



The PHILATELIC FREEMASON.



Affiliate #94

Journal of the
Masonic Study Unit



Walter J. Kirby, Editor
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SEPT.-OCT. 1980

WHOLE NO. 20

PHILIPPINES HONORS MacARTHUR--

On January 26, 1980 the Philippines honored Gen. Douglas MacArthur with a set of three stamps and a souvenir sheet on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

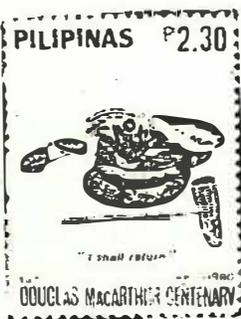


Gen. MacArthur was born at Little Rock (Ark.) arsenal, the son of Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Jr. Young MacArthur graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1903, and was assigned to the Engineers; he rose to brigadier general in 1920, major general in 1925, general in 1930 and general of the Army in 1944. In World War I he was chief of staff of the 42nd Division, commander of the 84th Infantry Brigade, and later served as commander of the 42nd Division. He was twice wounded.

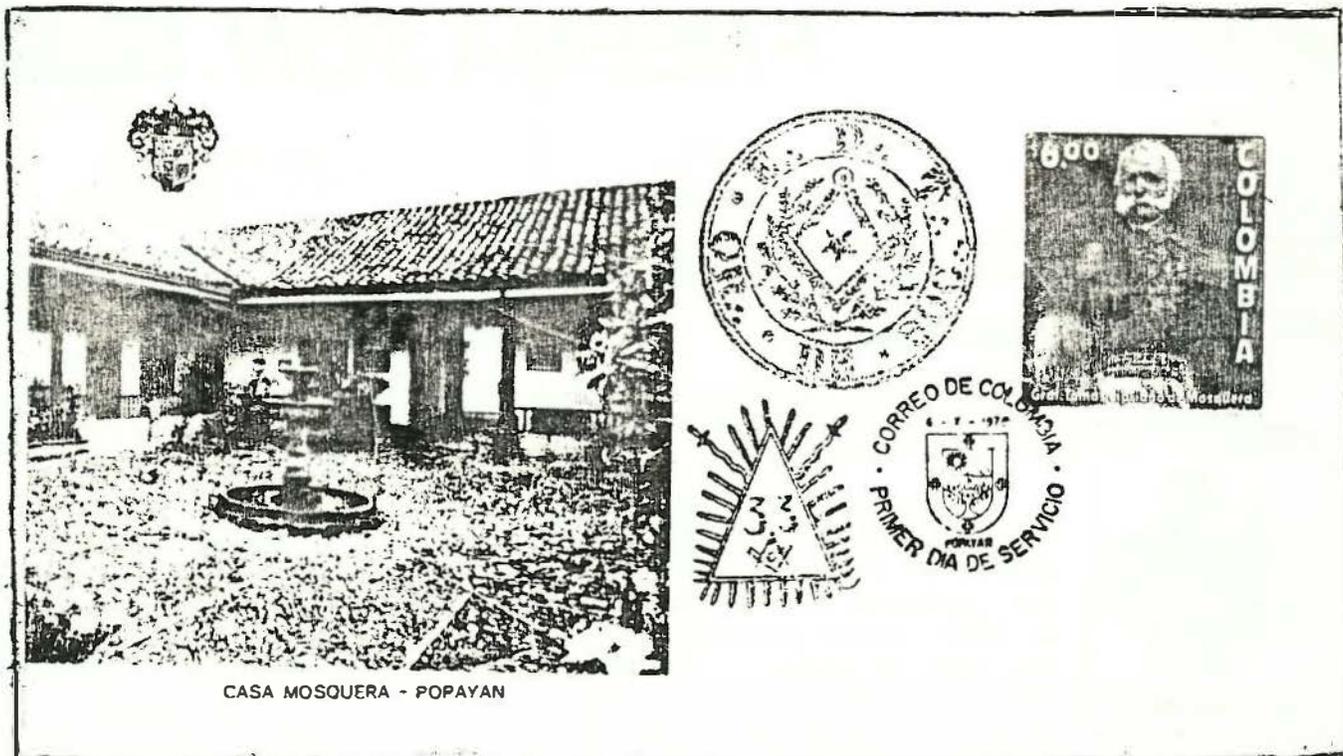
In 1919 he was superintendent of the Military Academy and was chief of staff of the Army, 1930-1935. In 1935 he became military advisor to the government of the Philippines and was appointed field marshal of their Army. He retired from active service in 1937, but returned to active service in 1941 as commander of the United States armed forces in the Far East with the rank of general. He commanded combined United States and Philippine forces during World War II. He was in command of Occupational forces in Japan until recalled in 1951.



General MacArthur was made a Mason "at sight" January 17, 1936, by Samuel Hawthorne, Grand Master of the Philippines, and joined Manila Lodge No. 1 in Manila. He received the Scottish Rite degrees in Manila that same year, and was made KCCH in 1937, and received the 33d Degree in the American Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, on December 8, 1947. He was a member of Nile Shrine Temple, Seattle Washington.



In addition to the new set of stamps, Gen. MacArthur has previously been honored by the United States by a single stamp issued January 26, 1931, Scott's No. 1424. He has been honored by the Philippines with a set, Scott's Nos. 519-521, issued February 3, 1948; a souvenir sheet issued in 1965, Scott's No. 476, and a pair issued Aug. 31, 1967, Nos. 971-972. Scott's has given the new series Nos. 1449-1451, the souvenir sheet being No. 1452. The 5p souvenir sheet pictures Gen. MacArthur and staff wading ashore at Leyte.

TOMAS CIPRIANO de MOSQUERA (1798-1878)—

CASA MOSQUERA - POPAYAN

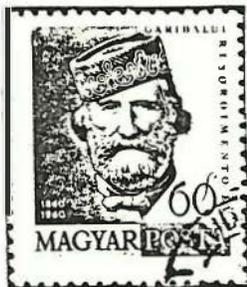
More than a year ago we published a story on Tomas Cipriano de Mosquera, Colombian patriot and politician. At this time we were unable to secure the stamp honoring Mosquera. Unit member Ben E. Rutman has since located a First Day Cover of the stamp, and sends us a xerox of it. We thought you would be interested in the picture of Mosquera's home used as a cachet, and the special Masonic cancels used on that day.

Story on Bro. Mosquera will be found on Page 119 of the PHILATELIC FREEMASON. We appreciate Bro. Rutman sharing this with us.

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GUISEPPE GARIBALDI (1807-1882)—

Elsewhere in this issue you will find a checklist of stamps honoring Guiseppi Garibaldi, Italian patriot known as "The George Washington of Italy." Garibaldi once said, "Whenever there is a human cause, we are certain to find Freemasonry, for it is the fundamental basis of all true liberal associations." His biography will be found in almost any encyclopedia, and is far too lengthy to be repeated here.



Garibaldi was made a Mason in the Lodge "Les Amis de Patrie" in Montevideo, Uruguay, and when he came to America affiliated with Thompkins Lodge No. 471, Stapleton, New York. In 1860 he became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge at Palermo, Italy, and in

Fwd.

1867 made an unsuccessful attempt to unite all Italian bodies. He was an honorary member of the Egyptian Rite of Memphis. In 1863 he was elected Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33d Degree, Scottish Rite, in Italy. The Garibaldi monument in Rome had large bronze wreaths superimposed on it, acknowledging him as the Grand Master of Italy. These were removed during the Mussolini period, but were replaced in 1956.

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LOUIS FIRMIN JOSEPH PIERARD (1886-1956)—

Pierard, Belgian journalist, author and politician, was born in Fremeries, (Borinage) on February 6, 1886. He came of an humble family of miners in Hainault and at an early age he was attracted to socialism. From 1919 to 1925 he was a member of the Belgian Parliament where he became very active. He introduced a bill to institute a lasting remembrance of the "Unknown Soldier." In Belgium he founded one of the first sections of the International Pen Club. As a journalist, he worked on the socialist newspapers "Le Soir" and "La Peuple." Pierard died in Paris in 1952.



It is not known when initiated into Masonry. During World War I he was a member of the Lodge "Nous Maintiendrons." This lodge was founded January 31, 1915, in The Hague, Netherlands, by Belgian refugees. January 5, 1920, he affiliated with the Lodge "Amis Philanthropes" in Brussels (Grand Oriente de Belgique.) About 1925 or 1927 he was a member of the Lodge "Science-Sagesse-Verite." This lodge was founded in Brussels in 1923 under jurisdiction of the "Grande Loge Mixte de France," which worked next to "Le Droit Humain." In 1927 this lodge joined "Le Droit Humain" in Belgium.

On November 17, 1973, Belgium honored Pierard with a 4fr bi-color from a painting by Ianchelevici.

-- Wessel M. Lans.

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HENRY DEARBORN— (1751-1859)—

In 1803 a stockade and two blockhouses were erected on the site of the present city of Chicago. This Fort was named after Major General Henry Dearborn, who was Secretary of War at the time. After Indians destroyed the fort in 1812, it was later rebuilt on a larger scale, and more strongly garrisoned. It existed until 1856.

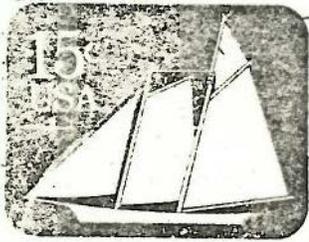


Henry Dearborn was initiated in St. John's Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, N.H., March 3, 1774, and was passed the same night. Due to service in the army, his Master Mason degree was delayed until April 18, 1777. Fort Dearborn is depicted on the 1933 1¢ Century of Progress issue, Scott's No. 728.

-- M. S. L.

SIR THOMAS J. LIPTON (1850-1931)--

On September 15, 1980, the USPS will issue an embossed stamped envelope honoring America's Cup yacht races for international competition which began in 1851. In August of that year, a U.S. racing yacht, the "America," won a brilliant victory at an international regatta off the Isle of Wight, England. "The America's Cup", a trophy named for the "America", later became the most famous prize in yacht racing and is generally recognized as the supreme symbol of international supremacy in sailing competition. The races since 1930 have been held in the waters off Newport, Rhode Island.

**AMERICA'S CUP**

One of the best remembered competitors for the America's Cup is the late Thomas Lipton, British tycoon, yachtsman and Mason. Between 1899 and 1930, he made five unsuccessful attempts to win the cup, using a series of sloops each named "Shamrock."

Thomas Johnstone Lipton was born in Glasgow, Scotland, of Irish parentage. He came to the United States at the age of 15 and worked for brief periods at a number of manual occupations. Returning to Glasgow in 1876, he opened a small grocery store which he subsequently developed into a large chain of stores throughout Great Britain. The enterprise was organized in 1898 as Lipton, Limited, with tea and coffee plantations in India and Ceylon and packing houses in Chicago and England. He was knighted in 1898 and made a baronet in 1902.

Lipton was initiated, passed and raised in the Lodge "Scotia" No. 179, Glasgow, Scotland, in August, 1870. Although he did not take a prominent part in Masonic affairs, he was the oldest member of his lodge at the time of his death.

-- Marshall S. Loke.

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NEW MEMBERS --

- 182 Genarino J. Petracco, 6504 Willow Ridge Road, Huntsville, Ala. 35806
- 183 Chas. G. Chapman, P.O. Box 394, Watson Lake, Yukon, Y0A 1C0, CANADA
- 184 David A. Libby, 31 Martland Ave., Brockton, Mass. 02401
- 72 Harvey N. Brown, 2800 Tyler Ave., El Paso, Texas 79930
- 185 F. Jay Nimitz, 511 West Colfax Ave., South Bend, Ind. 46601
- 186 Arthur J. Walsh, Jr., 55 Pleasant St., North Andover, Mass. 01845
- 187 Glen D. Auble, 221 South 21st St., Ord, Neb. 68862
- 188 Leo P. Gosney, P. O. Box 641, Dunedin, NEW ZEALAND

Change of Address:

- 21 Dr. Colin R. Mackenzie, P.O. Box 47341, Greyville, Durban 4023, REP. OF S. AFR.

Correction:

- 168 Abraham Franco, 10412 Avenue L, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11236

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THE UNITED STATES came into existence at a very auspicious period. And if their citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

-- George Washington.

MASONRY IN PORTUGAL —

With the return of democracy to Portugal, the postal service there has shown a marked interest in the years when the Braganzy Dynasty had to yield to the Republic.

SEBASTIAO de MAGALHAES LIMA, republican politician, was honored on a commemorative stamp issued December 7, 1976. Lima was born in Rio de Janeiro, but moved to Portugal with his parents when quite young. As a student he proved himself a skilled orator, and soon developed into a convinced socialist and republican. In 1881 he founded the paper "O Seculo" in which his many attacks on the monarchy led to his imprisonment, which did not change his conviction or weaken his enthusiasm. He was an active member of "L'Association des Amis da la Paix," a peace movement. At the formation of the republic in 1910 he became Minister of Education. A long-time member of the Senate, he refused to be nominated to the presidency of the Republic in 1923. An ardent Mason, he was elected Grand Master of the "Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido" which he filled until his death. He received the 33d Degree in Masonry. (A more complete biography of Lima will be found in the November-December, 1979, issue of the PHILATELIC FREEMASON.)



On October 4, 1979, the post-office issued a series of six stamps picturing people who played an important part in the establishment of the Republic in 1910. Two, and perhaps three, of these were Masons.

ANTONIO JOSE ALMEIDA was one of those honored on this issue. He studied medicine and graduated in 1895, establishing a practice at San Tome. In 1906 he became a representative for the Republican party, and when the revolution failed in 1908 he was imprisoned. Active in the revolution of 1910, he became Minister of the Interior in the provisional government. He became Prime Minister in 1916. He was president of the Republic from 1919 to 1923. He founded the magazine "Republica," and was a gifted orator. On July 31, 1907, Dr. Almeida, under the symbolic name of Don Alvaro Vas de Almada, was made a Mason "at sight" by the Grand Master of Portugal under the constitution of the "Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido." He affiliated with the Lodge "Montanha," No. 214. In 1929 he was elected Grand Master of Portugal, but was unable to serve because of illness. (A more complete history of Bro. Almeida will be found in the January-February, 1980, issue of the PHILATELIC FREEMASON.)



DR. BERNARDINO LUIZ MACHADO GUIMARAES was another of those honored on this issue. Bernardino Machado was born in 1851. He was a professor of Anthropology at the University of Coimbra. In 1910 he was one of the leaders of the revolution. From 1915 to 1918 he was president of Portugal. While he was in office the country became involved in World War I. Revolts ravaged the young republic. In 1918 Machado was deposed and exiled, but he was president again in 1925-26.



It is not known when Machado was initiated into Masonry. In "Memories," organ of the Supreme Council of Portugal, I found some of his Masonic data. His symbolic name was "Littre." Two lodges are

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mentioned of which he was a member-- the Lodge "Elias Garcia" No. 184 in Lisbon and the Lodge "Fernandez Thomaz" No. 212 in Figueire de Foz, a small port between Lisbon and Oporto. In 1895 the 33d Degree was conferred upon him. From 1896 to 1900 he was Grand Master of the "Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido" (Portugal,) as well as Sovereign Grand Commander of the "Supreme Conselho da Maconaria Portuguesa." In December, 1915, the year of his presidency, he became Honorary Grand Commander and in January, 1916, Worshipful Master of Honour of the Lodge "Elias Garcia."

ALFONSO AUGUSTO de COSTA was also honored on this series of stamps. According to Lannhoff-Posner's "Internationales Freimaurer Lexikon" he was a Mason, but but no Masonic data is supplied.

-- Wessel M. Lans.

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CONSTANTIN MEUNIER (1831-1905)--

Constantin Meunier, Belgian sculptor and painter, lived from 1831 to 1905. After an unsuccessful period as a painter of religious and historical subjects, Meunier attempted a series of paintings of industrial subjects. The attitudes of the human figures in these paintings rekindled an earlier interest in sculpture, his having served an apprenticeship as sculptor at the academy in Brussels.



His first figure, "The Blacksmith," was exhibited in Paris in 1886 and was admired by Rodin. Meunier introduced labor and labor types into sculpture. His figures are realistic and have dignity. One of his greatest works is the "Monument of Labor" in Brussels. His home at Elsene near Brussels is now a museum where many of his works are exhibited.

Constantin Meunier was a member of the Lodge "Les Amis Philanthropes" in Brussels, where he was initiated into Masonry on October 20, 1879.

Meunier is on the left of a semi-postal stamp issued by Belgium on June 8, 1957, Scott's No. B603. (Constant Permeke is the other person shown.) The surtax was for various cultural organizations.

-- Marshall S. Loke.

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WILLIAM T KERR, (1868-1953), founder of Flag Day, was a member of Wilkinsburg Lodge No. 219, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, and Lulu Temple No. 16, A.A.C.N.M.S., both of Pittsburgh. Flag Day was made a national holiday by the 81st Congress and signed by President Truman on Aug. 3, 1949.

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YOU CAN'T SAY THAT civilization don't advance, for in every war they kill you in a new way.

-- Will Rogers.

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI — A CHECKLIST—

- ITALY — 1910 — #115-116, Garibaldi portrait
117-118, " "
- 1932 -- 280, View of Capera, Garibaldi's home island
281, 283, Garibaldi meeting Victor Emmanuel II
282, 284, Garibaldi at the Battle of Galatafini
285, 287, Garibaldi carrying his dying wife
286, Garibaldi's tomb
288, Garibaldi memorial
289, Garibaldi portrait
C35, C37, Garibaldi's home at Capera
C36, Farmhouse where Anita Garibaldi died
C38, Anita Garibaldi
C39, Garibaldi's portrait
- 1938 — 405, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II
- 1957 — 733, Garibaldi wearing hat
734, Equestrian statue of Garibaldi
- 1959 — 778, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour and Mazzini
- 1960 — 796, Garibaldi and Proclamation to the Sicilians
797, Victor Emmanuel II and Garibaldi meeting at Teano
798, Volunteers embarking at Quarto, Genoa
- 1970 — 1021, 1022, Garibaldi at the Battle of Digiions



- SAN MARINO —
- 1924 — 84, 86, Garibaldi portrait
87, 88, Allegory - San Marino sheltering Garibaldi
- 1932 — 143, 146, Garibaldi and "Orders of the Day"
147, 150, Garibaldi's arrival at San Marino
- 1949 — 297, 300, Anita Garibaldi
298, 303, Garibaldi portrait
C57, C61, Garibaldi and wife entering San Marino

- BRAZIL - 1961 — 1039, Anita Garibaldi
1971 — 1194, " "
- HUNGARY- 1960 — 1310, Garibaldi portrait
- RUSSIA - 1957 — 2024, Garibaldi portrait
1961 — 2482 " "



- U.S.A. - 1960 — 1168, 1169, Garibaldi portrait (Champion of Liberty)

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-- M. S. L.

MARK TWAIN IS REPORTED to have said that he wasn't so much worried about the pages of the Bible that he couldn't understand as those that he could.

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IF EVERYTHING appears to be going well, you are obviously overlooking something.

Stolen.

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DID YOU get a new member this month?

TO RE-ENACT CEREMONY--

On October 5, 1980, Freemasons of New York will re-enact the historic 1880 cornerstone laying for the base of the ancient Egyptian obelisk, Cleopatra's Needle, in New York's Central Park. Details of the event are being coordinated with New York city officials and the Administration of the City Parks Department.

Pages of an 1880 Sunday newspaper supplement describe the large gathering at the original celebration. Thousands of Masons joined in the procession to the site, and it is hoped that they will do so again. The newspaper's report also describes Masonic symbols found on the base of the obelisk by Naval Lieut. Commander Henry H. Gorringe prior to shipment of the gift of the Egyptian government to this nation. Commander Gorringe was a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137 of Brooklyn.

Additional details of this celebration are expected to follow.

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JULES FERRY (1832-1893)--

Jules Francois Camille Ferry, lawyer, journalist, statesman, was born at St. Die, France, April 5, 1832. He was admitted to the Paris bar in 1851, but for several years he was a newspaper man, one of the most brilliant of French journalists.



In 1870 during the Franco-German war, he became an official in the national defense, and at the siege of Paris he was prefect of the besieged city. It was he who conceived the novel idea of getting the mail out by balloon, thus founding the world's first air mail. The scene is depicted on a 1955 French stamp, Scott's No. B293. Ferry himself is on France's No. 644 of 1951.

As Minister of Education, Ferry drafted laws that were passed in 1882 providing for free, compulsory primary education, entirely under government control, the basis of the modern French educational system. As Prime Minister, he directed acquisition of colonies in Africa, which later made up the bulk of the French Territorial empire.

Ferry was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1887, and just after the election, was shot and wounded and retired from public life for some time. In 1890 he was re-elected to the Chamber and was soon made Senator, becoming one of the strongest leaders of French political life. Elected president of the French Senate in 1893, he was regarded as almost certain to succeed to the presidency of the republic on retirement of President Carnot, but on March 17, 1893, died from the effects of the wound received in 1887.

Jules Ferry was a member of the Lodge "Alsace-Lorraine," which was constituted in Paris in September, 1872, under jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France. He later affiliated with the Lodge "La Clemente Amitie" in Paris on June 8, 1875.

-- Marshall S. Loke.

DOM PEDRO I (1798-1834)—

Dom Pedro I of Brazil was born in Lisbon and accompanied the court of his father, Don Joao VI, to Brazil in 1807 when Napoleon overran the Iberian peninsula. After Waterloo the court returned to Lisbon but the king left his son behind as viceroy. Differences in the interests of Brazil and the mother country caused severe stresses and eventually, September 7, 1822, the young prince declared Brazil's independence, with himself as emperor, this in a famous proclamation made dramatically on the banks of the Iparanga river at Sao Paulo. Masons played an important part in persuading him to declare Brazil's independence.



At the instigation of one of the Emperor's closest advisors, Jose Bonifacio, Dom Pedro was initiated in the Lodge "Comercio e Artes" at Rio de Janeiro on August 5, 1822. On October 4 he accepted the office of Grand Master and it appeared that he enjoyed and approved of Masonry. However, the Declaration of Independence was quickly followed by much political intrigue and factionalism in which Jose Bonifacio and the Grand Oriente played nefarious parts. By decision of Dom Pedro, Brazil was about to become a police state, and finding that he was not going to be able to use Masonry as a tool to further his own politics, Dom Pedro resigned from the Grand Mastership on October 1, and on October 25 declared that the Grande Oriente must cease all activity. This it did until his abdication in 1831. Dom Pedro used the excuse that the lodges were little more than political clubs — which was partially true.

Dom Pedro I appears on an issue of 1912, Scott's No. 261, with Bonifacio. He appears alone on a 500c of 1965, Scott's No. 992. The 1972 series, Scott's Nos. 1242/1246, marks the Sesquicentennial of Independence, and honors Dom Pedro I on all four stamps.

— Denis I. Duveen.

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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN (1860-1925)--

Bro. Robert G. Krueger suggests that since William Jennings Bryan wrote the famous "free silver" plank in the Democratic platform of 1896, the Banking stamp of 1975, Scott's No. 1577, could be used on our album page for Bryan.



Bryan served in Congress from 1891 to 1895, and as a delegate to the Democratic Convention in 1896 wrote the famous "free silver" plank in the party's platform, and was later nominated for president by that body. He was narrowly defeated by William McKinley. He was nominated again in 1900 and in 1908. He served as Secretary of State in President Wilson's cabinet, where he negotiated a total of 30 treaties during the trying period just prior to World War I.

A Mason, Bro. Bryan was raised in Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln, Nebraska, April 17, 1902, and later affiliated with Temple Lodge No. 247, Miami, Florida.

Symbols of Masonry

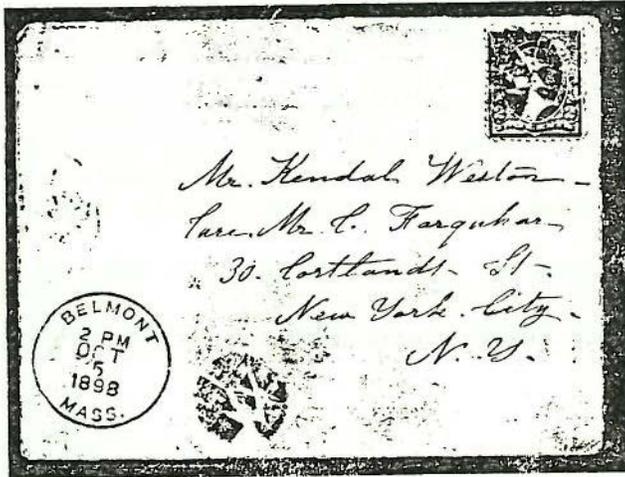


on stamps



Negative Square and Compasses

on a cover bearing the 1894 or 1895 Regular Issue — 2¢
used in Belmont, Massachusetts, on October 5, 1898



The Postmaster who used this fancy cancel was:

Joseph Locke Frost

born on Aug. 27, 1841 died on Feb. 15, 1900

He was member of Belmont Lodge, Belmont, Mass.

Initiated on Feb. 8, 1872 Passed on March 14, 1872

Raised on April 13, 1872



Bro. R. A. Domingue sends us a xerox of one of his album pages.

He fails to tell us where he secured this beautiful cover, but he evidently contacted the Postal Archives in Washington to learn who the postmaster was who used this cancel. This done, he wrote his state Grand Lodge to secure Bro. Frost's Masonic record. Armed with this information, he prepared this attractive album page, one that all of us envy.

We have an arrangement where we can reduce any page 8 1/2 x 11 in size, to this area. Why not send us a xerox of some of your favorite album pages for reproduction here? Mail xerox flat, write us, telling why this is one of you favorites, and we will reproduce them from time to time.

This will answer some of the questions we receive from our new members, viz: "How much write-up should I use?" "How should stamps be arranged on the page?" and "What is meant by 'supplementary material', and how is it used?" "A picture is better than a thousand words" the sage has said. Example is the best teacher, in philately as well as otherwise.

THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND exercises jurisdiction over Lodges in South America, Africa and the Islands of the Sea through Provincial Grand Lodges. An Irish Lodge has been organized in London by permission of the Grand Lodge of England.

THE NORTHERNMOST LODGE in Finland is at Rovaniemi, near the Polar Circle, "Rova" Lodge, No. 40.