



THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



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HORACE MARDEN ALBRIGHT

Horace M. Albright can be associated with the Yosemite and Yellowstone stamps of the National Parks series issued by the United States in 1934 — he served as the Superintendent of both national parks.



Bro. Albright was a member of Livingston Lodge No. 32, Livingston, Montana. He was initiated on June 5, and passed and raised on June 16, 1923. He received his degrees in this short period of time so that he could entertain President Harding at Yellowstone National Park in 1923 as a Brother Mason.

Born January 6, 1890 in Bishop, California, Horace M. Albright graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1912 and earned a law degree from Georgetown University. After graduation he worked for the Department of Interior in Washington, D.C., and became a legal assistant within the National Park Service when it was established in 1916. On January 12, 1929, he became the second director of the National Park Service and held that post until August 9, 1933. He then worked for the U.S. Potash Corporation and U.S. Borax and Chemical Corporation in positions of Director, Vice President and General Manager. President Carter awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1980, the 64th anniversary of the Park Service. He died in Van Nuys, California on March 28, 1987.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

148. Srederick Rushing, 153 Pinewood Road #973774, Leesburg, GA 31763

CLOSED ALBUMS:

333. Gary Prowse, late of Lynden, WA (He passed away August 5, 2009)

During our summer vacation in Pine Point, Scarborough, Maine, your editor and his wife, Joyce, received a visit from Bro. Larry Burden, our member from Ottawa, Canada, and his wife, Janet. Larry had e-mailed that he would be traveling through Maine and Massachusetts on vacation and wanted to drop by to meet us. I told him our address and phone number in Pine Point and he called when he was about half an hour away. You may recall that Larry



is a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. At the estimated time he pulled up in front of our cottage and we had a great visit. During the conversation I asked if he had GPS to find us so easily but his response was that he used maps, not GPS — proving, once again, that the Mounties “always get their man”. (the picture shows Mary, Larry and Bob.)

Recently one of our members who had purchased a collection of Masonic corner cards, both US and foreign, was asked by another member if he could purchase the foreign ones, the first member quoted a price. The potential buyer stated he could not afford that amount. Rather than drop the issue, the first member sent the second one the foreign covers – gratis. When I congratulated the original buyer, he sent me the following story – it aptly expresses his outlook and is a personification of our Masonic tenets. Many thanks.

Imagine that you had won the following prize in a contest: Each morning your bank would deposit \$86,400.00 in your private account for your use. However, this prize has rules, just as any game has certain rules. The first set of rules would be: Everything that you didn't spend during each day would be taken away from you. You may not simply transfer money into some other account. You may only spend it. Each morning upon awakening, the bank opens your account with another \$86,400.00 for that day. The second set of rules: The bank can end the game without warning; at any time it can say, It's over, the game is over! It can close the account and you will not receive a new one.

What would you personally do? You would buy anything and everything you wanted, right? Not only for yourself, but for all people you love, right? Even for people you don't know, because you couldn't possibly spend it all on yourself, right? You would try to spend every cent, and use it all, right?

ACTUALLY, this GAME is REALITY! Each of us is in possession of such a magical bank. We just can't seem to see it. The MAGICAL BANK is TIME! Each morning we awaken to receive 86,400 seconds as a gift of life, and when we go to sleep at night, any remaining time is NOT credited to us. What we haven't lived up that day is forever lost. Yesterday is forever gone. Each morning the account is refilled, but the bank can dissolve your account at any time....WITHOUT WARNING. So, what will YOU do with your 86,400 seconds? Aren't they worth so much more than the same amount in dollars? Think about that, and always think of this: Enjoy every second of your life, because time races by so much quicker than you think. So take care of yourself, be Happy, Love Deeply, Laugh, and enjoy life!

FRANK GILMAN ALLEN

Bro. Norman Lincoln has provided this autographed plate block of the stamp issued in 1930 to commemorate the tercentenary of Massachusetts. It is signed "Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, 1929 & 1930".



Frank Gilman Allen was born October 6, 1874 in Lynn, Massachusetts. After graduating from high school he went to work for Winslow Brothers and Smith Company, dealers in leather and wool goods. He proved to be a good employee and eventually became president of the firm in 1912. It may have helped that he married the boss's daughter, Clara Winslow, on December 2, 1897. They had a son Frank, Jr., and a daughter, Mary. His wife died in 1924 and he then married Eleanor Wallace in 1927. He was active in the Congregational Church and Republican politics. He was elected to the Norwood Board of Assessors 1910-1915, the Norwood Board of Selectmen 1915-1922, the Massachusetts State House of Representatives 1918-1919, and the Massachusetts State Senate 1920-1924. In 1925-1929 he served as Lieutenant Governor and from 1929-1930 as Governor. After failing to be re-elected, he retired from public office and became Chairman of the Board of Winslow Brothers and Smith. As Governor he was responsible for creating a Child Welfare Bureau, setting up an Old Age Pension Plan, appointing a Board of Tax Appeals, a State Industrial Commission, Massachusetts Port Authority and Massachusetts Transportation Board. He was also proud of having appointed two women as higher court judges. He died October 9, 1950 in Boston, Massachusetts. (Some sources claim he died on October 5.)

Frank G. Allen joined the Elks, the Moose, the Knights of Pythias and on June 23, 1930 was raised a Master Mason in Orient Lodge, Norwood, Massachusetts. On September 16, 1930 he was made a 33rd Degree Scottish Rite Mason. He was also a Shriner.

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MASONIC PERSONAL STAMP

Bro. Jean Prouteau of La Rochelle, France, has created a personal stamp to commemorate his 50th anniversary of Masonry. Created in 2009, it is a very fitting memento of such a significant event. Your Editor also observed his 50th year in 2009 but did not have the foresight to create a similar stamp. Congratulations, Bro. Prouteau, on two jobs well done – the stamp and the membership.



BRAZIL MASONIC COVER

Bro. Dr. Renato Mauro P. Schramm, President of the Clube Filatelico Maconico do Brasil, has forwarded the latest cover creation from his Club — honoring the 181st anniversary of the Supreme Council of Grau. Shown here, information on its acquisition can be obtained from him at P.O. Box 3085, 88010-970 Florianopolis – SC – Brazil.



POSTAL SERVICE DIFFICULTIES

As the USPS tries again to seek a postal rate increase, we read many editorials as to how inefficiently they are run and how their competitors, FEDEX and UPS, continue to show a good profit. Comments from our foreign members indicate similar operational difficulties in their nations. I hear that the main Glasgow Sorting Office “employs” released prisoners as part of their rehabilitation. A recent newspaper article stated that on average six postal workers are sacked weekly in the UK for dishonesty — thought to be just the tip of the iceberg. Is ours a doomed hobby?

AUSTRIAN MASONIC COVER

Bro. Dr. Herbert Schmid-Korlath, President of the Philamasonica-Zirkel Quatuor Coronati Wien, has forwarded this cover which was released by his club in 1990 to compliment the article on Bro. Josef Friedrich Perkonig which appeared in the previous issue of this Newsletter.



ERROR IDENTIFICATIONS

There were two “typographical” errors which appeared in previous issues of the Newsletter which must be identified – they have been “caught” by several readers.

Page 2287 – Dorde Vajfert – George Weifert was a native of the Kingdom of Serbia, not Siberia. This was definitely my error.

Page 2275 – Royal Society – In reality, this article contains a double error. First, the middle stamp shown, issued by Great Britain, pictures Nicholas Shackleton, not Bro. Ernest Shackleton. Second, the date given in the write-up for the initiation of Bro. Ernest Henry Shackleton (July 9, 1801) is in error. One might think it should be July 9, 1911 to tie in with his passing and raising dates. In reality, the correct date is July 9, 1901. This correct date was provided by my predecessor, Bro. Walter Kirby, in 1983 (page 363 of the Newsletter) and has been given incorrectly by me in three instances since that time (pages 1480, 1655 and 2275). My sincere apologies – it has been documented correctly in the magazines published by the Masonic Stamp Club (of Great Britain).

DOWNSIZING & COLLECTION DISPOSAL

During my tenure as Editor of this Newsletter (since 1984) I have helped many members downsize or dispose of their Masonic stamp collections and more recently, have assisted Masons and Masonic widows in the disposition of “conventional” stamp collections. In the earlier days, most of the collections involved Masonic Cacheted covers; there were a greater number of members and Masonic Philatelists making the task a little bit easier. Now, the condition of the economy, the increasing average age of collectors in general and Masonic Philatelists in particular, and changing collecting desires, it is very difficult to find buyers for Masonic Cacheted Covers. The

DOWNSIZING & COLLECTION DISPOSAL (Contd)

creation of “grading” principles has significantly altered the “investment” potential of philately in general and non-specialized collections are extremely hard to sell. If a collection is comprised mostly of Fleetwood, Franklin Mint, Readers Digest, or other specialized “collector’s sets”, it is virtually impossible to realize any significant percentage of catalog value. Mint stamps are best used for postage.

We, as collectors, must keep these considerations in mind as we advance in years. I believe that the best solution is achieved by those who have children, grandchildren or other relatives who is/are collectors and our collection can be passed down to them. The next best alternate would probably be a donation of a collection to a museum or organization which would appreciate such a collection and a charitable donation/contribution might be possible. This would most likely remove the collection from the market – an undesirable situation should it contain any key items which might provide a realization at auction. Next down the line would be trying to secure a reputable auction house which might be able to handle the sale properly. The last resort would be to approach a major stamp firm or the local stamp dealers – percentage realization of catalog value would be very low as they advertize sales at “half catalog” and they have to make a profit. You could become a stamp salesman/dealer yourself but that requires a lot of time and effort over a long period.

I hate to sound so negative but these thoughts must be considered unless one wants to stand the chance of his or her collection being tossed into a dumpster when that ultimate time comes. Each one of us should have and maintain an accurate, up-to-date inventory of our collection so that someone could look at it and arrive at a reasonable estimate of worth. There should be a “What goes where” disposition list attached to that record giving suggestions regarding potential marketing areas for the various items in the collection(s). It is extremely discouraging and disparaging when a widow hands me a box or two and says, “Here is his collection. What can I do with it and can I get anything for it?”

NEW ISSUES

The following new issues of Masonic interest have been identified in the August and September issues of Scott Stamp Monthly.

U.S. 4/17/10 – 4446/9 - Cowboys of the Silver Screen; Roy Rogers, Tom Mix, William Hart, Gene Autry

Australia 2/16/10 – 3218/21 – Rule of Gov. Lachlan Macquarie Centennial (S/S)

Great Britain 2/25/10 – 2747/56 – Royal Society; B. Franklin (2749), E. Jenner (2750)

Montenegro 10/20/08 – 198 – Hourglass

Romania 9/16/09 – 5131 – Treasures of Romania S/S of 8; Dimitrie Cantemir (5131a)

St. Vincent 1/8/08 – 3603 – 2008 Summer Olympics S/S of 4; Bob Mathias (3603a)

Turkey 6/5/09 – 3169/78 – Regular Issue, Kemal Ataturk

7/16/09 – 3187/9 – Regular Issue, Kemal Ataturk

Tuvalu 7/20/09 – 1091/2 – First Man on Moon – 40th Anniv. S/S of 6 & 4; Buzz Aldrin

Venezuela 2009 – 1694/6 – Signers of Venezuelan Declaration of Independence, S/S of 12, 12 & 10 – many Masons are included

GALICANO APACIBLE

The Philippines honored Galicano Apacible with an issue on January 24, 1977. He was initiated in 1889 in the Lodge "Revolucion" in Barcelona, Spain. In 1890 he became a member of the Lodge "Solidaridad" No. 53 located in Madrid and served as Senior Warden of that Lodge.



Born June 25, 1864 in Balayan, Philippines, Galicano Apacible first enrolled in the public schools in Balayan, Batangas but later transferred to a private school. Since there was no high school in his town, he went to Manila enrolling in a private school and then in the Colegio de San Juan de Letran. He and his brother boarded with Jose Rizal, a relative, and the three of them formed a secret society called El Compañerismo whose main objectives were mutual protection and civic and patriotic education. After completing his secondary education he enrolled at the University of Santo Tomas to study medicine; following a fight with one of his friar professors in his fifth year, he sailed to Europe to complete his education at the Institute of Tarragona, the University of Barcelona and the Universidad Central de Madrid earning his doctorate. While there he was one of the founders of La Solidaridad. During the Universal Exposition in Paris in 1889 he joined with Rizal, Padre de Tavera, Antonio Luna and several other Filipinos in discussion on how to improve the situation in their homeland. On his return trip home he stopped in Hong Kong staying for more than a month because he heard he was destined for arrest and imprisonment when he arrived in the Philippines. He did return home in 1892 but was under suspicion because he was a Freemason. He served as a doctor on a British ship journeying from the Philippines to Hong Kong and after a few trips settled in Hong Kong where he was named chairman of the Comite Central Filipino based there. He was sent to Tokyo to secure arms and ammunition for the revolutionaries. In 1899 he was sent to the US as a delegate of the revolutionary government seeking American intervention. When Aguinaldo was captured he returned from Hong Kong and practiced medicine in Manila. He was elected governor of Batangas in 1907 and subsequently Assemblyman, vice-president of the Nacionalista Party and Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources but resigned due to ill health. Returning to Hong Kong he was able to recover his health but in 1944 had an accident and lost his sight three years later. He died March 22, 1949 in Manila, Philippines.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, PRINCE OF LORRAINE

Charles (Karl) Alexander, Prince of Lorraine, was pictured on a semi-postal stamp issued by Belgium on December 20, 1949. Both Charles of Lorraine and his brother, the Emperor Francis, were active Masons. Charles did much to stimulate the development of Masonry in his countries and refused to implement the papal bulls issued against Freemasonry by Popes Clement XII and Benedict XIV. He founded the Lodges "Saint Charles" in Brussels and "L'Unanimite" in Tournai.



Charles (Karl) Alexander, Prince of Lorraine, was born December 12, 1712. When his elder brother, Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, married the Archduchess Maria Theresa, daughter of Emperor Charles VI, Charles Alexander entered the Imperial service in 1737. During the War of the Austrian Succession, he was one of the principal Austrian military commanders and was most notable for his defeat by Frederick the Great at the Battle of Chotusitz, fought in 1742 and the Battle of Hohenfriedberg in 1745. He was also defeated by Maurice de Saxe at the Battle of Rocoux in 1746. On January 7, 1744 he married Maria Theresa's only sister, Maria Anna of Habsburg, thus making him doubly Maria Theresa's brother-in-law and the pair were jointly made Governors of the Austrian Netherlands (now Belgium). He also became Grand Master of the Teutonic Order in 1761. During the Seven Years' War he commanded the Austrian army at the Battle of Prague where he was again defeated. He subsequently defeated a smaller Prussian army in 1757 at the Battle of Breslau before being once again vanquished by Frederick II of Prussia at the Battle of Leuthen. After this last defeat he was replaced by Leopold Josef Graf Daun and retired from military service. He died July 4, 1780.

NEW CASES

About a year ago at this time I lamented the fact that new cases for our topical hobby were few and far between. This being the summer months for most of us, we are on vacation or on holiday. Some new cases are found and documented by the members of the Masonic Philatelic Club (of Great Britain) in their magazine. The members of De Maconnieke Filatelistische Studiegroep De Getande Rand seem to be able to uncover a number of new European cases and publish them in their Newsletter, "De Verlichte Loep". I believe that I can attribute these frequencies to the amount of research which has already been done within the different areas. I know that Bro. Larry Burden is working on a couple of significant Masonic/Philatelic links but the fruits of his labor have not yet materialized. In the meantime, I will continue to use material from previous publications in an effort to maintain the quality and content of our publication.

JOSE ELOY ALFARO DELGADO

Eloy Alfaro was born June 25, 1842 in Montecristi, Ecuador, and received his primary education in that area. After graduation he dedicated himself to helping his father with his business negotiations. During his youth he aligned himself with anticlerical liberalism and fought against several Ecuadorian Presidents. He experienced many difficulties in his several campaigns against tyranny and almost lost his life in the disastrous naval battle of Alajuela when he tried to disembark in Ecuador with a troop of revolutionaries and was defeated by conservative Government forces. When his ship sank, he saved himself from drowning by clinging to a barrel.

As head of the Radical Liberals, he was leader of the Ecuadorian Liberal Revolution, a coup d'etat he waged from his youth in the 1860s until 1895 when the liberals finally took power. He declared himself anticlerical dictator on June 5, 1895 and was later named constitutional president serving from January 17, 1897 until September 1, 1901. He later opposed his successor and served as supreme dictator from 1906 to 1911 at which time he was removed from office. On January 28, 1912, a group of pro-Catholic soldiers supported by a mob broke into the prison where he and his colleagues were detained, killed them, dragged their bodies around the city and then burned them. A monument was erected in May Park, Quito, to mark the spot where the pyre was lit that consumed their remains. During his second term as president, Alfaro enacted a number of changes such as freedom of speech and recognition of civil marriage and divorce. He also completed the Trans-Andean Railroad. Being a Freemason, he suppressed the influence of the Catholic Church while in office and seized much property of the Church.

Eloy Alfaro was raised along with Abel Castillo in 1880 in the Lodge "Luz del Guayas" of Guayaquil, Ecuador. It is reported that he was a Past Grand Master. A bust of him is located in the Scottish Rite Temple, Balboa, Panama Canal Zone. Bro. Alfaro is pictured on a stamp issued in 1942 as well as other issues.



IGNACIO JOSE de ALLENDE y UNZAGA

Ignacio Allende was born January 21, 1769, in San Miguel el Grande (now San Miguel de Allende), Guanajuato, New Spain, to a wealthy criollo family. In 1802 he joined the Viceregal army of New Spain, serving under General Felix Maria Calleja. In 1806 he started to favor the possibility of independence from Spain and supported the underground independence movement. He attended the secret meetings organized by Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez and fought along with Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla in the first stage of the struggle. He was captured by Spanish colonial authorities while he was in Chihuahua and was executed for treason on June 26, 1811.

IGNACIO JOSE de ALLENDE y UNZAGA (Cont'd)

Ignacio Allende was Worshipful Master of the Lodge "Arquitectura Moral" in Mexico City in 1806-1808. It was in this Lodge that Miguel Hidalgo, Jose Maria Morales and Miguel Allende were initiated into the Fraternity. Mexico commemorated the 200th anniversary of his birth with the release of a stamp picturing him on November 15, 1969.



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ANTONIO FREDERICO de CASTRO ALVES

Castro Alves is pictured on a stamp issued by Brazil on March 14, 1947 to commemorate the centenary of his birth. He was initiated at the age of 21 in the Lodge "America" in Rio de Janeiro in 1868.



Castro Alves was born March 14, 1847 in the town of Curalinho (renamed "Castro Alves" in his honor in 1900) in the Brazilian state of Bahia. He entered the Faculdade de Direito do Recife in 1862, was involved in an affair with a Portuguese actress and wrote his first abolitionist poems, reading them aloud in public events in defense of the abolitionist cause. Even though many Brazilians stood up against it at that time, slavery in Brazil was not officially ended until 1888. In 1867, Alves left Recife and returned to Bahia where he wrote his dramatic play "Gonzaga". He later moved to Rio de Janeiro where he met influential people from whom he received moral support. He then headed south to Sao Paulo to take courses at Sao Francisco Law School and met important writers and politicians there. On November 11, 1868, while hunting in the surroundings of Sao Paulo, he was shot on the left ankle which led to the amputation of his feet. Soon afterwards he contracted tuberculosis which forced him to return to his homeland, Bahia. He died on July 6, 1871 in the city of Salvador.

JUAN BAUTISTA ARISMENDI

Juan Bautista Arismendi is pictured on a stamp issued by Venezuela on March 26, 1998, as part of a set to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of Margarita Island. He was initiated in a Venezuelan Lodge but the date does not appear to be known. He was coroneted as a 33rd degree AASR Mason in the Republic of Colombia.



Juan Bautista Arismendi was born June 24, 1770 in Asuncion on Margarita Island, Venezuela. He was one of the leaders of the 1804 revolt against the Spaniards at Pampoter on Margarita Island. Known as a patriot and leader of the Eastern Venezuelan Army, he was imprisoned by the Spaniards in 1812 in the dungeons of La Guaira. The following year he was again serving in several of the battles within Venezuela. He became a military governor, along with Simon Bolivar, of Caracas. That same year he fought in the first Carabobo and La Puerta campaigns which were won by the independence troops. He served as vice-president of the Venezuelan Republic in Angostura from September 14 to December 5, 1819 after Francisco Antonio Zea stepped down from that office. He was awarded the “Libertadores de Venezuela” (Liberator of Venezuela) citation.

-With thanks to Bro. Emiel Crab, De Getande Rand and De Verlichte Loep

IGNACIO ALVAREZ THOMAS

Ignacio Alvarez Thomas was a member of the “Logia Lautarina de Mendoza”; no further details appear to be available. He was honored by Peru on the centenary of his death with the issuance of airmail stamps on November 13, 1958.



Ignacio Alvarez Thomas was born in Arequipa, Peru, on February 15, 1787 and his family lived for some time in Lima. He was inducted into the Regimiento de Milicias de Lima as a cadet in 1795. He was to leave with his Company going to Spain but remained in Buenos Aires in a regiment to protect the viceroy. He was appointed secretary to the viceroy but got bored with the bureaucratic routine. He resigned that

IGNACIO ALVAREZ THOMAS (Cont'd)

post in 1806 to serve in a regiment protecting Montevideo and fought heroically on February 3, 1806 during an attack on the plaza. He was promoted to captain of the 4th Regiment of Grenadiers of the Viceroy; he subsequently was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He participated in the revolution of 1810 and on February 23, 1814 was named governor of the Santa Fe province but he declined to serve, returning to Buenos Aires instead to work with Gen. Artigas and other revolutionaries. On April 20, 1815 he was named Supreme Director of the United Province of Rio de la Plata and during his term in office, the libertines seized the offensive on the land and on the sea. He founded the military academy and reunited the Congress of the United Provinces in Tucuman. Returning to private life, he later returned to become chief of the military tribunal. As an adjutant of the commandant general, he participated in the pacification of Santa Fe province. Promoted to the rank of General, he was later elected a deputy for Buenos Aires in 1821. Three years later he became a minister plenipotentiary in Peru and in 1828 was named commander of the army. When dictator Juan Manuel Rosas came to power he fled the country going to Rio de Janeiro, then Santiago, Chile, and finally Lima, Peru. On December 12, 1851 he was awarded an annual pension of 1200 pesos. When Rosas was overthrown, he returned to Buenos Aires where he died on July 19, 1857.

JUAN BAUTISTA ALBERDI

Juan Bautista Alberdi was a member of the "Union del Plata" Lodge No. 1 in Buenos Aires and of "San Juan de la Fe" Lodge No. 20 in Parana. Argentina noted the 150th anniversary of his birth with the issuance of a stamp on September 10, 1960.



Born August 28, 1810 in Tucuman, Juan Bautista Alberdi was an Argentine statesman, jurist, publisher, accomplished pianist and composer, and writer. He was forced to leave the country in 1828 because of his strong opposition to Rosas. While in Chile he collaborated with Vicente Fidel Lopez in producing a newspaper. He studied law and received a Doctor of Law degree and in 1837 he founded the first musical journal in Latin America. Following Rosas' overthrow in 1852, he was the leader among those who drafted the new Constitution along lines he had suggested in his earlier writings. He served as a political advisor in the administration of President Urquiza and in diplomatic positions in England, France and Italy. He died in Paris on July 19, 1884 and his body was returned to Argentina and interred in Buenos Aires.