

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Affiliate #94



Editor
Robert A. Domingue
59 Greenwood Road
Andover, Mass. 01810

VOL. 11, NO. 4

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987

WHOLE NO. 62

JOHN MARSHALL

The United States has issued three stamp designs which picture Bro. John Marshall - the \$5.00 value of the 1895 issue and the 1903 issue and the 40 cent regular issue of 1955 (Scott Nos. 278, 313 and 1050, respectively). Liberia also pictured John Marshall on a stamp of 1952 (Scott No. 335).



John Marshall was born in Germantown, Va., on Sept. 24, 1755. He was educated privately and at various schools; at the age of eighteen he began to study law. He entered the Revolutionary Army, was at Brandywine, germantown, Monmouth and Valley Forge, and became a lieutenant in the Eleventh Virginia Regiment in 1776. In 1780 he attended a few lectures on law at William & Mary College and in Aug. of that year was granted a license and started the practice of law in Fauquier County. Bro. Marshall was elected to the Virginia state assembly in 1782 and served in this role from 1782 to 1791 and 1795 to 1797. He was married in 1783 and moved to Richmond. He was a member of the Federal Convention on the Constitution of the United States in 1788. In 1797 he accepted the position of special envoy to France with C. Pinckney and E. Gerry. He was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1798 and President John Adams appointed him Secretary of State in 1800. John Marshall was appointed the fourth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1801 and served as such until his death on July 6, 1835, in Philadelphia, Pa. As Chief Justice he established the precedent that the Supreme Court could declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. The Liberty Bell at Independence Hall cracked as it was being tolled to mark his death.

There is no record of when and where Bro. Marshall was made a Mason but he himself stated that soon after entering the Revolutionary War he was made a Mason. He joined Richmond Lodge No. 13 (now No. 10) and later became a member of Richmond-Randolph Lodge No. 19, both of Richmond, Va.. He was Deputy Grand Master in 1792 and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia from 1793 to 1795. He was a Royal Arch Mason and member of Richmond Chapter No. 3, Richmond, Va.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

(We are using some of the older numbers which have been vacated.)

- 118. Thomas C. Ehlers, W 2212 Central Ave., Spokane, Wash. 99205
- 125. Charles H. Hoens, Jr., 67 Kinnan Way, Basking Ridge, N.J. 07920
- 131. Alfred Klaeser, 2742 E. 128th St., Chicago, Ill. 60633

ADDRESS CHANGES:

- 230. Donald L. McClenahan, No. 156 1840 U.S.19 SO, Tarpon Springs, FL 34689
- 428. Andre Demets, 5195 Saranac, Montreal, Quebec H3W 2G5 Canada

CLOSED ALBUMS:

- 6. Herbert W. Keogh, Lawrence, Mass.
- 361. Paul W. Karr, Jr., Chatham, Mass.
- 422. David Parrott, Washington, D.C.

Bro. Richard M. Needham remains on the ill and inactive list. After 5½ years of fighting cancer in his leg, it now appears that the efforts may have been in vain and he may lose the leg. I am sure that I speak for all the members when I state that the thoughts and prayers of all of us are with Bro. Needham as he approaches this major event. I'm sure notes of encouragement would be well received. He resides at 708 No. Mt. Pleasant Ave., Lancaster, Ohio 43130.

NEW ISSUES

There are not many new issues to report in this Newsletter. The details as reported in the philatelic media are:

- July 24 - Netherlands Antilles - 175 years of Friendship between Bolivar and Curacao; 4 Values - 90¢ stamp pictures Manuel Carlos Piar, Simon Bolivar, Pedro Luis Brion.
- Sept. 30 - Western Samoa - Australian Bicentennial/Explorers of the Pacific; 4 Values - 45s stamp pictures James Cook.



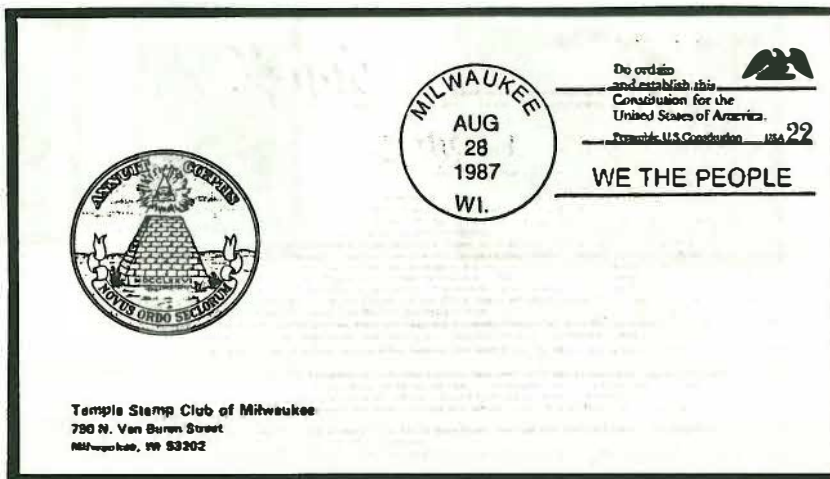
ELECTIONS IN THE NEAR FUTURE

In the next Newsletter we will be formally calling for nominations for MSU officers for the 1988-90 term. Election ballots will be part of the March-April Newsletter. It is not too early to think about who you would like to nominate and let your editor know so he can start developing the election slate. The officers to be elected are : President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW COVER FROM THE TEMPLE STAMP CLUB

Bro. Robert C. Krueger, Cover Chairman for the Temple Stamp Club, reports the group has issued another Masonic FDC - this one for the Constitutional Preamble booklet issued on Aug. 28, 1987. The cover is shown below, however, one of the fine points is not very evident - the background is a faintly printed copy of the Preamble of the Constitution. The reverse of the Grand Seal of the U.S. was chosen for the cachet because of its many allusions to the Masonic fraternity.

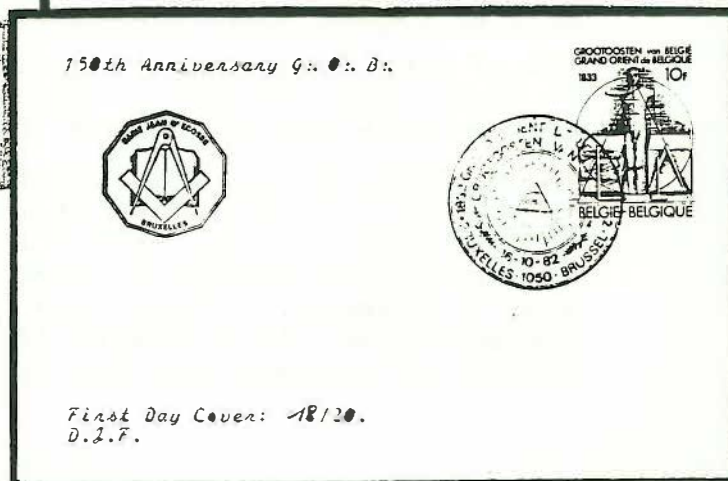
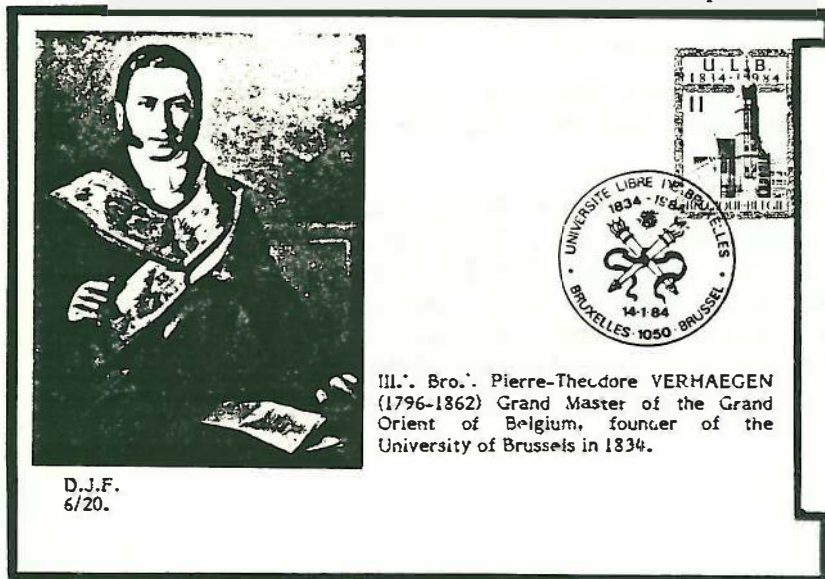
The covers are \$1.25 each or a set of five different stamps on covers for \$5.75. A single cover with the booklet pane is available for \$2.25 each. A #10 SASE is also required with each order. Requests should be sent to: The Temple Stamp Club of Milwaukee, c/o The Scottish Rite Cathedral, 790 North Van Buren St., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202.



BELGIAN COVERS

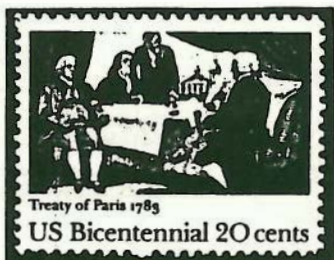
Although Bro. Daniel Frankignoul had not been active in the Unit for a while, he did publish some Masonic covers in that period. Two of his covers are shown here - ones issued on October 16, 1982, for the 150th Anniversary of the Grand Orient de Belgique and on January 14, 1984, for Bro. Pierre-Theodore Verhaegen, founder of the University of Brussels. Thank you for sharing these with us Bro. Frankignoul.

Can anyone now provide more information on Bro. Verhaegen - his biography and more details on his Masonic membership so we can develop an article on him?



THE EARLY PRESIDENTS

Bro. Maurice Coker of Walla Walla, Wash., provided the following article some time ago that appeared in the September 1983 issue of "The New Age". The subject has a particular significance this year as we celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution so it is appropriate to reprint it here. Of the fourteen early Presidents, four were known to have been Masons and at least two of these have been pictured on a postage stamp thereby providing the crucial link to our particular interest. Bro. Henry Laurens is pictured along with Bro. Ben Franklin, John Adams and William T. Franklin on the Treaty of Paris stamp issued by the U.S. on Sept. 2, 1983 (Scott No. 2052) and Bro. John Hancock is shown on a Grenada stamp released on May 5, 1975 (Scott No. C29) and a Maldives stamp of Jan. 10, 1976 (Scott No. 623).



"OUR UNKNOWN MASONIC PRESIDENTS"

by John R. Nocas, 33°, Inglewood, Calif.

Battles are so much more interesting to write about and to read, and space is so limited in school textbooks, that emphasis is placed on the exciting battles and heroes of the Revolutionary War than the statesmen who served in the background. Yet the Presidents of the Constitutional Congresses and, later, the United States under the Articles of Confederation, deserve the utmost praise. They faced an almost impossible task - trying to persuade State delegates to forget their sectional differences as well as personal ambitions and cooperate in the common cause of winning a war and uniting 13 different Colonies into one nation. The term of each leader was filled with discouragements and frustrations - so much so that all finished their terms on the verge of physical and nervous breakdowns. Yet their combined efforts were crowned with success - a Revolutionary War was won and a new Nation established!

These early Presidents of our forming Nation were (in order): Peyton Randolph, Henry Middleton, John Hancock, Henry Laurens, John Jay, Samuel Huntington, Thomas McKean, John Hanson, Elias Boudinot, Thomas Mifflin, Richard Henry Lee, John Hancock, Nathaniel Gorham, Arthur St. Clair and Cyrus Griffin whose term ended on March 4, 1789, when the new government under the Constitution became effective.

Four of these Presidents were Masons: Brothers Randolph, Hancock, Laurens and St. Clair. Terms were for one year. Hancock was the only one to serve more than one term as he was elected three times.

Brother Peyton Randolph was elected President of the First Continental Congress in September 1774. He was born in Williamsburg, Va., 1721. He was a graduate of William and Mary College, studied law at the Inner Temple, London, and was appointed King's attorney for Virginia in 1748. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. A soldier also, he led a company against the Indians after Braddock's defeat. As an examiner in law he signed Patrick Henry's license, saying that the applicant knew very little, but might learn later, being an able

THE EARLY PRESIDENTS (CONT'D)

man. He was a close friend of Washington, and Jefferson in his youth is said to have taken him for his model. His original Lodge is not known, but he served as Master of the Lodge at Williamsburg, Virginia, 1773-1774, and was the last English Provincial Grand Master of Virginia. He died in 1775.

Brother Henry Laurens was the fourth President of the Continental Congress, serving from November 1777 to December 1778. He was born, 1724, in Charleston, South Carolina. As a young man he went to London to study business and commerce and was later recognized as one of the outstanding businessmen of his time. He was a member of the First Continental Congress. In 1779 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Holland but he was captured by the British on his way there and thrown in the Tower of London. He suffered greatly during his imprisonment in the Tower, much of the time in solitary confinement. Fifteen months after his capture, in December of 1781, he was exchanged for Lord Cornwallis. In 1755 he was Treasurer of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Charleston, South Carolina, and Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina in 1754. He died in 1792 and was one of the first to be cremated in this Country.

Brother John Hancock was perhaps the greatest of these early Presidents. He was elected President of the Continental Congress in May 1775, reelected in November 1776, serving until October 1777. He was again elected President in 1785 being the only one to serve under both the Continental Congress and the Articles of Confederation. He was born in 1737 in Braintree, Mass. After graduating from Harvard he became an apprentice in his uncle's countinghouse. Upon the death of his uncle, Hancock inherited a shipping business and became prosperous. He was an early advocate of separation from Britain. In fact, the expedition sent by the British to Lexington in April of 1775 was intended to capture Hancock as well as military supplies. He was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and remarked of his signature - nearly five inches long, "There, I guess King George will be able to read that." He also signed the Articles of Confederation which established the United States Government. He was the first governor of Massachusetts and served for nine terms. While in Quebec in 1762 on business he was made a Mason in Marchant's Lodge No. 277, and affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, in October that same year. Brother John Hancock - for dedication and service to a fledgling country - ranks with the greatest of our American heroes.

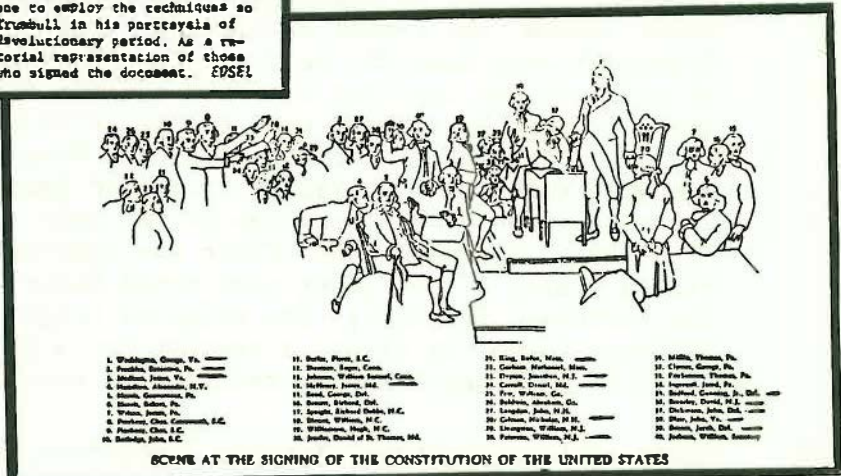
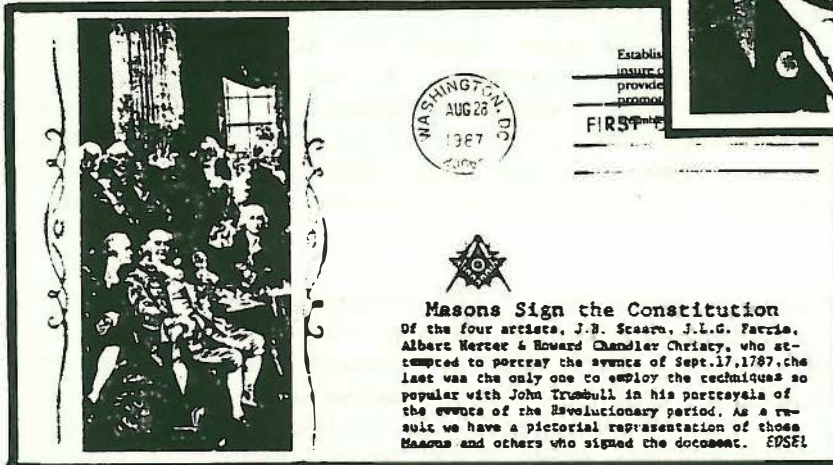
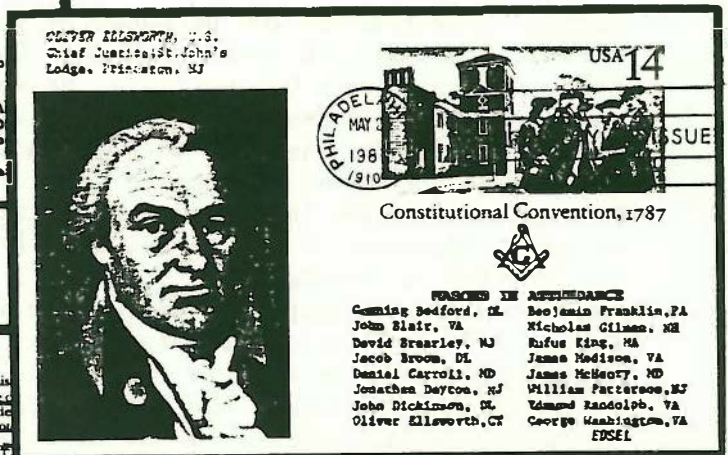
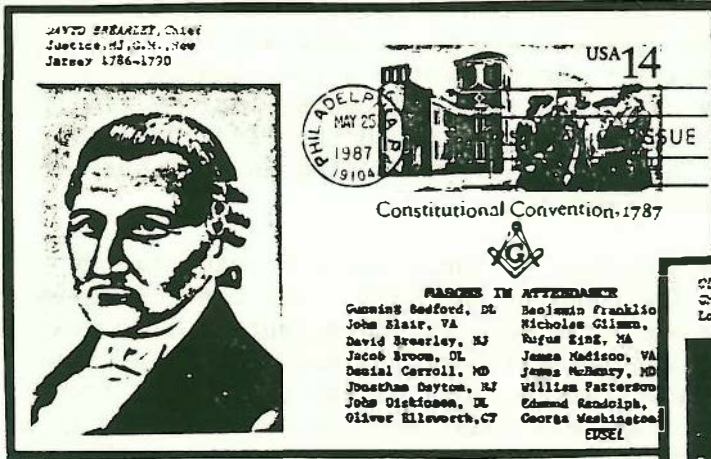
Brother Arthur St. Clair served as "President of the United States" under the Articles of Confederation from February 1787 to November 1787. He was born in Scotland in 1736. He enlisted in the British Army and fought bravely with Gen. Wolfe against the French at Quebec. In 1775, he was commissioned a colonel by President John Hancock. He is quoted as saying: "I hold that no man has a right to withhold his services when his country needs them. Be the sacrifice ever so great it must be yielded upon the altar of patriotism." He fought in many of the major battles of the war; having a horse shot under him in Brandywine. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and became a close friend of the General. In recognition of his services he was made a major general in 1777. After Benedict Arnold's treason, St. Clair was appointed commander of West Point. He was also a member of the court that tried Major Andre. He was the first Governor of the Northwest Territory. His original Lodge is not known but it may have been a Military Lodge. He signed a request for a Charter for Lodge Nova Caesarea Harmony No. 2 of Cincinnati and is recorded as visiting this Lodge.

These are our "unknown" Masonic Presidents. Indeed they are unsung heroes of our formative years.

EDSEL CONSTITUTIONAL POSTAL CARDS AND COVERS

Bro. Edsel Hatfield has published a series of fifteen First Day Postal Cards for the initial Constitution USPS release - the postal card of May 25, 1987. These cards picture fifteen of the Constitution Convention attendees who were Masons. He also has prepared a set of five First Day Covers for the second USPS release - the Constitution Preamble booklet. The cards and covers are sold as sets and if any are left, information on them may be obtained from him at P.O. Box 36, Hazelwood, Mo. 63042.

Examples of these cards and covers are shown below. Bro. Edsel states that assembling the portraits for this omnibus has been as difficult as anything he has undertaken to date.



COMMENTARY

Two articles in the most recent issue of the Newsletter stirred some comments from the readers but one letter in particular which linked the two bears publication. Bro. Trevor J. Fray, the able Editor of the Newsletter of the Masonic Stamp Club of Great Britain tries to link the absence of ATA Annual Awards to the Special Event Covers and Franking of them. To quote Bro. Trevor:

MASONIC PHILATELY

With respect to two articles in the last "Philatelic Freemason", namely "ATA Annual Awards" and "Special Event Covers and Franking of Them" perhaps there may be a connection between the two.

How does one define Masonic Philately for Exhibits in the U.S.A.? Surely Philately is the hobby of collecting postage stamps and thematic philately is the hobby of collecting postage stamps relating to a theme (or closely related associated items in conjunction with postage stamps).

While collectors can do as they please for their own interest and enjoyment, if they enter Masonic souvenirs at a stamp show, they cannot expect awards. Did the entries include special event covers and cards which did not have postage stamps related to the subject I wonder? - hence no awards.

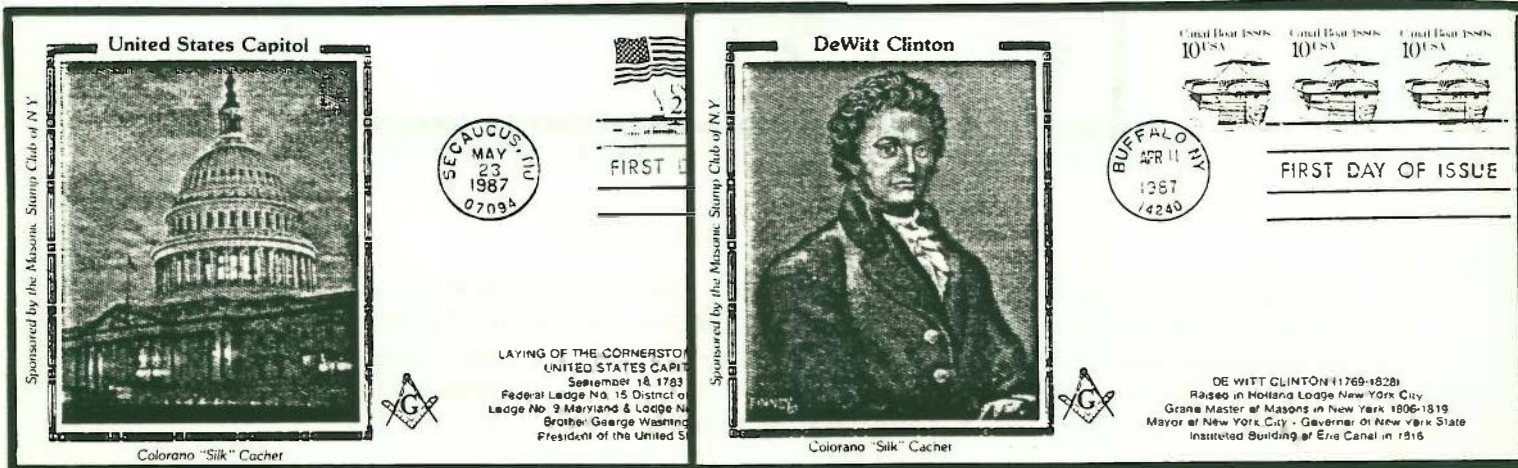
Bro. Sid Martin seems to have the right idea, in so far as a Masonic Philatelic cover should have a stamp related to the theme, if it is to be called a Masonic philatelic item.

This comment in no way criticizes those Brethren who collect and produce other items, I have many of these other items in my own collection, but we must, I think, describe them and display them for what they are, Masonic Souvenirs, and not try to pass them off as Masonic Philatelic items. In Great Britain and Europe, such items would not get a second glance at a big stamp show.

To the best of my knowledge there were no entries whatever on Masonic Philately in the past several TOPEX'S so we can't prove that all his assumptions and correlations are correct but there is a strong probability that he is correct in his statements. Thanks for the comments Bro. Trevor.

MSC OF NY FIRST DAY COVER

The latest Masonic covers from the MSC of NY are shown below. They are \$3.00 each plus a SASE and can be ordered from Nicholas Batalias, 27-05 Urban Place, Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410.



CERTAIN GERMANS AND FRENCHMEN NOT MASONS

A recent note from Bro. Wolfgang Brachvogel of the Federal Republic of Germany explains that certain noted Germans and Frenchmen often referred to as Masons were definitely not members of the Craft.

Friedrich G. Klopstock, poet and writer, allegedly a member of Lodge "Zu den drei Rosen" in Hamburg, has never been a member of the Craft though many of his friends were Masons. (This fact has been checked through the Master of the Lodge "Zu den drei Rosen".)

Adelbert von Chamisso, poet and scientist, is said to have been a member of a Berlin Lodge. According to Bro. Bruno Peters of the Lodge "Quatour Coronati" he was not a Mason.

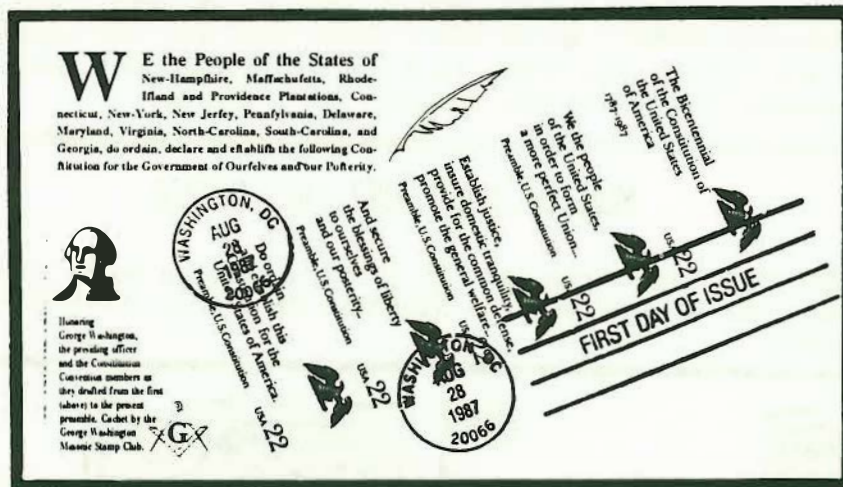
Carl Friederich Gauss, mathematician, astronomer, said to have been a member of a Lodge in Gottingen, has never been a Mason. (Also checked with the Master of the Lodge.)

Furthermore, some Frenchmen, often referred to as Masons, have never been members of the Craft as, for example, Francois Boucher, Denis Diderot, Theophile Gautier (often mistaken for Jacques F. Gautier d'Agoty, a painter and member of Lodges "Saint-Juvenal" in Paris and "La Triple Lumiere"), Edouard Herriot, Gerard de Nerval (his father was a Mason) and Eugene-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc (often mistaken for Maurice G. Viollette).

Thank you for this interesting update Bro. Wolfgang.

GWMSC COVER FOR CONSTITUTION BOOKLET

The George Washington Masonic Stamp Club has issued a Masonic cover for the First Day of Issue of the Constitution Preamble booklet. Shown below, it is available from the Club's Cover Chairman for \$2.00 each plus return postage - Paul M. Williams, 2364 Beaver Valley Pike, New Providence, Pa. 17560



THE EDITOR'S PLEA

A quick review of the contents of this issue of the Newsletter reveals that, with the exception of the covers, the number of items and articles contributed by members are very small and most material had to come from the editor's files. Please make this your newsletter - not just mine. Please send in items you would like to share with your fellow members. Don't be bashful.

EXHIBITING

A recent notice from our parent organization, the American Topical Association, states that the 1988 TOPEX and 39th annual convention of the ATA will be held June 17-19, 1988, at the Sheraton Centre in Toronto, Canada. This show will be sanctioned at the national level by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and about 200 frames will be available for topical exhibits. A full range of awards are being made available by the host committee, various ATA study units and individuals. The judging panel will consist of ATA accredited judges.

Over the three and a half years that I have been Editor, I have been asked several times to explain the details on how, where, when and what to exhibit for a Masonic display. I am not sure whether I am sufficiently qualified to lead such a discussion but I will attempt it using statements of others to emphasize, moderate or counter some of my thoughts and ideas.

Back in 1968, I entered a Masonic exhibit in TOPEX '68 held in Milwaukee. Bro. Clarence Beltmann, the organizer and Editor of the first MSU/ATA, was the General Chairman of TOPEX and Bro. Nicholas G. Koutroulis, organizer and Editor of the second MSU/ATA, was one of the judges. My exhibit was entitled "Freemasonry in Philately - A brief introduction to the Masonic collector". It received a second place (silver medal) award and the Masonic Unit Staat Memorial Award. I was quite pleased but some of Bro. Nick's comments on Masonic displays in his editorial triggered my reactive temper and we entered into a war of words that was documented in the next newsletter. I am sure we provided amusement to many of the readers but hopefully there were several facts brought out that could serve as benefit to a neophyte exhibitor.

First off - one of the primary guide lines is to minimize the text that accompanies the philatelic material shown so that the viewer does not have to spend too much time to "get the message". Second, the exhibit should provide an adequate definition of the philatelic data on the items shown. Unfortunately, Masonic Philately is a very difficult subject to exhibit mainly because quite a bit of write-up is required to adequately define the Masonic part and the Philatelic ties are not one of our major concerns. Consequently, the odds are very low that pages prepared for one's collection could win a major prize in a major exhibition. My exhibits were pages from my collection and this fact led to the differences of opinion between Bro. Nick and myself.

My comments to Bro. Koutroulis included: "The page format and content was patterned after that of Bro. Samuel Brooks who had captured international exhibition firsts with such exhibits. I am of the firm belief that each page (or series of pages for a single individual) must be self-supporting and contain all the information required to define his Masonic biography and provide a sketch of his personal biography. In addition, some philatelic information must also be presented to provide the tie-in between Freemasonry and philately. Perhaps I am unique but I steadfastly refuse to produce special exhibition pages which deviate from these principles just in an attempt to garner prizes. To date, this philosophy has earned me one "Best of Show", two "firsts" and one "second" in TOPEX exhibitions, and the Staat Memorial Award for three consecutive years. This performance has, to some extent, substantiated this attitude; however, a "defeat" at the Masonic Stamp Club of New York exhibit last year (1967) yielded similar comments regarding write-up."

Bro. Koutroulis' response included: "I believe and advocate less write-up makes a more pleasant and interesting exhibit (if well presented) to a non-collector as well as to a collector. How many of us spare the time in an exhibition to read every page exhibited? Many viewers by-pass collections with too much write-

EXHIBITING (CONT'D)

up. People just don't have the time and inclination to read everything available in the frames. I have attended many exhibitions - International, National and otherwise; Topical and others - the response is always the same. The less crowded exhibits (no matter what the subject) and best presented are the most popular ones. Judging is also based on this principle. No matter where or what type of show, this seems to apply. Local shows are somewhat different. A gold medal at a local show is not necessarily a gold medal winner in a regional or a national show. In my experience as an exhibitor and as a judge I found that sufficient information on the pages that interests the judges will most of the time interest the people.....That is why I am reiterating my statement that if we are going to win in exhibitions we must change our format of exhibiting. Less write-up will also give us more coverage of the subject, more stamps to exhibit, more philatelic information, in a usually limited number of frames."

We both agreed that: "Masonry, like any other topic, can only be exhibited in a group of "Topicals" whether it be TOPEX or other National show as long as there is a topical category. Of course, it is very unlikely that a topical will win the "Grand Award" in any other show than TOPEX, but the exhibit may still walk away with a gold medal....By winning awards with our Masonic exhibits our cause will be strengthened and the spreading of Masonic knowledge will be more pronounced."

In summary, let me see if I can define a few points that can be used to organize and create a meaningful exhibit on Masonic Philately. The exhibitor must first select a theme, then determine how he will develop the story to relate the theme, select the most appropriate material to illustrate the story, arrange the exhibition pages and finally create the appropriate text to round out the display. Once a display has been created and proper application/acceptance procedures complied with, the exhibit should be properly packaged in an environmental protective wrapper padded to defend against normal and abusive handling and sent, properly insured, via USPS or UPS. All exhibitions in which I have participated have been conducted by people who handle all displays as if they were their own.

Theme Selection - A single theme should be selected, a general informative display on all aspects of Masonic Philately will be too shallow (as I found out on my attempts). Potential subjects could be Masonic Presidents, Musicians, Statesmen, Kings, etc. A geographical area might also be selected as a theme.

Story Development - Develop the story with your assets and resources in mind. Don't feel compelled to tell every aspect of the total story which could be told. Not all Presidents or Composers need be covered - choose the ones you have stamps or covers to illustrate. Don't set yourself up for a frantic search for items you don't have in your collection that are needed to complete the display.

Material Selection - Select clean copies of stamps and/or covers. Cancelled stamps are perfectly acceptable but the cancel should be light and must not obscure the design which displays the topic. If possible, material variety could be considered advantageous in that it would provide a deterrent to any potential monotony - e.g. mint, used, blocks, plate blocks, covers, maxim cards.

EXHIBITING (CONT'D)

Display Arrangement - Don't cram too many items on one page but, on the other hand, don't use only one stamp per page. A crowded page will detract because the viewer won't know where to start. A single stamp and minimized write-up will give the impression of being insignificant. Unique layouts - such as arch formats, cross arrangements, etc., are impressive if they lend to the theme development.

Text Creation - One of the more difficult tasks, the text must be carefully selected. The philatelic ties must be present (when the stamp was issued, why it was issued, data on the stamp such as issue quantity, printing method, etc.). The Masonic information must be related but in a terse manner - the most said with the least words. Perhaps it might be better to give the date of only one degree (3rd?) instead of the dates for all three degrees. Enough text should be present to tell the bare facts so the viewer will get the message but leave a bit more for him to research himself if he is truly interested. If you try to tell all, you will lose his interest as well as that of the judges.

Text recording should be in a clear, readable print - most typewriter and computer fonts would be acceptable. Leroy printing is ideal but extremely time consuming. Handwriting is discouraged, hand printing - especially with a fancy flair - is very much borderline because many tend to be complicated and not easily read. The basic KISS philosophy (Keep It Simple, Stupid) is very appropriate here.

I hope that these comments help those who desire assistance and are consistent with the philosophies of those who don't. I would welcome any comments or suggestions which other members would like to offer/pose on this subject.

The MSU/ATA will try again during TOPEX '88 to recognize a Masonic Philatelic exhibition with the award which we have created. Why don't each one of you try to develop a display for TOPEX '88.

EDSEL COVER FOR HORATIO NELSON

Bro. Edsel Hatfield has enhanced the Nevis cover shown below with an "Add-on" cachet to honor Bro. Viscount Horatio Nelson.



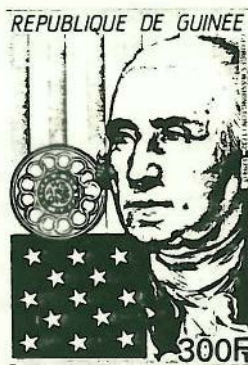
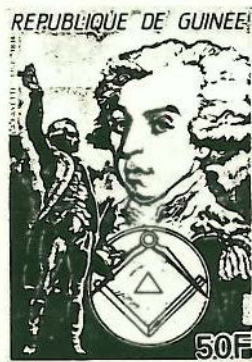
FORTHCOMING REPUBLIC OF GUINEE STAMPS

A very recent letter from Bro. Jean Prouteau, informs us that the Republic of Guinea will, very soon, issue three stamps of a great Masonic interest. These stamps honor Bro. Lafayette, Washington and Churchill. The first and third stamps show the Square and Compasses emblem. He can supply copies of the stamps and ancillary releases at cost as follows:

	Lafayette F.50 face	Washington F 300 Face	Churchill F 500 Face
Regular stamp	\$.25	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.50
Same Imperforated	5.00	5.00	5.00
Souvenir Sheet	7.50	7.50	7.50
Same Imperforated	15.00	15.00	15.00

First Day Covers will be available later at a cost of \$6.00 each

Please add 10% to cover postage. No order under \$25.00. The two convenient ways to send remittances are U.S.A. currency or international money order. The payee for money orders and the person to whom orders should be directed is: Jean Prouteau, 1 rue Verlaine, 17000 La Rochelle; France. Unfortunately, collection charges are too high to permit acceptance of personal bank checks.



JOHN WAYNE COVER

Following the article in the last newsletter, Bro. Norman Lincoln of Eaton, Ohio, sent a copy of the cover in his collection that pictures John Wayne. Thank you.

