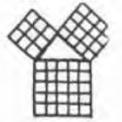




# THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON



Journal of the  
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor  
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## JOSE MARIA PINO SUAREZ

Jose Maria Pino Suarez, a learned writer, jurist, and statesman, dutifully served President Francisco Madero through the turbulent years at the beginning of the Mexican Revolution – it cost him his life. Both Madero and Pino Suarez were Freemasons and are pictured on stamps of their nation. Some of those featuring Bro. Pino Suarez are shown here:



Jose Maria Pino Suarez was born September 8, 1869 to a prominent family in Tenosique in the state of Tabasco. The family moved to Yucatan and Jose completed his studies in Merida earning a law degree in 1894. He also became an accomplished writer and continued to produce critically acclaimed poetry while practicing law in his own firm in Mexico City from 1896 to 1899. He married Maria Camara Vales in 1896 and they had six children. The family moved to Yucatan where he helped run the extensive plantations owned by his father-in-law. Soon thereafter, he founded the newspaper *El Peninsular* and began publishing criticisms of the dictatorial Porfirio Diaz regime. The newspaper was shut down in 1905 and Pino Suarez retired to a rural sugar plantation to avoid prosecution, write poetry, and run the local business. He became familiar with Madero's ideas, met him in Merida in 1909, and became leader of the anti-reelection party of Yucatan and neighboring states. Diaz squelched that popular movement and Pino Suarez was forced to flee to Honduras. In 1911 he joined Madero in his armed campaign to unseat Diaz. Following Diaz's capitulation, Pino Suarez returned home and became interim governor of Yucatan. Following election to that position he moved to Mexico City as Madero's Vice President and Secretary of Education. Diaz and Huerta plotted to regain control of the country and following their coup in 1913, Pino Suarez was given the opportunity to leave the capital but he elected to stay with Madero. Eventually they were both executed on February 22, 1913 under the pretext of an attempt to escape.

Both Jose Maria Pino Suarez and Francisco Madero were members of Lealtad Lodge No. 15, Mexico City.

-Based on an article "Famous Mexicans and Their Stamps" in *Mexicana*, October 2011, provided by our President, Gene Fricks.

## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

### NEW MEMBERS:

None

### ADDRESS CHANGES:

140. David Clem, 519 N. Nevada St., Apt. A, Oceanside, CA 92054

204. Massimo Morgantini, Via Libero Leonardi 130/G5, 00173 Rome, Italy

### RESIGNED:

358. J. H. Majjer of The Netherlands.

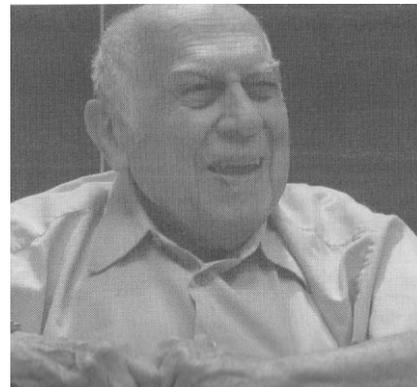
### CLOSED ALBUMS:

123. Eero Tahtinen on June 30, 2011. Late of Espoo, Finland

451. Albert A. Elwood on May 14, 2011. Late of Lake Park, FL

The September 14 issue of The Jewish News carried an interesting article on one of our members – Joe Horowitz of Norfolk, Virginia. Titled “Joe Horowitz and the JCC – *A Lasting Relationship*”, it credits Joe with a long record of volunteering for the Jewish community throughout his adult life. He volunteered in the 1940s at the Jewish War Veteran’s Service Club, and, during his adult life, at the Temple Israel and JCC in Norfolk. A salesman and a talker, he befriends the old and the young at the JCC three times weekly; he claims that this facility “is my real home, my headquarters”. A lifelong bachelor, he is by no

means a lonely man because the JCC is his family. Although the article does not mention his tie to the Fraternity, it is obvious that he is demonstrating the true virtues of a Freemason.



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### **L LOUIS “SATCHMO” ARMSTRONG**

Recently, I have come across several references to Louis “Satchmo” Armstrong having been a Prince Hall Freemason. When I first repeated this “error” several years ago in this Newsletter, I heard from Bro. Joseph A. Walkes, Jr. that I was in error. Bro. Joseph and I had several “differences” over the years but I always respected the fact that he was a credible information source for Prince Hall Freemasonry. He was positive that there was no Prince Hall Montgomery Lodge No. 18 – that number was assigned to Hiram Lodge. Further, we discovered that there was a Henry W. Armstrong who was a member of Prince Hall Montgomery Lodge No. 68. Apparently, whoever first claimed that Louis Armstrong was a member of Montgomery Lodge No. 18 made two mistakes – the individual was Henry Armstrong and he belonged to Montgomery Lodge No. 68.

## RECENT MASONIC CACHETED COVER FROM BRAZIL

Bro. Dr. Renato Mauro Schramm, President of the Clube Filatelico Maconico do Brasil has notified us that a cover was recently prepared for the General Assembly of the Grand Lodge “Maconica do Estado de Sergipe” held July 2 through 7 of this year in Aracaju. Shown here, I do have a few of them available for a #10 SASE.



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## RECENT PARAGUAY MASONIC STAMP



We have been able to acquire a limited number of the recent Paraguay Masonic stamp (stamp plus label) from our “brother” club in Great Britain. They are rather dear in that they will cost \$5.00 for the pair. (Unfortunately, I don’t have any FDCs for sale). If you would like to acquire one, please let me know.

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## THE “MIRT LOOK-ALIKE” FDC

Back in the late 1970s, when I was creating my Catalog of Masonic Cacheted Covers, I was given a Xerox copy (by, I believe, Dick Needham or Stan Longenecker) of a FDC for the Wheatland stamp of August 5, 1956. It looked like the Mirt format but did not bear his name. Just recently I was able to acquire a copy of that FDC on eBay and note that there is a name and Lodge on the rear flap – Carl W. Ernst, Secretary of Lodge No. 43, Lancaster,

PA. He apparently generated this interesting FDC – and it only took me about 33 years to find it.



## BRITISH KINGS – HOUSE OF HANOVER

Great Britain released a set of stamps on September 15, 2011 honoring the House of Hanover; it includes King George IV and King William IV. Bro. Trevor Fray has provided a write up on these two Masons as well as the results of some further research.



King George IV (1762-1830) was the King of the United Kingdom from 1820 to 1830. He was a lavish spender who was involved in many scandals, notably his divorce from Queen Caroline. He was also a patron of numerous artists and architects. He was initiated into Freemasonry on February 6, 1787 by his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, who was the Grand Master. The ceremony took place at a special meeting of the Lodge “Star and Garter” in London. He joined the Prince of Wales Lodge No. 259, London, on April 16, 1787 and served as Master until 1820. He served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England for 23 years and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1805.

King William IV (1765-1837) was a younger brother of King George IV. He was King of the United Kingdom from 1830 to 1837. He had not expected to be king and spent much of his life in the Navy. Although he had little political experience, he handled the reform of Parliament well and lived a simple lifestyle. He was initiated on March 7, 1786 in Lodge No. 86, Plymouth (now inactive) and on May 30, 1789 joined Prince of Wales Lodge No. 259, London. He served as Master of this Lodge from 1827 to 1830. When he assumed the throne in 1831 he became Grand Patron of the Order; his brother, the Duke of Sussex was Grand Master. Before he became King he was Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence. In 1787 he invited Nelson, whom he had served under as a midshipman, to witness a stone laying ceremony by the members of Amphibious Lodge (now dormant). This is reported in the minute book of that Lodge for the meeting held on August 15, 1787. The Lodge was constituted in Stonehouse Barracks, Plymouth, in 1786 as a Lodge for Naval Officers and Marines.

Further information related to King William IV was provided by the Librarian of Bro. Trevor’s Lodge:

**“Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV, was initiated in Prince Lodge No. 86 at Plymouth on March 7, 1786. The initiation was recorded in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge and it was resolved that the Prince should take place next to, and on the right hand of, the Grand Master; in processions he should rank as a Past Grand Master. An apron lined with blue silk was presented to him.**

**“Prince William Henry was the third of the nine sons of George III. He was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews and Earl of Munster on May 20, 1789. At the time of his initiation he was aged 21 and an officer in the Royal Navy. Some 40 years later he visited Plymouth as Lord High Admiral of England and the Freemasons of Plymouth, Davenport, and Stonehouse prepared an address which was sent to him aboard his yacht. It read:**

**“We, the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the several Lodges, whose names and numbers are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of the rest of the brethren who constitute the regular Masonic assemblies of the towns of Plymouth, Davenport, and Stonehouse, most respectively desire to approach your Royal Highness with this our cojoint address and fraternal salutation. We must here desire to express the pleasure we feel, in common with the country at large, at the satisfaction so largely evinced by the appointment of your Royal Highness to the ancient and most responsible office of Lord High Admiral.**

**“We wish more especially to greet your Royal Highness as a member of the loyal and ancient fraternity of freemasons, not insensible of the great honour that must ever accompany the local history of this neighbourhood by its first to enjoy the distinguished privilege of enrolling the illustrious name of your Royal Highness among the patrons of our Order.**

**“Under a firm conviction whatever may tend to the advancement of Freemasonry we presume to inform you that a few public-spirited brethren are erecting a Masonic hall in a central and excellent situation in the borough of Plymouth which we fervently hope to complete at an early period, thereby extending the Order and upholding the respectability of our Fraternity in these populous, increasing, and loyal towns.**

**“And lastly we pray that the Great and Glorious Architect of the Universe to shed His benign influence over the illustrious person and family of your Royal Highness, and direct your Royal Highness in all your public and private undertakings until in that house not made with hands He presents you to your Royal Highness the eternal and blissful robes of virtue.”**

His Royal Highness replied:

**“Gentlemen and Brother Masons – I cannot forget that two and forty years ago I was received a Mason at this place. The family now on the throne of these realms, I am confident, will ever govern this great Empire on the true principles of liberty and happiness. I shall contribute with sincere satisfaction to the erection of the Masonic hall, now completing in the Borough of Plymouth, and I thank you for your good wishes towards myself, who will, by a faithful and diligent discharge of my duty, endeavour to obtain the approbation of God and my fellow subjects.**

“The Masonic Hall alluded to was being built in Cornwall Street but proved to be a financial millstone around the neck of the Lodges meeting there and was sold becoming first a furniture repository, then commercial sale rooms, and finally was taken over by John Yeo and Company before being destroyed in the Blitz of 1941.

“Prince George Lodge was a Lodge constituted on May 1, 1748 which met at the Pope’s Head, Pike Street, Plymouth on the first and third Mondays and about 15 years later moved to the Prince George in Foxhole Key (Vauxhall Quay) and assumed the name of that tavern. It was erased in 1780 but was reinstated the following year to become an active and distinguished lodge. In 1783 it was awarded the Freemasons Hall Medal for its financial aid to the Grand Lodge building in Great Queen Street, London, being the only Devon Lodge to secure this silver medal which was worn by successive Worshipful Masters. The Duke of Clarence, who afterwards became King William IV was initiated into the Lodge on March 7, 1786. Unfortunately the Lodge was erased on March 5, 1828. During its existence it bore consecutively the numbers 203, 134, 106, 86, 79, and finally, 102.”

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## RICHARD STEPHEN DREYFUSS

As a follow-up to the article which appeared in the previous Newsletter, the Masonic history of Richard Dreyfuss has been found. On June 10, 2011, he was made a Master Mason “at sight” by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia at the Washington, DC Scottish Rite building. He was also made a 32<sup>nd</sup> degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Valley of the District of Columbia, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

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### NEW ISSUES

The philatelic media continues to show that not many stamps applicable to <Masonic Philately are being issued around the world. The recent decision by the USPS to issue stamps - beginning in 2012 - which portray living individuals may improve the available selection but I seriously doubt it. The stamps identified here were announced in the October issue of the Linn’s publication, there were none in the September issue:

Great Britain – Alderny – June 2, 2011 – 409-14 – Celebration of the 85<sup>th</sup> birthday of Queen Elizabeth II and the 90<sup>th</sup> birthday of Prince Philip.

Isle of Man – April 1, 2011 – 1424b – Souvenir Sheet of the Greatest TT Motorcycle Races, Joey Dunlop is pictured on one of the stamps.

Italy – June 4, 2011 – 3070                      Matching stamps honoring the granting of San  
San Marino – June 4, 2011 – 1851            Marino citizenship to Anita and Guiseppe  
Garibaldi

Bro. K. P. Achar announces that the Grand Lodge of India is celebrating its Golden Jubilee on November 25, 2011 at New Delhi. H. E. Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India, will be releasing a special stamp depicting Freemasonry to be issued by India Post on that day along with a First Day Cover.

Bro. Gene Fricks has sent along an announcement from the postal authorities in Argentina illustrating a stamp which was released on June 25, 2011 celebrating the bicentennial of the birth of Bro. Domingo Faustino Sarmiento.

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### RUSSIAN SEALS

Abdul Aziz, one of our Unit members, has sent in Xerox copies of some Cinderella seals, apparently from Russia which may be Masonic oriented. Can anyone identify them? Is it possible that the apparent Masonic Emblem is really a labor union logo?



## OLDEST MASONIC STAMP???

Bro. Larry Burden, our Unit member from Ottawa has been researching the Newfoundland Three Pence stamp for some time now and believes it should be recognized as the oldest Masonic stamp. The following copyrighted article is the result of his research and he has given the Unit permission to print it. (© 2011 L. A. Burden)

Masonic Philatelists are an interesting bunch in that they conduct more research into things Masonic than most any other group interested in Freemasonry. This point is exemplified by the thousands of stamps that have been identified as having a connection to individual Freemasons and Freemasonry. Though new stamps are issued regularly, the search for the oldest Masonic stamp still continues.

Many Masonic philatelists accept the classification standard created and published by the noted Canadian collector and writer Christopher Leo Murphy who established the five classifications of relevant Masonic stamps in his 1988 book "Postage Stamps and Freemasonry". The five classifications include:

**Class I: Stamps that are issued for Masonic purposes and can depict Masonic symbols, events or buildings (Pure Masonic Stamps).**

**Class II: Stamps that depict a person, an image or the name of a person who was a Freemason.**

**Class III: Stamps that depict a monument to or an object that was created by a Freemason or places named after a Freemason.**

**Class IV: Stamps that commemorate events or undertakings in which a Freemason played a major role.**

**Class V: Stamps that were designed by a Freemason. Class VI: Stamps that inadvertently depict Masonic symbols.**

This classification system deals only with real stamps, and several other categories of Masonic stamp collecting exist such as First Day Covers, Cinderella's, Labels, and Post Marks etc. Other collectors prefer a shorter classification system (the Trans-Atlantic or the UniCan system) that has only three classes of stamps:

**Class I: Stamps that refer directly to Freemasonry by either commemorating a Masonic anniversary, honouring freemasonry or showing a building with the words "Masonic Temple" or "Masonic Hall" inscribed in the design, in other words making a direct reference to freemasonry, either deliberately or as part of another issue.**

**Class II: Stamps that stamps depict a person who was or is a Freemason.**

**Class III: Stamps that are associated in some way with Freemasonry.**

Both classification systems are essentially the same, other than one delves deeper into specifics, than the other. For the purpose of this article I will base my theory on the Murphy classification system.

Most philatelists believe that the oldest Class I pure Masonic stamp was issued by the Republic of Honduras in 1935, because the stamp depicts the Masonic Temple building in Tegucigalpa. There are many other Masonic stamps from other classifications, especially Class II stamps that depict men who were Freemasons but the general acceptance of the oldest "pure" Masonic stamp is the Tegucigalpa Masonic Temple (Figure 1)



I and a few other philatelists have challenged this assumption and believe that there is at least one other Class I stamp that is considerably older. This stamp originated in the then British Colony of Newfoundland in 1857 and was reissued in 1860 and its designer was also a Freemason. The stamp is known as the Newfoundland Three Pence. (See figure 2)

Figure 2



According to Library & Archives Canada, this stamp was designed by William Leamon Solomon (1811-1861), Newfoundland's first postmaster general.

The Library & Archives Canada web site states *"He was born in 1811 in St. John's, Newfoundland. His father, Simon Solomon (1767-1839), was the postmaster of St. John's, between 1805 and 1839, and William often assisted his father. In 1839, when his father died Solomon unofficially assumed the role of postmaster. He petitioned the General Post Office in London for the position, and was officially named postmaster in 1840. Solomon held this position until 1851, when he was named the colonial postmaster (later called the colonial postmaster general), a position he held until 1860, when he was forced into retirement. During his time as both postmaster and postmaster general, Newfoundland's postal system was in a developmental stage, and this time for Solomon can be described as tumultuous. He often found himself caught between the General Post Office in London and the governor (during his time there were six governors), and was often placed in awkward situations, as he had to contend with the conflicting decrees from London and the governor. He also had to deal with a lack of staff and space, changing postal fees, vandalism, fire, an inadequate salary, poor transportation and roads, interference from the powers that be, little or no support from his superiors, complaints, bureaucratic red-tape, and long delays when he tried to institute changes to the postal system. On June 24, 1859, Solomon was granted a two-month leave of absence, for reasons of health, and he never returned to this position. William Solomon died on October 10, 1861, at the age of 50. While in the position of postmaster general, he was responsible for the introduction of postage stamps in Newfoundland. And on January 1, 1857, the first postage stamps, printed by Perkins, Bacon & Company, were issued in Newfoundland. In the first month sales equalled £ 29. He designed the stamps (rose, thistle and shamrock) and Governor Charles Henry Darling dictated the shape that the postage stamps were to have (square and triangle).*

*Bibliographical Reference: Pratt, Robert H. The Nineteenth Century Postal History of Newfoundland. New York: the Collector's Club, 1985."*

William Leamon Solomon was a member of St. John's Lodge #1 in St. John's and was initiated on February 2, 1849. His father Simon Solomon was Master of St. John's Lodge No. 186 in 1798.

Understandably not everyone accepts the claim that this is a Class I stamp and will argue that the "Rose, Thistle and Shamrock" stamp does not look like a Masonic stamp. In addition they will argue that there are no recognizable Masonic symbols or images in its design or that there is no credible proof to support the claim that it has any Masonic connection. So let's see if those arguments can be dispelled.

The first time this claim was published was when Robson Lowe Limited of London, England, published The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, Volume 5, North America, in 1973. The book made the following statement in on page 449:

**"The design of the 3d. was an exact replica of the apron worn by the Earl of Zetland at Grand Chapter Masonic functions."**

For those familiar with Freemasonry you will know that there are several "Masonic" organizations and the common thread is the fact that they all have some kind of regalia that usually includes the distinguishing badge of a Mason; an apron. Royal Arch Masons wear an apron but its design is of a different colour and pattern than most Freemason's aprons which are normally blue.

When one examines a Royal Arch Apron you quickly realize that The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps claim that the stamp was an exact replica of the Earl of Zetland's Royal Arch apron cannot be true (see figure 3). What is more plausible is that the flowers in the circles and the background pattern may have been copied from a Royal Arch Masonic similar items found on the different sections Royal Arch apron worn by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Zetland and then combined into one illustration for use on the stamp.

You will note in figure 3 that the design of his apron that is on display in the United Grand Lodge of England museum in London, includes the rose, thistle and shamrocks on the flap and corners of the apron and that figure 4 shows how they could correlate with the stamp.



Figure 3

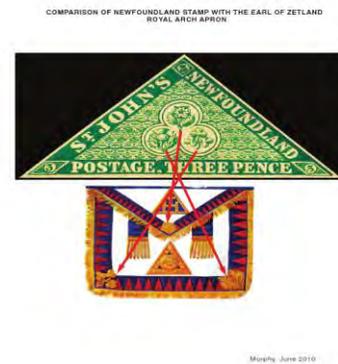


Figure 4

Even though the rose, thistle and shamrock are depicted on his Royal Arch Apron, this does not definitively prove that this apron was the source of inspiration for the stamp. Is there another Masonic source that can support the claim made by the Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps? To do so we need to look at who the Earl of Zetland was.

Thomas Dundas, 2nd Earl of Zetland (1795- 1873) was not only a Royal Arch Mason he was the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England (UGLE) from 1844 to 1870. No known images exist of the Earl of Zetland in his Royal Arch regalia, but three images of him in his Masonic Grand Master regalia do.



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

Figure 5 is a younger Earl of Zetland wearing the regalia of a Deputy Grand Master.

Figure 6 is a caricature of Thomas Dundas, 2nd Earl of Zetland that was made by the French painter James Tissot (1836-1902) and published in Vanity Fair on December 4<sup>th</sup> 1869. In this caricature he is depicted wearing the regalia of the Grand Master.

Figure 7 is "An engraving by Bro. Robert Paterson and autographed by the Earl of Zetland from the book *"History of The Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel) No. 1"*, written by David Murray Lyon, 1873". This engraving can be found on the website [www.freemasoncollection.com](http://www.freemasoncollection.com)

As you can see in figures 6 and 7 there is absolutely no similarity between the aprons worn by the Earl of Zetland as Grand Master of UGLE, his Royal Arch Apron and the Newfoundland stamp. Could there still be some evidence to suggest that the Masonic Post Master General William Leamon Solomon would have designed a stamp that was somehow inspired by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Zetland?

The Earl was the Grand Master of UGLE for twenty-six years (1844 to 1870) and he was a very popular man within the fraternity. The first Newfoundland stamps were designed in 1857 while the Earl of Zetland was half way through his term of office. To draw any conclusion that this stamp was inspired by the Earl of Zetland or his regalia we have to abandon the apron theory and examine other pieces of his regalia.

Though the Earl's Royal Arch Apron bears the three symbols that can be argued to be the inspiration for the stamp design, his Grand Master cuffs depict an image that is strikingly similar to the actual stamp!



Figure 8

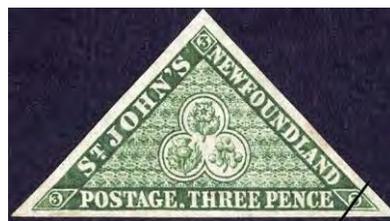


Figure 9



Figure 10

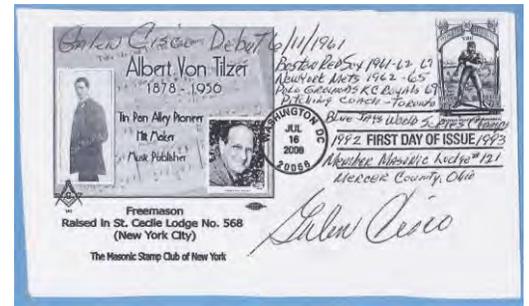
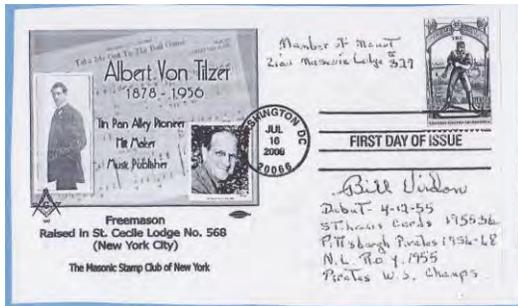
When you compare the depiction of the triangle with three circles inside its borders as shown in figure 9 to the overall design of the stamp you cannot help but see that they are nearly identical. Unfortunately we no longer have the actual cuffs to examine, but it should be noted that I have not been able to find any other Grand Master of UGLE who ever had that triangular design on his cuffs.

We can now confirm that enough proof exists to support the claim that this stamp is a "first" because of the fact that the designer was in a Freemason, thereby making this stamp the very first "Class V" Masonic stamp. I for one believe that the Newfoundland Three Pence is a Class I Masonic stamp, and therefore trumps by 78 years, the claim made by the Republic of Honduras Masonic Temple building in Tegucigalpa and as such is the oldest documented Class I Masonic stamp in the world? But that's only my opinion; you will have to be the judge.

But even though I believe that the Newfoundland Three Pence is an older Class I stamp, I don't think it is the oldest. I contend that the 1851 Three-penny Beaver stamp from Upper Canada is actually the oldest Masonic Stamp in the world. But that is a story for another day!

## PETER WESTBERE AUTOGRAPHED COVER

Peter Westbere is getting organized in Kingsville, Ontario, and points out that he is at the same latitude as Northern California. He has provided copies of these autographed covers from his vast collection. Bill Virdon was a member of Mt. Zion Lodge No. 317 in Missouri. He was the National League Rookie of the Year in 1955. He served as Manager of the Pirates, Yankees, Astros and Expos. Galen Cisco was a member of Mercer Lodge No. 121 in St. Marys, Ohio. He was a pitching coach with the Toronto Blue Jays in their World Series Championships era of 1992-93.



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## SIR WALTER SCOTT

The bicentenary of Sir Walter Scott's birth was observed by Great Britain with the issuance of a stamp on July 28, 1971. He was initiated, passed, and raised at an emergency meeting of Lodge St. David No. 36 of Edinburgh on March 2, 1801. His father and elder brother were also members of this Lodge. On June 4, 1816, he laid the foundation stone of a new Lodge room at Selkirk and was elected an honorary member of that Lodge, now known as St. John No. 32. In 1823 he was offered the Grandmastership of the Royal Grand Conclave of Knights Templar of Scotland, but declined because of "age and health not permitting me to undertake the duties which whether convivial or charitable, a person undertaking such an office ought to be in readiness to perform when called upon". He attended Lodge frequently.



Born August 15, 1771 in College Wynd, in the Old Town of Edinburgh, Walter Scott survived a childhood bout of polio in 1773 that left him lame. To cure his lameness he was sent to live in the Borders region at his grandparents' farm at Sandyknowe where he was taught to read and learned many of the tales and legends which later characterized much of his work. He returned to Edinburgh in 1775 and two years later received private education to prepare him for the Royal High School of Edinburgh. After finishing this school he was sent to Kelso where he met his future business partners for printing his books. He began studying classics at the University of Edinburgh at the age of 12 and in March 1786 he began an apprenticeship in his father's office to become a writer to the Signet. After completing his studies in law, he became a lawyer in Edinburgh. He began his professional literary career at the age of 25 with his first publication being translated German ballads. He was a volunteer in the 1<sup>st</sup> Lothian and Border yeomanry,

met his future wife, married in 1797 and two years later was appointed Sheriff-Depute of the County of Selkirk. He became a historical novelist, playwright, and poet – popular throughout much of the world during his lifetime. In 1825 and 1826 a banking crisis swept the cities of London and Edinburgh and his printing business crashed. He refused to declare bankruptcy; rather, he placed his house and income in a trust for his creditors. He wrote himself out of debt with solvency being reached just after his death on September 21, 1832 in Melrose, Scotland.

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## **WILLIAM HOGARTH**

William Hogarth's self-portrait appears on a stamp issued by Umm Al Qiwain in 1967. He was initiated some time before 1728 in the Lodge at the Hand and Apple Tree Tavern, Little Queen Street; he later belonged to the Carrier Stone Lodge and the Grand Steward's Lodge. He served as Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of England in 1735 and designed the Jewel of the Grand Steward's Lodge which is still used today – the original is in storage and a replica is worn by the Master of the Lodge. Freemasonry was a theme in some of his work.

William Hogarth was born November 10, 1697 in Bartholomew Close, London and by April 1720, William Hogarth was an engraver in his own right, at first engraving coats of arms, shop bills, and designing plates for booksellers. In 1727 he was hired by Joshua Morris, a tapestry worker, to prepare a design but Morris declined the work when completed. Hogarth sued Morris for the money in the Westminster Court where the case was decided in his favor. In 1757 he was appointed Serjeant Painter to the King. He is known as an English painter, printmaker, pictorial satirist, social critic, and editorial cartoonist who is been credited with pioneering western sequential art. His work ranged from realistic portraiture to comic strip-like series of pictures called "modern moral subjects". Knowledge of his work is so pervasive that satirical political illustrations in this style are often referred to as "Hogarthian". He died October 26, 1764 in London and was buried at St. Nicholas's Churchyard, Chiswick Mall, Chiswick, London.

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## **OSCAR WILDE**

Bro. Wilde was a member of Apollo University Lodge No. 375 (English Constitution) at Oxford University. He was raised to the degree of Master Mason on May 25, 1875. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Ireland on May 22, 2000 to commemorate the centenary of the death of Oscar Wilde.

Born October 16, 1854 in Dublin, Ireland, Oscar Wilde was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford University. During his student days he formulated a philosophy of extremism. His long hair, velvet knee breeches, and other eccentricities brought him a notoriety he seemed to relish. A collection of his poems was published in 1881 and during a lecture tour he made in the United States in 1882, his drama, "Vera", was produced in New York City. Returning to England, he married Constance Lloyd in 1884 and turned his efforts exclusively to writing. His next dramatic venture was "The Duchess of Padua" which was also produced in New York City. His four comedies are perhaps the best known. "Salome", a drama dealing with the morbid passion of the Judean princess, Salome, for John the Baptist was originally written in French; rehearsals were conducted in Paris in Paris in 1894 with the celebrated Sarah Bernhardt in the title role but he was refused a license. The play was eventually produced in Paris in 1896. He had a number of novels, books of poems, and fairy tales published. Following his sensational court trial in 1895, he was sent to prison for two years. Following his release he went to Paris where he spent the rest of his life under the assumed name of Sebastian Melmoth. He died there on November 30, 1900.