or weaken his enthusiasm for the cause of freedom of thought. He wrote a number of books and published a great number of periodicals, disseminating his ideals with unswerving energy. Convinced pacifist as he was, he was an active member of "L'Association des Amis de la Paix," a peace movement founded in Paris in 1894. In Portugal he became president of the Portuguese Peace League. He represented the country at many political, humanistic and also Masonic congresses, where he was an esteemed orator. At the formation of the republic in 1910 he became Minister of Education.

fwd.

In 1923 he refused to be nominated for the presidency of the Republic. For a long time he was a member of the Portuguese Senate, however.

Dr. Magalhaes Lima was initiated in a lodge in Coimbra. In 1907 he was elected Grand Master of the "Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido", which elevated post he filled with great love and devotion until his death. He was also Sovereign Grand Commander of the "Supreme Conseil 33d Degree of the Scottish Rite." In 1921 he was one of the founders of the "Association Maconnique Internationale" in Geneva.

-- Wessel M. Lans.

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JAMES GRANT, (1721-1806)--

On Nov. 15, 1978, St. Lucia issued a set of four stamps commemorating the Battle of Cul-de-Sac in 1778. The highest value, \$2.50, (Scott's #451,) pictures General James Grant, who was born at Ballendalloch, Scotland.



As an officer in the British army, Major Grant accompanied Gen. John Forbes to what is now Erie, Pa., in 1758 and led 800 men, with a loss of 295, in taking Fort Duquesne from the French (see U.S.A. 1958, Scott's #1123). In 1760 he was appointed a lieutenant colonel and governor of East Florida. In the American Revolution he commanded two brigades of British at the Battle of Long Island, August, 1776, and was in command of British troops in New Jersey at the time of the American victories at Trenton and Princeton. He was made a major general in 1777 and fought at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Afterwards he sailed for the French West Indies and was at the Battle of Cul-de-Sac. He was governor of Stirling Castle, Scotland, and a full general in 1796.

It is not known when or where James Grant became a Mason, but while in Florida he and three others petitioned the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a charter to establish a lodge at St. Augustine, and requested the he be commissioned as provincial grand master over lodges in the Southern District of North America. The petition was granted March 15, 1768. In 1771, Grant as Grand Master issued a charter to St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1 at Pensacola, East Florida. This lodge continued for 10 years until the city was captured by the Spanish in 1781, and the Grand Lodge ceased to exist in 1783.

-- Marshall S. Loke.

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BITS OF WISDOM BY FAMOUS MASONS--

Above all things let us never forget the mankind constitutes one great brotherhood; all born to encounter suffering and sorrow, and therefore bound to sympathize with each other.

-- Albert Pike.

A radioal is a man with both feet firmly planted in the air.

-- Franklin D. Roosevelt.

FREEMASONRY IN COLOMBIA--

When the Departments of the Republic of Colombia had the right to issue their own stamps, some series which are of especial interest to our hobby appeared in the Departments of Antioquia and Bolivar in the years 1902-04. The stamps bear the likenesses of people who played an important part in the fight for Independence.

On November 11, 1811, the Declaration of Independence for the Province of Cartagena was signed. A few years before that, in 1808, the Lodge "Las Tres Virtudes Teologales" was founded in the city of Cartagena by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Jamaica, under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England. Four of the patriots appearing on the stamps mentioned above were members of this Lodge.

JOSE MARIA GARCIA de TOLEDO (1769-1816), freedom fighter and politician, signer of the Declaration of Independence in Cartagena. He was afterwards mayor of Cartagena, Governor of the state of Cartagena. He was taken prisoner in 1816 by the Spanish general, Pablo Murillo, and shot. He was a member of the Lodge "Las Virtudes Teologales." Stamp: Colombia-Bolivar 1903, Scott's Nos. 68 and 69.

MANUEL RODRIQUEZ TORICES (1788-1816) was a fighter for Independence and signer of the Declaration in Cartagena as a representative to the Constitutional Convention. President of the state of Cartagena, 1812-1814. In 1815 was president of the Federation of the United Provinces of New Granada. He was shot by order of General Pablo Morillo. He was a member and secretary of the Lodge "Las Tres Virtudes Teologales." Stamp: Colombia-Bolivar, 1903, Scott's No. 67.

JOSE MARIA del CASTILLO y RADA (1776-1835). Fighter for the liberty of Colombia; member of the congress of the Federation of the United Provinces of New Grenada, 1812-1816. Vice-president of the Republic of Colombia, 1821. Minister of Finance, 1821-1828. Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1831. A member of the lodge in Cartagena, in 1820 he joined the Lodge "Libertad de Colombia" No. 1, founded that year in Bogota, which changed its name in 1821 to "Fraternidad Bogotana." He served as its Worshipful Master, 1823-1825. In 1825 he received the 33d Degree of the "Supremo Consejo de la Republica de Colombia," seated in Caracas. Stamp: Colombia-Bolivar, 1904, Scott's No. 89.

JOSE FERNANDEZ de MADRID (1789-1830), Colombian fighter for liberty; signer of the Declaration of Independence in Cartagena. Representative of the state of Cartagena to the Congress of the Federation of the United Provinces of New Grenada, 1813-1815. Vice-president of this congress, 1814. President of New Grenada in Bogota, 1816. Later ambassador to London and Paris. Stamps: Colombia-Bolivar, 1903, Scott's No. 65 and 66; Colombia-Antioquia, 1903, Scott's No. 156.

JOSE MANUEL RESTREPO de VELEZ (1781-1863). Fighter for freedom and politician. Author of the books "Historia de la Revolucion de la Republica de Colombia" (7 volumes.) Governor of Antioquia, 1819-1821. Representative to the Constitutional Congress of Colombia in Villa del Rosario de Cucuta, May 6, 1821. Minister of Interior, 1821-1830. Initiated in 1821 in Lodge "Libertad de Colombia" No. 1 in Bogota. Stamp: Colombia-Antioquia, 1903, Scott's No. 155.