



The PHILATELIC FREEMASON.



Award-Winning Journal of the
Masonic Study Unit.



Walter J. Kirby, Editor
2408 N. Van Buren Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

VOLUME 7, NO. 1

MAY-JUNE, 1983

WHOLE NO. 36

ANOTHER MASON TO BE HONORED—

Carl Schurz, German-American statesman, will be honored on a Great Americans definitive postage stamp later this year, the Postal Service has announced. No denomination for the stamp has been mentioned.

Carl Schurz (1829-1906), American soldier and diplomat, was born in Liblar, near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829. He attended school at Cologne, and was a candidate for a doctorate at the University of Bonn in 1847. The German Revolution of 1848 intervened and Schurz became leader of a student revolutionary movement. After many adventures he escaped to France, where he was expelled as a dangerous radical and went to England.



In 1852 Schurz came to the United States, settling at Philadelphia. In 1856 he moved to Wisconsin. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1859, and in 1860 was chairman of Wisconsin's delegation to the Republican National Convention. After Lincoln's nomination he campaigned for him and in 1861 was appointed minister to Spain.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned in order to accept a commission as brigadier general of Union Volunteers. He commanded a division largely made of German volunteers and took part in the second Battle of Bull Run, in Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Later, a major general, he served as chief of staff to Gen. Henry W. Slocum, commanding the raiding force of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman on its way north through the Carolinas.

After the war Schurz left the army and for several years served as Washington correspondent for several of the nation's leading newspapers. In 1868 he was elected United States Senator from Missouri. His senate career was one of dignity, ending in 1875. He supported Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency in 1876, and was named Secretary of the Interior in Hayes' cabinet. In this capacity Schurz installed a merit promotion system and began development of the National Parks system.

Schurz returned to journalism in 1891, representing various newspapers where his writings did much to shape the destiny of the nation. He opposed the war with Spain, and violently opposed the annexation of the Philippines. He felt this policy violated the American tradition of anti-imperialism. From 1881 until his death on May 14, 1906, he made his home in New York City.

Schurz was made a Mason in Hermann Lodge #125 in Philadelphia, receiving all
Fwd.

three degrees on February 23, 1855, under special dispensation.

Germany issued a 20pf bi-color in 1952, Scott's No. 891, marking the centennial of his coming to the United States, and a 70pf multi-color, Scott's No. 1216, in 1976 to mark the Bicentennial of the United States. Baden honors him on 5NB9/5NB11, issued in 1949.

From the Editor's files.

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JOSE IGNACIO de MARQUEZ y BARRETO (1793-1880)—

Jose Ignacio de Marquez was born in Ramiriqui, Boyacca, Colombia, September 3, 1793. On January 4, 1813, he took his doctor's degree in canon law. In 1819 he became a professor at the College of San Bartolome and the year after became Fiscal at the Court of Justice. In 1821 he became a representative for the province of Boyacca to the Constituent Congress in Villa del Rosario de Cucuta and President of this Congress. In 1828 he was a representative to the Convention of Ocana for the province of Boyacca. De Marquez was also President of this Congress, where the fierce struggle for power between Bolivar and Santander manifested itself. In February he became Prefect of Cindinamarca and in March of that year Minister of Finance.



In 1832 he was a representative of the province of Tunja to the Constituent Congress for the founding of Nueve Granada. On March 10, 1832, the National Convention elected him Vice-president with General Santander as President. From 1837 to 1841 de Marquez was president of the Republic of New Granada. He died in Bogota March 19, 1880.

Jose Ignacio de Marquez was initiated in 1820 in the Lodge "Libertad de Colombia" No. 1 in Bogota. During a stay in Tunja in 1825 he visited the Lodge "Concordia de Boyacca" in that town.

On May 3, 1982, de Marquez was pictured on one of ten stamps issued by the Republic of Colombia. As president of the Congress in Cucuta he is seen on a stamp issued in 1971 to commemorate this congress.

— Wessel M. Lans.

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WHY "BLUE" LODGE?

"Blue Lodge" is simply a colloquialism since the basic organization in Masonry is properly called a "Craft Lodge". The "Blue" is said to refer to the universality of Freemasonry with the blue canopy of heaven stretching over the entire world.

— Sunnyside Gavel.

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WITHOUT HONESTY popular government is a repulsive farce.

— Theodore Roosevelt.

SIMON BOLIVAR -- A CHECKLIST--

United States #1110/1111 (1958).
Bolivia 52 (1897), 88 (1909), 109 (1918), 204 (1931), 375, C145 (1975), 387 (1976).
Brazil 191 (1909).
Chad 330 (1977).
Chile 456 (1974).
Colombia 130 (1886), 211/215 (1903), 334 (1910), 348 (1917), 408 (1930), 443 (1937), 467 (1939), 566 (1948), 701/703 (1959), C317 (1969).
Costa Rica 110 (1921).
Cuba C29 (1932).
Ecuador 315 (1930).
Haiti RA9/RA16 (1949).
Honduras C99D/C100D (1940).
Mexico C414 (1973).
Panama 223 (1921), 244/252 (1926), 554/582 (1976), C179/C180 (1956).
Peru 181 (1909), 210 (1918), 234/241 (1924), 272/275 (1930), 311/314, 317 (1934).
Salvador C15/C18 (1930).
Venezuela 22/36 (1871-76), 49/57 (1876), 58/73 (1880), 74/78 (1882), 79/86 (1882-88), 87/99 (1887-88), 123/135 (1893), 142/149 (1899), 234/255 (1911), 256/258 (1914), 259/268 (1915-23), 268/285 (1924-39), 286/286A (1924), 287 (1926), 290/292 (1930), 293/304 (1932-38), 327/328, 331/334, 339/340 (1938), 344 (1938), 367/374 (1940), 457/463 (1951), 951/953 (1969), 1121/1137 (1976), 1138/1144C (1878), 1187/1197 (1978), 1228/1230 (1980), C134/C141 (1940), C143/C162 (1940-44), C909 (1965), C937/C948 (1966), C1022/C1033 (1970), F1 (1899).



— Compiled by Thomas Gardner.

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NAPOLEON III (1808-1873)--

Louis Napoleon, son of Louis Bonaparte and nephew of the great Napoleon I was elected president of the Republic of France in 1848 by a large plurality. His likeness was first used on stamps of France in 1852, Scott's Nos. 10 and 11. In that same year he acquired dictatorial control of the nation by means of a coup d'etat, proclaimed himself Napoleon III, Emperor of France, and secured public approval in a sham plebiscite. Stamps of France from 1852 to 1871, Scott's Nos. 12 through 37 and No. 49 show the same head of Napoleon III.



His dictatorship ended in 1871 when he and his army were captured at the Battle of Sedan. After confinement at Wilhelmshohe, he joined Princess Eugenie at Chiselhurst, England, and resided there until his death.

Most of the Bonapartes were Masons. His father, Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, served as Deputy Grand Master of France in 1805, and three of his uncles were Masons. Napoleon III, himself, was a member of the Scottish Rite of France.

-- Marshall S. Loke.

NEW ISSUES WITH ATLANTIC CONNECTIONS—

United States	2/12/83	EXPR	James Oglethorpe (postal card)
	3/24/83	2036	Benjamin Franklin
Argentina	12/4/82	1403	Carlos Pelligrini
Bhutan	7/1/82	334	S/S Franklin D. Roosevelt
	11/15/82	351,353,355,357,359	G. Washington, various poses
		352,354,356,358,360	F.D. Roosevelt " "
Cayman Islands	2/15/83		Duke of Edinburgh
Djibouti	2/15/83		John Glenn, 20th anni. of 1st orbit
		C156	George Washington
		C157	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Fiji		366	Duke of Edinburgh
France	3/21/83		Piliatre de Rozier
Gabon	1/18/83	527	Omar Bongo (and Pres. Mitterand)
Germany	2/18/82	1361	Goethe
Grenada	7/27/82	1106/1109	F. D. R. events
		1110	F. D. R. Souvenir sheet
Gr. Grenadines	7/27/82	8220/8223	F. D. R. events
Hungary	12/29/82		S/S Goethe
India	1/30/82		Franklin D. Roosevelt
Liberia	7/4/81	904	James Monroe
	7/4/81	908	Andrew Jackson
	7/4/81	910	George Washington
	11/26/81	917	Andrew Johnson
	11/26/81	918	James Buchanan
	11/26/81	919	James A. Garfield
	11/26/81	920	James K. Polk
	4/7/82	923	William Howard Taft
	4/7/82	926	Warren G. Harding
	4/7/82	930	William McKinley
	4/7/82	931	Theodore Roosevelt
	7/15/82	934	Gerald R. Ford
	7/15/82	935	Harry S. Truman
	7/15/82	937	L. B. Johnson
Malawi	3/14/82	413	H. K. Banda
Mali	2/8/82	C446	George Washington
	11/22/82		Goethe
Nevis	3/14/83		\$2 Lord Nelson
	3/14/82		55¢ Lord Nelson and ship
San Marino	4/21/82		Alexander Fleming
Sierra Leone	10/30/82	856/860	Geo. Washington, various subjects
Spain	12/9/82	2311	St. John, the Baptist (Iron sculpture)
Sweden	3/24/83	1453	Benjamin Franklin



(We are sorry that we are unable to give Scott's numbers on some of these, and unable to give dates of issue on others.)

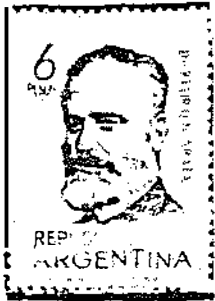
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IN ORDER TO SUCCEED we need leaders of inspired idealism, leaders to whom are granted great visions, who dream greatly and strive to make their dreams come true, who can kindle the people with the fire from their own burning souls.

— Theodore Roosevelt.

PEDRO NARCISCO ARATA (1849-1922)--

Pedro Narcisco Arata was born October 29, 1849, in Buenos Aires. His parents moved to Italy while he was still a child, and there he received his primary education. After his return to Argentina he studied chemistry, pharmacy and medicine at the University of Buenos Aires. In 1872 he graduated as a pharmacist, and in 1879 he obtained his degree as doctor of medicine.



However, he never practiced medicine. Best known as a chemist, City Chemist for Buenos Aires in 1873. In 1883 he organized the Municipal Department of Chemistry and in 1891 he became its Inspector-in-Chief. He was also an able educator. In 1874 he became Professor of Chemistry and in 1892 Rector of the newly organized Institute of Agriculture, and served as its Dean when the institute was merged with the University in 1909. In 1912 he became Professor Emeritus and in 1913 was appointed President of the National Council of Education.

During his active life he contributed greatly to the literature of the various sciences. He became a member and then president of the National Academy of Medicine and of many other domestic and foreign scientific societies. He died in Buenos Aires in 1922.

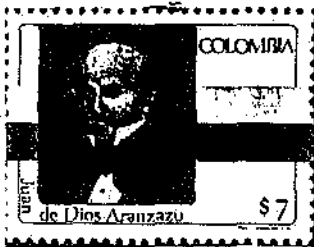
Arata was made a Mason in Lodge "Docente" in Buenos Aires in 1883 at the age of 34. Argentina honored him philatelically in 1969 with a 6p brown on yellow, Scott's No. 897.

-- From the Editor's files.

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JUAN DE DIOS ARANZAZU Y GONZALES (1798-1845)--

Juan de Dios Aranzazu was born March 9, 1798, in Caja del Tambo, Antioquia, Colombia. November 28, 1809, he was given a bursary for the "Colegio Real de San Bartolome" in Santafe de Bogota.



At the outbreak of the revolution in Bogota July 20, 1810, his father, a Spaniard by birth and loyal to his king, dissociated himself from the revolutionary events and sent his 12-year-old son to Maracaiba and from there to Mexico. In 1820 the young Aranzazu returned to New Granada. In 1823 he began his political career as a member of the House of Representatives 1823-24. He was a representative to the convention inaugurated in April, 1828, where he took sides with the Santander group against the rule of Simon Bolivar. He proved himself a militant and talented journalist. During the presidency of Santander he was Minister of Finance (1837-38). In 1838 he was President of the Consejo de Estado. In this capacity he was deputized as President of the Republic for General Pedro Alcantara Herran from June 5 to October 19, 1838.

Juan de Dios Aranzazu died in Bogota on April 14, 1845.

He was initiated in the Lodge "Libertad de Colombia" No. 1 in Bogota in 1820.

The Republic of Colombia honored this president on one of a series of stamps issued May 3, 1982. *rested 8/4/82*

-- Wessel M. Lans.

SOMETHING TO KNOW ABOUT—

With this issue we begin the seventh year of the PHILATELIC FREEMASON — the longest any one of our Unit's newsletter has been published without interruption!

In the six years we have given you 347 pages of Masonic biographies and information. If you have a page in your album for each of the more than 300 Masons whose biographies have been given, you have a wealth of Masonic data. We wish to thank each of you who have furnished this copy, and wish especially to thank Marshall S. Loke and Wessel M. Lans for their contributions, which have been MANY.



Our "Questions and Answers" department have given you many persons to investigate as to Masonic membership, but we still need answers to many questions. Won't you help us? This especially applies to our overseas members, for foreign Masonic information is hard to get in the United States.

"FOR SALE OR TRADE — WANTED" has given you a chance to add many interesting and desirable items to your collection. These include both domestic and foreign covers and stamps. Personally, I have found our foreign members very cooperative. In addition, the Unit has sponsored ten First Day Covers with Masonic cachets to add to your collections at nominal cost. (We should thank our local printer for their advice on drawings.)

We have reproduced a number of album pages from our members, showing how other lay-out and write-up their collections, as well as illustrating how extraneous material can add to the attractiveness of your album. We would like to have more of these album pages.

The sage has said "A little nonsense, now and then, is relished by the wisest men". We may not be "wise", but have added humor to our pages by reproducing some of those "comic" postcards prevalent in days gone by "poking fun" at Masonry. One of our members with a large collection of these has promised to allow us to reproduce more of these.

In other words, we have tried to "give something for everyone". Have we succeeded? Write the editor what you want, then SUPPLY some of that material for publication. The PHILATELIC FREEMASON is YOURS. What we make it is up to YOU.

W. L. Rogers

Editor.

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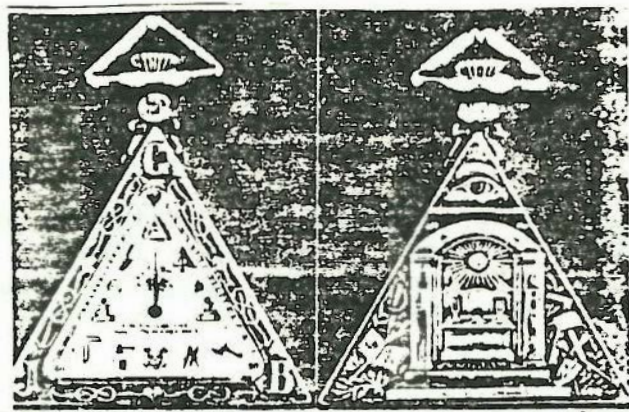
IF WE ARE TO BE a really great people, we must strive in good faith to play a great part in the world. We cannot avoid meeting great issues. All that we can determine for ourselves is whether we shall meet them well or ill.

— Theodore Roosevelt.

THINGS AIN'T WHAT they used to be, and probably never will.

— Will Rogers.

AN UNUSUAL MASONIC WATCH—



This Masonic watch is of silver, the length of each triangular side being two inches. The hours on the face of the watch are recognized by easily recognized symbols enclosed within the cable-tow and the familiar initials. The reverse side bears the engraved representations of working tools, the tiler's sword and Marshal's baton, symbolic columns, the mosaic pavement, surmounted by the All-seeing Eye. Other emblems, such as the open book and the acacia are easily recognizable.

This is apparently a fine example of "Masonic Watch" of a style which appeared in different forms 75 or 100 years ago. Similar watches have been in more recent years.

The owner of this watch, Bro. Douglas Brand of Glendale, Calif., is interested hearing from anyone who may own an identical or similar timepiece.

— Sunnyside Gavel.

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W. E. B. DU BOIS -- A PRINCE HALL MASON—

William E. B. Du Bois (1868-1963) was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He received a B.A. from Fisk University in 1888. In 1895 he was the first Afro-American to be awarded a Ph. D. from Harvard University. His dissertation, "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the U.S.A., 1638-1870", was published in the first volume of the Harvard Historical Studies in 1896. In the last decade of the 19th and the first of the 20th centuries, Dr. Du Bois gained a reputation as a prominent Black scholar and civil rights activist. He was an eloquent defender of full rights for black Americans through the Niagara Movement, which he founded in 1905 which later evolved into the NAACP. He was well-known for his opposition to Prof. Booker T. Washington, also a Prince Hall Freemason.



In 1910 he became the first editor of the organ of the NAACP, "The Crisis", which he held until 1934. From 1934 to 1944 he taught at Atlanta University. During that period he produced his major work, "Black Reconstruction in America", and an autobiography, "Dusk to Dawn". In 1960 Du Bois moved to Ghana, where he died on August 28, 1963.

On November 14, 1911, an occasional lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, New Haven, Conn., for the purpose of conferring the first and second degrees on Prof. Du Bois, a waiver of jurisdiction having been received from the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Georgia of which state he was a resident. The work was performed with the assistance of Widow's Son #1, Kellogg Lodge #5 and Oriental Lodge #6. On the evening of Dec. 12, 1911, Bro. DuBois was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason.

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He is honored on Scott's #0114 by Cameroon which issued a set of stamps honoring black writers.

— Joseph A. Walkes, Jr.

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MARQUIS DE POMBAL (1699-1782)—

Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho e Bello, Marquis de Pombal, is considered one of the greatest statesman in modern Portuguese history. Born near Coimbra and educated at the University of Coimbra, he was appointed ambassador to London in 1739 and six years later was sent to Vienna in a similar capacity.



In 1750 Joseph Emanuel, King of Portugal, appointed him minister for foreign affairs and for war. He instituted many reforms in Brazil, freed the Indian slaves, encouraged immigration, reduced taxes, eased the royal monopoly on Braziliann foreign commerce, and transferred the seat of government from Bahai to Rio de Janeiro. He also expelled the Jesuits whose influence among the Indians and growing economic power were resented by many Brazilians.

He abolished slavery in Portugal when he became prime minister. He reorganized the educational system, and the army, and published a new code of laws, established an East India Company for Portugal and another for Brazil. At the same time the influence of the inquisition was broken. Agriculture, commerce and finances were all improved. In 1770 he was created Marquis of Pombal. With the death of the King and the accession of Joseph's daughter, Maria I, in 1777, Pombal was dismissed from the court and retired to his castle of Pombal.

While serving as ambassador in London, he was admitted into a London lodge by Frederick, Prince of Wales, on St. John's Day, 1744. The initiation probably took place in a private lodge held in one of Frederick's private houses. In Vienna he repeatedly visited the Lodge "Aux Trois Canons" (The Three Cannons Lodge).

Pombal's portrait is on Portugal (1972) Scott's No. 1153, commemorating his reforms in the University of Coimbra. Another portrait is on the postal tax issue (1925) No. RALL. The same common design was used the same year in the ten Portuguese colonies.

— Marshall S. Loke.

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MASONRY SHOULD MAKE, and must make, each man who conscientiously and understandingly takes its obligations a fine type of American citizenship, because Masonry teaches him his obligations to his fellows in practical fashion.

— Theodore Roosevelt.

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IF YOU FIND errors in this newsletter, they are there for a purpose. Some persons delight in searching for errors, and we try to publish something for everyone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q. 36. Israel has announced a souvenir sheet of 20 "freedom fighters" who gave their lives in Israel's fight for freedom. Were any of these Masons?
- Q. 37. Was Wilhelm Roentgen, R. S. Prudhomme, Emil von Behring or Jakob van't Hoff, winners of the 1901 Nobel Prize, Masons?
- Q. 38. Was Josef Matthais Haur. (1883-1939), Austrian composer, a Mason?

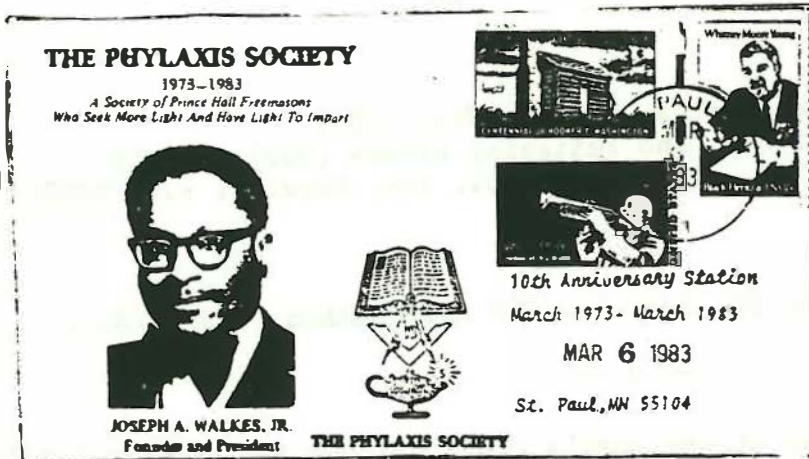
Answers to Previous Questions:

- Q. 31. The Marquis de Pombal, Portuguese statesman, was a Mason. (See story, this issue!).

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FOR SALE OR TRADE — WANTED

The Phylaxis Society, a Prince Hall Research Society, has issued a cacheted



cover marking the 10th anniversary of its organization, and the post-office authorized a special office on this day. The cover pictures its organizer, Jos. A. Walkes, Jr., and is franked with stamps honoring three Prince Hall Masons. Covers may be had for \$2.00 each, plus SASE, from Paul V. Best, P.O. Box 8240, Minneapolis, Minn. 55408.

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota is observing its 250th Anniversary with a series of six cacheted covers, which are available at a cost of \$1.00 each

or the set of six for \$5.00, or six sets for \$25.00, plus SASE from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 186 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Frank Cochrane III, P.O. Box 93, Melbourne, Fla. 32902-0093, has a stock of covers with attractive Masonic cachets. Send him a #10 SASE for his price list.

Your editor has secure a limited number of Swedish First Day Covers with the Benjamin Franklin stamp. These are $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ ", and are printed with a Masonic Unit cachet. Each cover contains stuffer giving the history of the stamp, printed in four languages. These may be had for \$1.50, postpaid (no SASE) from the editor, Walter J. Kirby, 2106 No. Van Buren St., Little Rock, Ark. 72207.

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EVERY PRESIDENT from Tennessee— Jackson, Johnson and Polk — has been a Mason, and, curiously, all were born in North Carolina.

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HOW ABOUT SENDING the editor an article for publication in our next issue?

NEW MEMBERS--

- 363 James F. Buss, 465 D-4 Boston Turnpike, Shrewsbury, Mass. 01545
364 Roy M. Johns, 403 West "A", Iron Mountain, Mich. 49801
365 Dr. Achilles Karathanos, Krinon St., #18, Athens (694), GREECE
366 Donald A. Wilder, Epp Street, Peaks Island, Maine 04108
367 Sumner S. Hopkins, 24 Brooklane Road, Plantsville, Conn. 06479
368 Dina Ricci, Via Gagliardi #25, Lugo #48022, ITALY
369 George W. Chase, Kings Highway, R. 1, Box 57, Lake Katrine, N.Y. 12449
370 Roy J. Shepherd, 8526 Sunderland, Houston, Texas 77026
371 Robert D. Henke, 218 Eighth Ave., Baraboo, Wisc. 53913
372 Paul V. Best, P.O. Box 6240, Minneapolis, Minn. 55408
373 Malcolm Needham Collison, Golden Home Park, Site 174, C17, R.R. #1,
Boucherie Rd., W. Bank, British Columbia V6H 2A0, CANADA
374 C. Colin Jackson, M.D., #221 - 1940 Lonsdale Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. V7M 2K2
CANADA
375 Alan L. Hart, 11 Camrose Grove, Kingston, Wellington 2, NEW ZEALAND
376 Jules Roseman, 112 So. Edinburgh, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048
377 Jon D. Shafer, 77 Oakwood St., Enfield, Conn. 06082

Change of Address:

- 24 Osmand D. Jamouneau, 7602 Danube Drive, Hudson, Fla. 33567
239 Anastas Lascarides, 7 Tortseti St., Ano Patissia, Athens (902), GREECE
258 Eugene F. Williams, 3995 Post Rd., Bldg. #21, Apt. 104, Warwick, R.I. 02886

Closed Albums:

- 172 P. Chas. Schijf, van Goghstraat #7, Arnheim, THE NETHERLANDS (12/24/82).

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BOASTING AND BLUSTERING are as objectionable among nations as among individuals and the public men of a great nation owe it to a sense of national self-respect to speak courteously of foreign powers. . . . There is a homely old adage which runs "Speak softly and carry a big stick! It will carry you far".

-- Theodore Roosevelt.

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WE WILL NEVER GET ANYWHERE with our finances till we pass a law saying that every time we appropriate something, we got to pass another bill along with it stating where the money is coming from.

-- Will Rogers.

ROBERT NEWMAN, sexton of Christ Church and the man who hung the signal lanterns in the steeple the night of Paul Revere's ride, was a member of St. John's Lodge in Boston.

RICHARD B. (RED) SHELTON, the comedian, is a member of Vincennes Lodge #1, Vincennes, Indiana, having been raised in 1939. He was coroneted a 33rd Mason Sept. 24, 1969, in Boston.



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Affiliate #24

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VOLUME 7, NO. 2

JULY-AUGUST, 1983

AFFILIATE NO. 37

NEW MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY IN PREPARATION—

Secretary-Treasurer Richard M. Needham advises us that an up-to-date Membership Directory is in preparation, and will be ready for delivery about September 1. Copy for the printer cannot be prepared until all members have had a chance to renew, and he hopes to give each one an opportunity to do so.

The new directory will contain an alphabetical list of all members, as well as an additional list of foreign members, they listed by country, as well as name. A separate list of Unit officials will be included, eliminating the necessity of searching for their names and addresses in the general listing.

The new directory will enable members to quickly find the name and address of members in a foreign country — something all of us will appreciate. This will help greatly in our exchanges with members in other countries.

Mr. Needham states that he will be able to hold the cost of the new directory to \$1.00 to members in the Americas and \$1.50 to foreign members, due to sending them by airmail. In order to secure your copy, send Mr. Needham your order (with remittance) NOW, but to insure having your name listed, BE SURE to send him your 1983-84 dues. Just to remind you — dues are \$5.00 except for foreign members, which, again due to airmail rates for the PHILATELIC FREEMASON, are \$10.00.

We assure you that this Membership Directory will be worth much more to you than its little cost, as you will probably refer to it daily.

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ANOTHER MASON HONORED ON SHORT NOTICE—

The Postal Service has announced the issuance of a definitive 3¢ stamp honoring Henry Clay to be issued "probably in July". As this is written nothing has been announced regarding date of issuance or first day city. This will probably be another instance with little time to service First Day Covers.

Henry Clay (1777-1852) was born in Hanover County, Virginia. In 1796 Clay began the study of law, receiving a license to practice the following year. He felt the opportunities would be greater and the competition less in Kentucky, so moved to Lexington where he soon gained quite a reputation as a defense lawyer.

In 1803 he was elected to the Kentucky legislature, serving til 1806 when he

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was elected to the United States Senate, where he served three months of the unexpired term of John Adams. He returned to the Kentucky legislature in 1807 and was chosen speaker. In 1809 Clay was again elected to the United States Senate to fill an unexpired term. In 1810 he ran for a seat in Congress and was elected. He was immediately chosen Speaker of the House.

Clay supported the Madison administration during the War of 1812, and in 1814 was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent. In 1815 he again returned to congress and was again elected Speaker, serving until 1821 when he retired to private life to resume his law practice.

He was not long out of public life and 1822 announced as a candidate for the presidency but was defeated by John Quincy Adams, who named him Secretary of State. Again in 1830 he ran for president, but was defeated by Andrew Jackson. In 1831 he was elected to the senate. In 1840 he was again a candidate for president, but was defeated by William Henry Harrison. In 1844 he was nominated for president by the Whigs, but was defeated by James K. Polk. In 1849 he returned to the senate.

Few men have had more ardent supporters or more bitter enemies than had Henry Clay. Few have so nearly reached to presidency only to be defeated. He died in Washington June 29, 1852.

Henry Clay was made a Mason in Lexington Lodge No. 1, Lexington, Ky., sometime between 1798 and 1801. He was Grand Orator of Kentucky in 1806, 1807 and 1809, and in 1820 was Grand Master of Kentucky. He was an honorary member of St. John's Lodge No. 1 in New York City.

This is the first stamp to honor Clay in 80 years. During the 33 year period beginning in 1870 on seven United States issues.

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TERENCIO SIERRA—

Terencio Sierra was a Honduran general. In 1900 he ousted President Policarpo Bonilla and himself held the office until 1903, when he resigned in favor of Manuel Bonilla, who immediately appointed him commander-in-chief of the Honduran army.



Terencio Sierra was initiated abroad. On February 22, 1898, he was one of the founders of the Lodge "Morazan" No. 14 in the capital, Tegucigalpa, under the jurisdiction of the "Supremo Consejo Centro Americana" with its seat in Guatemala. In 1901 he became the second Worshipful Master of this lodge, which operated until 1906. In 1900 Sierra was made an honorary 33rd member of the

Supreme Council.

Sierra's likeness is on a 1913 stamp of Honduras, Scott's No. 151.

— Wessel M. Lans.

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IN THE FIELD of world policy, I would dedicate the Nation to the policy of good neighbor.

— Franklin D. Roosevelt.

FREEMASONS IN ANTARCTICA—

(EDITOR'S NOTE—This article by Bro. J. F. Wilson, Past Grand Lecturer of New Zealand and Librarian of the Research Lodge of Otago, is too long to publish in one issue, so will appear "serially" in the PHILATELIC FREEMASON. Some stamps mentioned here may not be found in Scott's Catalog, but are found in those of foreign countries.)

SHACKLETON— The first postage stamp ever to be issued on the Antarctic continent was the New Zealand "Penny Universal" overprinted "KING EDWARD VII LAND" in green in two vertical lines positioned sideways and reading upwards. This proved to be something of a misnomer since the expedition was unable to make a landfall in that area but wintered instead at Cape Royds, Rose Island. The leader of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-1909, was Bro. Ernest Henry Shackleton, who had been initiated in Navy Lodge No. 2612, London, on 9 July, 1901. He was appointed as a postmaster by the New Zealand government before the expedition left Lyttelton and supplied with 23,492 of the overprinted stamps, a date stamp, registration labels, and other items essential to the proper procedures of running a post-office, however temporary.



Shackleton's hut at Cape Royds was depicted on the 5c value of the 1972 definitive set of the Ross Dependency (the issue which coincided with the 60th anniversary of Scott's attainment of the South Pole on 18 January, 1912). The ship, Steam Yacht "Nimrod", was depicted on one of the 15c values of the three-part "Ships of the Antarctic" series issued between 1979 and 1981 by Australian Antarctic Territory. Care should be taken when identifying the two 15c stamps inscribed "S.Y. Nimrod". The 1980 stamp (bow view) is actually Steam Yacht "Morning", the 1981 stamp (stern view) is correctly captioned. (Nor is this the only error in this set — the 1979 30c value shows Amundsen's steam ship "Fran" displaying the Icelandic ensign instead of the Norwegian.)

The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-17, will be covered philatelically. Shackleton's ship, steam Yacht "Endurance", is the subject of the Australian Antarctic Territory 1979 ships series, the 15p British Antarctic Territories 1973 Explorers issue (together with a portrait), and the 9d Falkland Islands Dependencies ships issue. The story of the abortion of this expedition and the subsequent rescue of the men is told on stamps of South Georgia and Chile. The 1972 South Georgia set commemorating the 50th anniversary of Shackleton's death shows the "Endurance" stuck fast in the Weddell Sea pack ice (1½p), the launching of the longboat, "James Caird", (5p) and the route taken by Shackleton and four others in "James Caird" from Elephant Island to South Georgia (10p) — these being based on prints by the official photographer to the expedition, Frank Hurley. The 1967 Chile set commemorating the 50th anniversary of the rescue of Shackleton shows the Chilean government's tug, "Yelcho" (20c) each with a portrait of Capt. Pardo.

Depot laying operations from the Ross Sea end of the intended trans-continental journey involved Bro. Alfred Herbert Larkman, who had been initiated in the Port Chalmers Marine Lodge No. 942, Port Chalmers, N.Z., on 26 April, 1916. He was chief engineers on steam yacht "Aurora" which is shown on the 1c value of the Australian Antarctic Territory ships series of 1980. This vessel also me an

Fwd.

unexpected drama in the pack ice, and wood from one of her spars is preserved in the form of a pointer for use by Tracing Board lecturers in Dunedin Lodge No. 931, Dunedin, New Zealand.

The Shackleton-Rowett Expedition (1921-22) saw the sudden death of our brother at South Georgia on 5 January, 1922. The number "9" had a superstitious significance to him. He adopted the nine-pointed star as his emblem and a silver "9" adorned the door of his cabin on Steam Yacht "Quest". Two stamps from the Tristan de Cunha commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the expedition in 1971 show his ship (1½p) and, along with his portrait, boats taking mail to the "Quest" (12½p). The same ship, along with a different portrait, completes the 1972 South Georgia set mentioned above (20p). Ascension issued a set in 1972 commemorating the 50th anniversary of his death, showing the route of the "Quest" (2½p), and a statue in London and memorial cross at Hope Point, Grytviken (11p). This set was also issued in miniature sheet format.

The memorial cross appeared on the 2/- South Georgia definitive of 1963 (overprinted 10p in 1971), and the 6p and 7p Falkland Island Dependencies definitives of 1980 show, respectively, the same memorial cross and the explorer's grave at Grytviken.

— To be continued.

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FRANCISCO BERTRAND (1867-1926)—

Francisco Bertrand was a son of a Spanish merchant who had married in Honduras. From 1911 to 1912 he was acting president after the overthrow of the Devila administration. From 1912 to 1913 he was vice-president under Manuel Bonilla. From 1913-1915 and 1915-1920 he was president. During the latter period he became the leader of a movement advocating a Central American Union by a union of Honduras and El Salvador under his leadership. His attempts came to naught, however. In 1919 he left Honduras and first settled in El Salvador, later in New Orleans. Two months before his death he returned to Honduras where he died of a heart attack July 16, 1926.



Francisco Bertrand was a member of the Lodge "Morazan". On April 28, 1911, he was a founder of the Lodge "Iguáldad" in Tegucigálpa, one of the lodges which on May 15, 1922, constituted the Grand Lodge of Honduras. He was a member of the Chapter Rose Croix "Concordia" No. 10 in the Valley of Tegucigálpa. He attained the 33°.

Honduras honored him on a stamp issued Feb. 1, 1916, Scott's No. 182.

Source: An article by Dr. Louis Gaitan, Grand Commander of the "Supreme Consejo Centro Americana" in the "Boletín Oficial Números Nueve" (1946). In his article Bro. Gaitan also mentions as Masons the presidents Miguel Paz Barahona (Honorary 33° in 1929), Celio Arias and Vincate Mejia Colindres, but without Masonic particulars. Does any of our readers have contacts in Honduras who might give further particulars? (Each of these have appeared on stamps of Honduras).

— Wessel M. Lans.

MANUEL DEODORO DA FONSECA (1827-1892)—

Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, first president of the Republic of Brazil, was born in Alagoas August 3, 1827. In 1843 he entered the military school of Rio de Janeiro, from which he graduated in 1847. In the army Fonseca was quickly promoted, becoming a captain in 1856 and the appointment of commandant of the school the same year.



In the Paraguayan war (1865-1870) he was wounded and promoted several times. Fonseca was made field marshal in 1885 and was vice-president of Rio Grande du Sul when the army, in conflict with the government over the right of officers to engage in political discussions, asked him to represent it. As a result, he was dismissed from the army, but because of his military prestige he was called to lead the coup d'etat of November 15, 1889, when the government buildings in Rio de Janeiro were seized and a republic was proclaimed. The emperor, Pedro II, left Brazil a few days later.

Deodoro da Fonseca became provisional president, and on February 25, 1891, constitutional president. After many conflicts with the congress, he dissolved it on November 3 of that year. He resigned as president on November 23, 1891, and died in Rio de Janeiro August 23, 1892.

de Fonseca was initiated in Lodge Rocha Negra in San Gabriel, Rio Grande du Sul, in 1869. He was named Grand Master of Brazil December 19, 1889. He attained the 33d Degree.

de Fonseca is pictured on the 200 reis blue of 1909, Scott's No. 178. On the issue of 1930 noting the 50th anniversary of the republic, Scott's Nos. 485-486, he appears on the first with President Vargas and on the latter on horseback.

— From the Editor's files.

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ANTONIO NEUMANE (1810-1871)—

Although Antonio Neumane was born on the Island of Corsica, both of his parents were German. He studied music in Germany, then went to Italy and earned the title of Professor at the Conservatory in Milan. He married very young and went to Vienna as orchestra director and composer.



Later he went to South America as orchestra director of an opera company in Argentina and Chile. Settling in Ecuador, he hispanicized his name and resided a long time in Guayaquil. Neumane composed the Ecuadorian national anthem to words by Juan Leon Mera. Both men are depicted on an Ecuadorian stamps of 1965, Scott's Nos. 734/737, commemorating the centenary of the national anthem.

In Guayaquil, Antonio Neumane was a member of the Lodge "Filantropia de Guyas", which was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of Peru. He founded the National Conservatory of Music in Quito in 1870, becoming its first director and died in Quito.

Marshall S. Loke.

JOSE MARIA VILLAMIL (1789-1866)—

Jose Maria Villamil Joly was of French descent, born in 1789 and raised in New Orleans, Louisiana, which at that time, was a possession of France. The "Louisiana Purchase" in 1803 automatically made him an American citizen. At the age of 21 Villamil visited Spain and was made a Mason in the famous "Caballeros Racionales" Lodge at Cadiz in 1810. From Spain he moved to Venezuela and then to Ecuador where he remained the rest of his life a very active Mason.



For a while he was engaged in commerce, transporting supplies between Guayaquil and Panama. It was in January, 1816, that he met and saved the life of Admiral Guillermo Brown, another Freemason, who was in danger of execution of suspected piracy. Villamil was involved with other patriots, most of them Masons, in securing independence for Guayaquil. The Revolution of Oct. 9, 1820, was planned at a meeting in his home on Oct. 1 and 2.

San Martin sent representatives to Guayaquil in 1821 to help establish the Lodge "Estrella de Guayaquil". Captain Villamil was a cofounder of the lodge and its first Junior Warden. British officers came to Ecuador with their own lodge, "Le Colombiana", which worked with "Estrella de Guayaquil". Their rituals in manuscript for the three symbolic degrees were translated into Spanish by Bro. Villamil and are now in the Grand Lodge Museum. He was also a member of the Lodge "Ley Natural" in Quito until Nov. 6, 1828, when Freemasonry was made illegal by a decree of the Republic of Colombia.

When Ecuador became independent in 1830, Captain Villamil was appointed first governor of the Gallapagos Islands. In 1843 he was installed in the chair of the Centro Filantropico Lodge under the Supreme Council of Colombia. He already had the 32nd degree and six years later was nominated to the 33d, the first citizen of Guayaquil to receive that honor. In 1857 he was Master of Filantropia Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of Peru and in 1860 Freemasonry was again outlawed in Ecuador. He died in 1866.

Ecuador issued a series of stamps in 1920 honoring the men who achieved independence for Guayaquil in 1820. Villamil is on the 20 centave dark violet, Scott's No. 234.

— Marshall S. Loke.

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RESULTS OF MEMBERSHIP CONTEST TO MAY 31—

Following is a standing of persons in the membership contest as of May 31: *R. M. Needhas, 9; John R. Allen, 8; *Walter J. Kirby, 7; Marvin L. Keller, 5; Thomas M. Gardner, 2; Joseph A. Walkes, Jr., 1.

Person marked with an asterisk (*) are not eligible to win. We need a much greater number of new members than are shown here. Ask Secy. Needham for more Application Blanks.

LEOPOLDO LUGONES (1874-1938)—

Leopoldo Lugones, Argentine poet and author, was born in Rio Seco, Cordoba, on June 13, 1874. He began his career as a postoffice and telegraph employe and afterwards managed a public library in Buenos Aires.



Later he represented his country in the League of Nations as a member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, but his principal occupation was that of writer. He very quickly gained a reputation as a poet, and his fame spread through Latin America and Europe, which he visited frequently. A desperate and insecure soul, tormented by idealistic frustrations, he finally put an end to his life on February 19, 1938.

Lugones entered Argentine politics as a socialist and later developed a passionate nationalism, but he never occupied important political offices. His eagerness for fame nevertheless moved him to write numerous books on matters which he did not know profoundly, such as Greek literature and history, philosophy and linguistics. Essentially, however, Lugones was a poet, and the same restlessness which led him to take extreme and somewhat arbitrary positions as an intellectual and politician gave vitality to his poems. Much influenced at first by the innovations of Ruben Dario, Lugones' poetry gradually acquired a soberer and firmer style, and he treats with equal mastery the concrete themes of Argentine life and the workings of a complex and tormented mind.

Although his works often express sentiments that depart from the Hispanic tradition, Lugones was a master of the Spanish language. He used the regional localisms of his land, but in dealing with unusual themes he expressed himself in purest Hispanic tradition. His several books of poems were published from 1905 to 1928.

Lugones was initiated in Lodge "Libertad Rivadavia" No. 51 on November 13, 1899, and became Master of the lodge on April 10, 1900. He later became a member of Lodge "Confraternidad Argentina" No. 2 in 1902. In 1905 he was a member of the General Committee of the Grand Lodge and Deputy Grand Master. He attained the 33d Degree.

Lugones' likeness appears on one of the five stamps issued June 26, 1965, to honor Argentine writers, Scott's No. 777.

— From the Editor's files.

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FREEMASONRY HAS A tremendously important part to play in the world today and tomorrow. It will in the end depend on each individual Mason believing fully in the teachings of Freemasonry and putting them into practice in his daily life. This calls for effort on the part of all of us. Are we prepared to accept the challenge?

— Sunnyside Gavel.

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IN THE LAST analysis the all-important factor in national greatness is national character.

— Theodore Roosevelt.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MASONIC STUDY UNIT, APRIL 30, 1983—EXPENDITURESINCOME

Postage, Printing & Miscellaneous	\$3600.07	Dues & Fees from members, etc	\$1777.17
Sec'y Expense	<u>220.28</u>		
	\$3820.35		<u>\$1777.17</u>
Excess Expenditures over Income	<u>\$2043.68</u>		
	\$1777.7		<u>\$1777.17</u>

BALANCE SHEETLIABILITIES

By Excess Expenditures	\$2043.68
Due Sec'y for Expenses	220.28
Amount of Excess Income	880.54
	<u>\$3144.50</u>

ASSETS

Savings Account	\$2500.00
Interest on Same	76.82
Checking Account	490.20
Cash & Checks on Hand	<u>77.50</u>
	\$3144.50

ATTEST: R. M. Needham,
Secy.-Treas.

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NEW MEMBERS—

- 378 Anonymous (by request).
 379 Martha J. Harlan, R.N., 3159 Valerie Arms Drive, Apt. #6, Dayton, Ohio 45405
 380 Lewis J. Callison, 3013 Mesa Drive, West Covina, Calif. 91791
 381 Humberto L. Gullo, R. Ver. Joso Kuntz Busch #46, Limeira, Sao Paulo 13490,
 382 Dr. Marcus Pollak, 3512 Keystone #3, Los Angeles, Calif. 90034 (BRAZIL)
 383 Steve Pollak, 13477 Yorte Ave., Chino, Calif. 91710
 384 Stephen Saunders, 1020 Meadowlark St., La Habre, Calif. 90631
 385 Albert Heiserer, Jr., 17 Peter Road, Ronkonkoma, N.Y. 11779
 386 George L. Schmidt, 722 Windsor Glen Drive #1, Mission, Texas 78572
 387 Donald R. Graf, P.O. Box 547, Tonowanda, N.Y. 14120
 388 Frank Cochrane III, P. O. Box 93, Melbourne, Fla. 32902

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

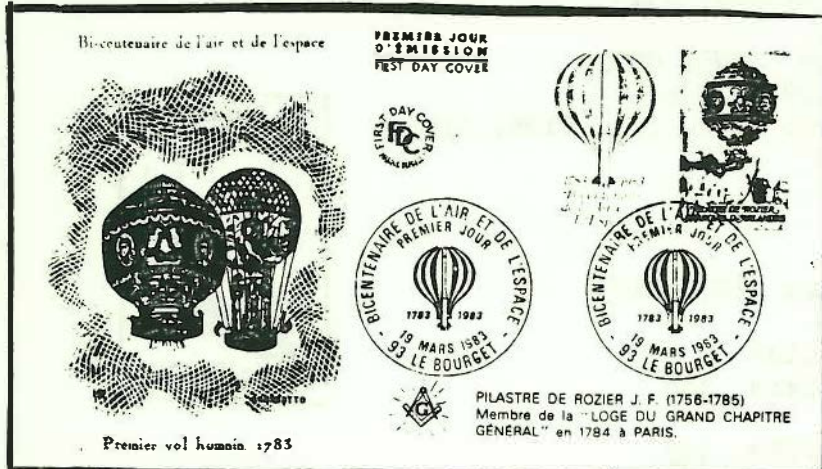
- 72 Kit C. Price, 309 Moo 1, Tambon None Soong, Udorn Province #41000, THAILAND
 96 Giorgio Conti, Via San Giacomo del Capri #125Palaszo S.A.C.80121, Napoli, ITALY
 114 Marcus F. Hernandez, 432 58th St., West New York, N. J. 07093
 246 Frank B. Martin, P. O. Box 303 1695 Tyrone Road, Tyrone, Ga. 30240
 275 Thomas Prince, 466 Abdo Road, Kingston, Ont. K7M 3W9, CANADA

CLOSED ALBUMS:

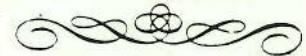
- 343 Thomas W. Riley

(Editor's Note: #378 has requested that he remain anonymous; we feel that he is making a mistake, but bow to his wishes. Correspondence with other members is one of the benefits of our Unit. #382, Dr. Marcus Pollak, is Past Master of Los Angeles Lodge #42; #383, Steve Pollak, is his son.)

FOR SALE OR TRADE -- WANTED--



Jean Prouteau, 1 Rue Verlaine, 17000 La Rochelle, France, offers two designs of this baloon stamp and cover and the D'Angely cover for \$35.00 for the three covers, U.S. currency; no checks, please. Bro. Prouteau has furnished us with many beautiful Masonic covers in the past, and this gives us an opportunity to secure additional covers at little cost. Currency at your risk.



Mahdeen Cover Service, 708 No. Mt. Pleasant Ave., Lancaster, Ohio 43130, has back issues of Masonic cacheted covers, all at reasonable prices. List and prices for SASE.

Secretary Needham has secured a quantity of jewelry with our Unit's emblem which he offers to our members at reasonable prices. These are bronze finish, and will prove servicable, as well as ornamental. Prices are as follows:




2" Tie Bars, \$2.25; Snake Key Tags, \$2.00; Tie Tacks, (shown) \$2.25 (These double as a lapel button when wearing a vest.) If interested, send your order to Sec. Richard M. Needham, 708 North Mt. Pleasant avenue, Lancaster, Ohio 43130. It is not often we are offered jewelry at these prices.

First day sale of the 4¢ Carl Schurz stamp occurred on such short notice that we had no opportunity to advertise First Day Covers. However, your editor has secured a quantity of these with block of 4 and a single, with our usual Masonic cachet, which he offers at \$1.00, plus SASE.

The above is true of the 3¢ Henry Clay stamp. We have prepared what we believe will be a sufficient number of this First Day Cover, using a single of the Clay stamp and one of the 17¢ Rachel Carson. These are also priced at \$1.00 each, plus SASE. (If ordering both stamps, include TWO SASE.) Order from Walter J. Kirby, 2106 No. Van Buren St., Little Rock, Ark. 72207.



BLACK MASONS — A CHECKLIST—

- AJMAN — Sugar Ray Robinson (Minkus) #319
 BARBADOS — Prince Hall #443
 CAMEROUN — Albert Bernard Bongo 595, C223
 W. E. B. DuBois C129, C132a
 CENTRAL AFRICA — Albert B. Bongo 219, 272, C126, C155
 Leon Mba C19
 CHAD — J. J. Roberts 331
 Leon Mba C13
 Duke Ellington C90
 CONGO REPUBLIC — Albert B. Bongo 307, C195
 Leon Mba C18
 Count Basie C146
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Alexander Pushkin 388
 FRANCE — Alexandre Dumas B437
 GABON — Leon Mba 148/149, 160/162, 445
 Albert B. Bongo 228/229, 338, C156, 423, 439/440, 445, C20, C37, C75/C76,
 C76a, C101, C105, C187, C206
 GUYANA — Linden F. Burnham 271/274, 274a
 HAITI — Alexandre Dumas 335/336, 472/474, C10, C177/179
 Francois Duvalier 428/431, 432/439, 548/555, 571/574, 578/579, 593/595,
 480/483, C122/C125, C126/C132, C266/C269, C282/C384
 C288, C183/C185, C306/C308, CB57, SS124/SS125.
 HUNGARY — Alexander Pushkin B205/B206
 LIBERIA — H. R. R. Johnson 37, 38, 49, 64F, 71, 71a, 81a, 85, 442, 95, O12,
 O18, O25, O37.

 J. J. Roberts 214, O141, 313, 328, 337, C69a, 371, #97/398, C134/C134a,
 434, 770, C214, C58
 C. D. B. King 217/218, 289a, 292a, 292b, 326, 377, 441, O144/O145,
 O162, O165
 W. V. S. Tubman C65, C69, C118, 387, C123, 431, C169, C169a, 363, C108,
 C110, C182, 476/477, 486/487, 532/533, 555/556, 569/570,
 C129, C141/C143
 W. R. Tolbert 598/590, 614/615, C195, 689/690, 721/726, 733/735, 770,
 C214, 817/819, 836/837, 849/850, 865, 874/877
 MALI — Nat King Cole C137
 MANAMA — Sugar Ray Robinson (Minkus) 187
 POLAND — Alexander Pushkin 468
 RAS AL KHAIMA — Willie Mays (Minkus) 548
 ROMANIA — Alexander Pushkin 704/705
 SENEGAL — Alexander Pushkin 373
 Booker T. Washington C98
 SIERRA LEONE — W. R. Tolbert 438, C145, 454/458, 458a
 TOGO — Duke Ellington 601, 603
 UNITED STATES — Booker T. Washington '73, 1074
 W. C. Handy 1372
 Whitney Moore Young 1875



(Editor's Note — This checklist prepared by Member Paul Brenner, who states all of those listed except Dumas and Pushkin were Prince Hall Masons. He asks that any who may correct or add to this list write him at P.O. Box 402, South Orange, New Jersey 07079.)