



The PHILATELIC FREEMASON.



Affiliate #94

Journal of the
Masonic Study Unit

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

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JULY-AUGUST, 1980

WHOLE NO. 19

JOHN GEORGE DIEFENBAKER (1895-1979)—

The late John G. Diefenbaker, Canada's 13th prime minister, was honored on June 20 when Canada issued a 17¢ commemorative stamp bearing his portrait.



Bro. Diefenbaker was initiated Sept. 11, 1922, in Wakaw Lodge No. 166, A.F. & A.M., 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 33d Degree 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. Bro. Diefenbaker was an Honorary Grand Master of the Canadian Demolay.

Bro. Diefenbaker served overseas as a lieutenant in World War I until he was invalided home in 1917. He received his law degree in 1919 and opened an office at Wakaw. As a Canadian Progressive Conservative leader, he took office as Prime Minister on June 21, 1957, the first Conservative in the office in 22 years. He showed his belief in the equality of all peoples by appointing Canada's first French-Canadian governor general since 1760, the first woman federal cabinet minister, the first woman ambassador and the first Indian senator. He enacted the Bill of Rights, gave Indians the vote, and introduced simultaneous translation in the House of Commons.

After Diefenbaker's government was defeated in 1963 he resigned as Prime Minister. At his death in 1979 he was preparing for another session of Parliament. The stamp was issued as the nation prepares to celebrate the 113th anniversary of Confederation and the 23d anniversary of his appointment as a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. He became Prime Minister one day later.

OSCAR WILDE (1850-1900)—

On May 7, 1980, Irish Republic issued a 13p multicolor honoring Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde, Irish poet and writer.



Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford University. During his student days he formulated a philosophy of extremism. His long hair, velvet knee breeches and other eccentricities brought him a notoriety he seemed to relish.

A collection of Wilde's poems was published in 1881, and during a lecture tour he made in the United States in 1882, his drama, "Vera", was produced in New York City. Returning to England he married Constance Lloyd in 1894, thereafter turning exclusively to writing. His next dramatic venture was "The Duchess of Padua," produced in New York City in 1891.

Best known, perhaps, are his four comedies, "Lady Windermere's Fan" (1892), "A Woman of Importance" (1893), "An Ideal Husband" (1895) and "The Importance of Being Earnest" (1895). His "Salome," a drama dealing with the morbid passion of the Judean princess, Salome, for John the Baptist was originally written in French and produced in Paris in 1894 with the celebrated Sarah Bernhardt in the title role. He had a number of novels, books of poems and fairy tales published.

In 1895 Wilde was the central figure of one of the most sensational court trials of modern times. Convicted of sodomy, he was sent to prison for two years. After his release he went to Paris, where he spent the rest of his life under the assumed name of Sebastian Melmoth.

He was a member of Apollo University Lodge No. 375 (English Constitution) at Oxford University, where he was made a Master Mason on May 25, 1875.

(We are indebted to Frank H. Elliott, one of our Unit members in Belfast, for the stamp picturing Bro. Wilde. Thanks, Bro. Elliott. Cooperation such as this makes for a stronger Unit. — Editor.)

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WE ARE OPEN TO SUGGESTIONS—

What can we do to make the PHILATELIC FREEMASON worth more to YOU? It is your news letter, and we want to make it what YOU want. Do you want ads of covers from members' duplicates? If so, tell the editor. Would you like a "Questions and Answers" department? Then send us your questions. We will publish them, and ask some member to answer them. Surely some member will be able to answer any question that we can think of. Let's give it a try! Even I have some questions, after having collected Masonry on stamps for 20 years!

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DID YOU get a new member this month?

BON ADRIEN JEANNOT de MONCEY (1754-1842)—

The glamor of war appealed irresistibly to de Moncey, born July 31, 1754, at Palise, a little village on Besancon, France, the son of a well-to-do lawyer. He loathed school and loved adventure and when but 15 ran away from school and enlisted in a regiment of infantry. Most of his life was spent in the military service of France.



After some years as private in the gendarmerie, he was gazetted a sub-lieutenant in the Dragoons of Nassau Siegen, and 23 years of hard service gained him a captaincy. Promotion then came rapidly. He distinguished himself in 1793 in an engagement with the enemy, and in February, 1794, was promoted to general of brigade, and six months later to general of a division.

After the Peace of Luneville, Moncey was appointed Inspector General of Gendarmes and, on Napoleon's elevation to the throne, he was created Marshal of France, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1804, and in 1808 Duke of Conegliano. Compared with his fellow marshals, Moncey was an old man, so in later years was employed very little in active service.

In 1814 he was appointed Major General of the National Guard of Paris and made responsible for the defense of the capital. In the last dark days before the city capitulated, Moncey, with 6,000 citizen soldiers, fought bravely outside the Clichy Gate.

On restoration he became Minister of State and a member of the new Chamber of Peers. As Governor of the Invalides in December, 1833, he had the honor to receive the remains of Napoleon when they were translated to France, and on his death nine years later, at his special request, he was buried in the Aisle of the Brave, close to the tomb of his great Emperor.

Masonically, Bon Adrien Jeannot de Moncey was a Grand Officer of the Grand Orient of France in 1814. No other details are available.

Marshal Moncey is pictured on an 0.80+0.20 semi-postal issued May 24, 1976, Scott's No. B490.

— Marshall S. Loke.

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HELSINKI, capital of Finland with 426,000 population, has fourteen Masonic lodges.

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SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL once expressed a wish to die on the anniversary of his father's death. He died Jan. 24, 1965 — the 75th anniversary of his father's death.

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER!!!

ALEXANDRE DUMAS (1802-1870) —

The writer of the famous novels, "The Three Musketeers" and "The Count of Monte Cristo," was Alexandre Dumas, French novelist and playwright, who was born July 24, 1802, in Villiers-Cotterets, Department of Aisne, France.



He had little formal education; worked as a clerk, first to a notary, and then in the service of the Duke of Orleans, later Louis Philippe, King of France, studying French history in his spare time. After seeing some Shakesperean plays he was inspired to write for the theater. A romantic drama, "Christine," and the play, "Henry III," established his reputation as a dramatist.

Besides numerous works for the theater, his historical novels made him even more famous. Dumas was a prolific writer; about 1200 volumes were published under his name. In order to meet the demand he hired other writers to complete or to execute his ideas and his earnings from this "fiction factory" were enormous. He built a theater in Paris to produce his own plays; also a gorgeous castle on his estate, "Monte Cristo," at St. Germaine.

Dumas was somewhat of an adventurer. In the French Revolution he headed an expedition to Soissons and almost single-handedly captured a powder magazine. In 1859 he went to Italy and spent several weeks as Garibaldi's guest while gathering material for a biography. Constituting himself Garibaldi's messenger and lieutenant, he accompanied the general in the 1860 conquest of Sicily, then went to Marseilles where he purchased arms for the Italian patriots in the attack on Naples. Dumas remained in Naples four years where he wrote the "Memoires de Garibaldi," "History of the Bourbons" and other works.

In 1862 at the age of 60, Alexandre Dumas was initiated in the Lodge "Fede Italica" at Naples, one of the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of Naples. Following the liberation of Sicily, Garibaldi was elected Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Palermo. In 1864 the Grand Orient of Naples, Palermo and Turin were merged to form the Grand Orient of Italy with Garibaldi as the first Grand Master.

Dumas returned to Paris in 1864, enjoying life a few more years. Eventually his health failed and he died December 5, 1870. His remains were removed to the village of Villiers-Cotterets where he was born.

Stamps commemorating Alexandre Dumas are Haiti No. C10 (1936), Nos. 473-474 (1960), C177, C178, C179 (1961); France No. B437 (1970) and Monaco No. 778 (1970.)

— Marshall S. Loke.

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AT THE END OF World War II Finland had five Masonic lodges with a membership of 111. In 1979 they report 87 lodges with 4,077 members.

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TRUE FRIENDSHIP is a plant of slow growth.

George Washington.

WILLEM PIJPER (1894-1947)—

Willem Pijper (pronounced Piper) was a Dutch composer of orchestral, chamber and choral music.



Pijper was initiated June 16, 1938, and passed April 24, 1940, in the Lodge "De Drie Kolumnea" (The Three Columns) in Rotterdam. During World War II the temple of this lodge was destroyed and its operation discontinued. After the war the lodge used the temple of Lodge "Silentium" in Delft for its work, and it was here that he was raised April 18, 1946.

Pijper was of the opinion that good music during an initiation is of great value and for this reason he composed his last work, his "Six Adagios." The first public performance of this work was after Pijper's death, conducted by a Catholic conductor who had no idea of the Masonic theme of the composition. Nor was this the case of the Catholic critic who, after stating that this composition was quite different from the composer's former work, wrote of the "Six Adagios":

"For what purpose, for what liturgic ceremony were they intended? How could it be that this purpose took possession of the entire man, Pijper, to such an extent and changed his spiritual horizon so thoroughly? When did this alteration start? In what place did it develop? Fast or slow? Were the motives strong enough to suppose that they would have been of lasting influence on Pijper's aesthetics? I hope that one of his friends keeps data which will serve as a starting point for this chapter of Pijper's biography, which will have to declare an evolution as remarkable from the psychological as from the musicological point of view. Then he writes a song which, familiarly speaking has a head and a tail. We hear it, we understand it, because it could rise from each of us. And the rest does not matter. One or another accord, this or another instrument, this or another rhythm, it all seems of no importance since that melody goes the way we desire, even without knowing it. That is why I consider the 'Six Adagios' a masterpiece."

Pijper's likeness is shown on Netherland's No. B265, issued May 1, 1954.

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CHECK LISTS ARE NEEDED—

The PHILATELIC FREEMASON is badly in need of checklists — checklists of nations, as of Belgium, France, Germany and others. We also need checklists of individuals, as of Washington, Franklin, Roosevelt, Kings of England and of various other crowned heads. Who will be the first to send us one or more of these?

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I DON'T MAKE JOKES, I just watch the government and report the facts.

— Will Rogers.

BRAZILIAN MASONS — A CHECKLIST—

Ubaldine de Amaral, 613,(1943).
 Herman Blumenau, 1149 (1969).
 Quintino Bocayuva, 948 (1962).
 Wenceslas Braz, 1065 (1963).
 Bernardino Campos, 538 (1942).
 Jose Caetano, 708 (1951), 962 (1963).
 Manuel Ferraz de Compos Salles, 182 (1906), 1064 (1967).
 Dom Pedro I, 261 (1922), 992 (1965).
 Duque de Caxias (Lois Alvez de Lima a Silva), 410 (1935), 479 (1939), 621 (1944),
 625 (1945), 750-752-754 (1953), 796 (1954), 797 (1955), 1193 (1971).
 Diego Antonio Feijo, 730 (1952).
 Hermes de Fonseca, 178-179 (1906), 485-486 (1939), 824 (1955).
 Antonio Carlos Gomez, 422-423 (1926), 1155 (1970), ?? (1979).
 Laurino Severino Mueller, 975 (1964).
 Prudente Jose de Morais, 181-183 (1910), 534 (1942).
 Joaquin Nabuco, C11 (1949).
 Ruy de Oliveria Barbosa, 286 (1925), 300 (1929), 459 (1938), 692 (1949),
 798-799 (1956).
 Manuel Louis Osario, 868 (1938), 1162 (1970).
 Jose de Patricino, 759 (1958).
 Nilo Pecanha, 192 (1910), 1059 (1967).
 Jose Bonafacio de Andrade e Silva, 261 (1922), 789 (1954), 792 (1960), 959 (1963).
 Baron of Rio Branca, 193-194 (1913), C63 (1945).
 Viscount of Rio Branca, 1115 (1969).
 Lauro Sodre e Silva, 885 (1958).
 Joaquin Jose de Silva Xavier (Tiradentes), 683 (1948), 991 (1965).
 Washington Lois Perriea de Sousa, 1066 (1968).
 Joaquin Jose Rodriguez Torres, 743 (1953).

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TOMAS GUARDIA (1832-1882)—

Tomas Guardia-Gutierrez was president of the Costa Rican republic from 1870 to 1876, and during his second term of office, 1876-1882, was a virtual dictator, yet his administration proved to be of great benefit to the country. His principal work was the construction of rail lines. He also abolished the death penalty in Costa Rica.



Guardia was a member of Caridad Lodge No. 26 in San Jose. His initiation into Masonry took place while on a visit in Panama in the Lodge "Estrella del Pacifico No. 53, and his Master Mason certificate was dated May 3, 1872. It is now the property of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and may be seen in the Masonic Museum at San Jose.

President Guardia's likeness is on a 2col. Costa Rican stamp of 1943, Scott's No. C91.

— Marshall S. Loke.

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DID YOU get a new member this month?

JOHN FITCH (1743-1798)

With a poor family life and an unfortunate marriage, John Fitch became a wanderer after serving an apprenticeship as a watchmaker. First a gunsmith to the American forces, he later joined the New Jersey troops and wintered at Valley Forge. Later resuming his trade as a watchmaker, he became a deputy surveyor for the state of Virginia.



He first conceived the idea of steam as a motive power in April, 1785, while in Warminster, Pennsylvania. His first thought was to use it for carriages, but then he turned to vessels. He completed the first model of a steamboat that year. Although he besieged the Continental Congress as well as the Pennsylvania legislature for aid in the project, he failed to receive it, and with \$800 dollars of his own capital, he formed his own company and began a boat of 60 tons. His second boat made a trip on the Delaware at Philadelphia on Aug. 22, 1787, in the presence of members of Congress who met to frame the Federal constitution.

A still larger boat was completed in October, 1788, and another in April, 1790, the latter running the entire summer as a regular passenger boat between Philadelphia and Burlington with a speed of eight miles per hour. In 1791 he received the patent for his inventions from the government. In 1793 he went to France to build a boat, but found the country in revolution and left his plans and specifications with the American consul at L'Orient and went to London. In his absence, his drawings and papers (it is claimed) were lent to Robert Fulton, who was then in Paris. Fitch returned to America in 1794, disappointed and penniless. He then constructed one more steamboat and another model, but sometime between June 25 and July 18, 1798, he committed suicide in a tavern in Bardstown, Kentucky. He wrote "The day will come when some more powerful man will get fame and riches from my invention, but nobody will believe that poor John Fitch can do anything worthy of attention."

In 1817, at the instigation of Governor Ogden of New Jersey, the original patents, drafts and models of both Fitch's and Fulton's boats were presented before a committee of the New York legislature which reported "The steamboats built by Livingston and Fulton were in substance the invention patented to John Fitch in 1791, and Fitch during the term of his patent had the exclusive right to use the same in the United States."

John Fitch was made a Mason in Bristol Lodge No. 25 at Bristol, Pa., on January 4, 1785.

— Robert C. Krueger.

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Tell me what you are busy about, and I will tell you who you are.

— Goethe.

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It isn't so hard to do right; what is hard is to know what is right to do.

— Harry S. Truman.

LOVIS CORINTH (1858-1925)—

On November 16, 1978, the Federal Republic of Germany issued a 5Opf. stamp honoring the German painter, Lovis Corinth. The stamp shows an oil painting by him called "Eastertide at the Walchensee." A stamp with his portrait was issued in 1975, Scott's No. 9N381.



The artist, born July 21, 1858, studied at Koenigsberg, Munich, antwerp and Paris. Afterwards he lived in Munich, and later in Berlin. He was initiated in the Lodge "Emmanuel" in Koenigsberg on March 27, 1890, and later, in Munich, was raised in the Lodge "In Treue Fest" (Steadfast in Faith) No. 508, on October 18, 1896. From 1898 and for many years thereafter he was Master of Ceremonies in his lodge. During his time in Munich he painted a Masonic picture called "The Lodge."

After World War I he did a series of six lithographs entitled "Zeremonien," depicting six important ceremonies of Masonry. The first was called "The Seeker." It shows a candidate filling out and signing his petition. The next, "Entrance - First Degree" depicts administering the obligation. The third, "Entrance - Third Degree," shows the raising. The fourth depicts "The Table Lodge," the formal collation that is so much a part of the ceremony in England and on the Continent

In the fifth, "The Speech," the Master of Ceremonies is shown leading the singing and entertainment. This one is said to be a self-portrait of Corinth. The sixth and final one solemnizes the last formal Masonic ceremony, the "Lodge of Sorrow" or the Masonic funeral.

Lovis Corinth died July 17, 1925, in Zandvoort, Holland.

— Marshall S. Loke.

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NEW MEMBERS—

- 171 Neville L. Southwick, 52 Clapham Rd., Toorak, Victoria #3142, Australia
- 172 Cecil L. DeVault, 58 Alta Punta, El Carrito. Cal. 94530
- 173 Michael Scarborough, 5420 35th St., Lubbock, Texas 79407
- 174 Ms. Laura Thurlwell, 100 Ledyard St., San Francisco, Cal. 94124
- 175 Alfred W. Pomeroy, 130 North St., Ogden, Utah 84404
- 176 John N. Hoffman, 2501 "Q" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007
- 177 Gustave Knoeckel, 8-A Manor Court, Englewood, Fla. 33533
- 178 Harold R. Mullin, 1171 Stockton Place, North Brunswick, N.J. 08902
- 179 Armand D. Bottiglia, 315 Pitney Place, Convent Station, N.J. 07961
- 180 Paul C. Berkley, 2251 Springport Rd., Apt. 319, Jackson, Mich. 49202
- 181 J. E. Van Ordan, Acra, N.Y. 12405

Change of Address:

- 1 John M. Hudak, 1062 Elm Ave., Brigham City, Utah 84302

Transfer of Membership:

- 38 Jas. R. Fordham, 903 Copper Kettle Dr., Webster, N.Y. 14580 replacing
Dorothy F. Smith.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS NAMED—

President Leonard W. Kemp has named the following appointive officers for the current year:

Directors: John M. Cunningham, Washington, D.C., and Earl E. Dixon, Seal Beach, Calif., both reappointed.

Regional Representatives: Eastern United States, Edward L. King; Western, Richard O. Olson; Southern, Ben E. Rutman; Central, Kenneth N. Vinje; South American, Denis I. Duveen; European, Jan W. van Daalem; African, C. R. MacKenzie; Australian, Leslie C. Kelly; Alaska, A. W. Haskett; Western Canada, A. D. Taylor; Eastern Canada, Alan R. P. Golding.

Historian: Adrian Faigin.

Research Chairman: Norman G. Lincoln.

Editor, PALLATELIC FREEMASON: Walter J. Kirby; Publication Officer, Marshall S. Loke.

New appointive officers, named for the first time are Assistant Secretary-treasurer, Otto L. Steding; Chaplain, Rev. W. W. Bowling; mailers, Jeffrey J. Jackson and Wm. G. Otenti.

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FINANCIAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1980—

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>EXPENDITURES</u>
Dues and fees from members, etc. 1001.01	Postage, printing and secretary's exp. 506.75
	Excess Income over Expenditures 494.26
<u>\$ 1001.01</u>	<u>\$ 1001.01</u>

BALANCE SHEET

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>LIABILITIES</u>
Checking Account \$ 1189.72	By Excess Income \$ 494.26
Checks on Hand 37.00	Due Secy for expenses 59.74
<u>\$ 1226.72</u>	Amount in excess <u>672.72</u>
	<u>\$ 1226.72</u>

(Check #55 paid to secretary 5/5/80, \$59.74)

(s) R. M. Needham, Secy-Treas.

ANOTHER MASONIC (?) POST CARD—

We recently showed a reproduction of a post card from the editor's small collection, and have since had a number of comments, and one of our members, R. A. Domingue, sends us a xerox of this card from his collection.

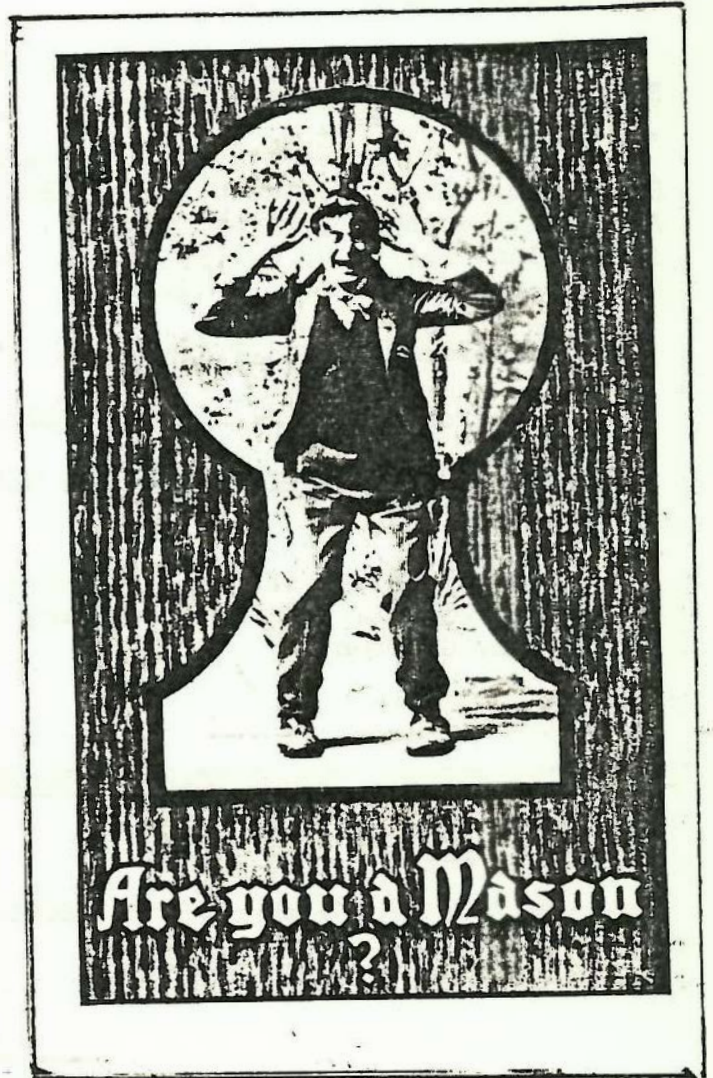
This card, evidently, is "poking fun" at our Masonic signs, "whereby one Mason may recognize another in the darkness as well as in the light."

Your editor regularly receives an auction catalog of post cards, and such cards are often listed, but bids placed are seldom high enough to buy.

Have you ever thought of a collection of post card views of Masonic temples and other Masonic buildings? These make an interesting collection, but are getting "hard to come by."

I'll send a view of our local Albert Pike Memorial Temple to anyone sending me a card for my collection.

If you have any of these comic "Masonic" cards, send them to the editor, and we will use one from time to time. Many find them interesting.



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MASONIC COVERS—

Your editor has a number of Masonic covers contributed to the unit by members, with proceeds from their sale to go to the Unit treasury. These are in quantities too small to list, but if you are interested send us an SASE, and we will send you a number on approval, priced at \$1.00 each. Note the editor's address — 2106 No. Van Buren St., Little Rock, Ark. 72207.

If you have covers you would like to sell, why not let us "advertise" them, inquiries to come to you? That seems to be a badly needed service.

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DID YOU get a new member this month?