

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



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PURE MASONIC AND OTHER NEW ISSUES

Your Editor has located at least one source for the Pure Masonic Stamp release issued by the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe identified in the previous Newsletter. I was able to secure a few of them from Larry Phillips operating as Long Island Philatelics, Inc., P.O. Box 631, Smithtown, NY 11786 – Tel. 631-751-3212 – e-mail longislandphilatelics@gmail.com – web site www.4stampsales.com. He seems to be able to acquire most of the “speculative” new issues as well as what we would call regular new issues. I am sure that there are others but I have not been able to find any. There are several new issue services but I hesitate in acquiring new issues upon release as the prices most often tend to be higher than they turn out to be over a longer period of time.



Other new issues of Masonic interest include:

Barbados 3/12/12 – 1999 – S/S picturing Prince Philip and Queen Elizabeth II.

Bosnia & Herzegovina – 10/22/11 – 437 – Franz Liszt

Bulgaria – 3/22/12 – 4889 – Disbanding of the Knights Templar, 700th Anniversary

Germany – 1/2/12 – 2647 – King Frederick II (the Great)

India – 11/25/11 – 2549 – Grand Lodge of India, 50th Anniversary

Sri Lanka – 5/7/11 – 1789 – Rabindranath Tagore

Uruguay – 2/16/11 – 2328 – Rabindranath Tagore

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Annual Membership: \$10. – USA; \$12.00 – Canada & Mexico; \$16.00 – All Other

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

None

ADDRESS CHANGES:

None recent that are known

CLOSED ALBUMS:

458. Bro. M. T. Rozenbroek, late of Spykenisse, The Netherlands

Brethren and Sisters – Our membership continues to decrease slowly but surely. Do any of you have any ideas as to how we might be able to create an interest to attract new members? I keep getting requests to assess or help sell the collection of a loved one or one that has been acquired through an inheritance but I don't seem to get many requests for information as to how to join or how to collect Masonic stamps. The ATA has reported that they have just recently recorded an increase in membership and that they are bucking the trend. Any ideas for us or assistance would be appreciated.

POSTAL EXPERIMENT

In the past, I have tried to obtain new issues directly from the philatelic agencies of the issuing nations. In most instances I have not been able to elicit any response. A recent newspaper article defines several similar issues experienced with postal authorities of nations who are members of the Universal Postal Union. A Dartmouth College professor and three other economists mailed letters to non-existent businesses in 159 countries – two letters to each of the five largest cities – and waited a year to see which were sent back to the Tuck School of Business in Hanover, NH. Fake, but plausible, business names were used and names of laureates in economics and famous composers were used as street names. Under the address was a notation "Please Return to Sender if Undeliverable" – the UPU requirement is that such a letter be returned within a month.

After a year, only 59 percent of the letters were returned but only 35 percent came back within three months. Only four countries sent all 10 letters back within 90 days: the United States, El Salvador, Czech Republic, and Luxembourg. Sixteen countries returned no letters, including Tajikistan, Cambodia, Russia, and several in Africa. For high-income countries, nearly 85 percent of the letters were returned, while less than a third of the letters sent to low-income countries came back. More letters came back, and faster, from highly educated countries.

NEW DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ISSUE IS NOT MASONIC

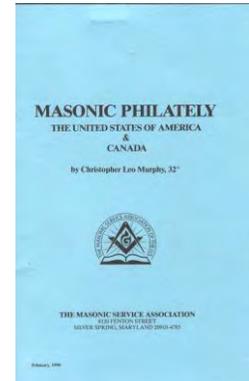
Bro. Trevor Fray informs us of a new Dominican Republic release which is reported by some to be a Masonic Temple. Upon close examination with a magnifying glass, however, reveals that it is an IOOF (International Order of Odd Fellows) Temple.



BARGAIN ON MASONIC PHILATELIC BOOKLET

Back in 1990 the Masonic Service Association published a 50 page booklet titled "MASONIC PHILATELY, The United States of America & Canada" by Christopher Leo Murphy, 32°. It was an up-to-date coverage at the time but the MSA overprinted for the demand actually experienced and are offering copies at a reduced rate – a bargain for an historic stamp-collecting book. It traces all postage stamps of the U.S. and Canada which relate to any Freemason during a 141-year period from 1847 to 1988. Originally sold for \$3.50 per copy, it is now on sale for \$1.00 each, plus shipping and handling, as long as the supply lasts. According to Bro. Murphy, the booklet is a good "starter" for those interested in Class II U.S. and Canadian stamps (those that show a Freemason or the name of such). It provides a good foundation. Interested individuals should send a check to the

Masonic Service Association, 8120 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, MD 20910. For single copies the cost, including S&H, is \$2.00. For S&H of multiple copies, add \$3.00 for up to 5, \$6.50 for up to 10, and \$7.50 for up to 20. For more information, email MSA at msana@ix.netcom.com or call at 301-588-4010.



MASONIC CHECKLISTS

In the previous Newsletter, I commented on the master checklist I would like to create for Masonic Philately. I have started taking the initial steps to such a creation but the article has elicited quite a number of responses from several of our members. Bro. Dr. Allan Boudreau sent in his listing of all the governments which issued Masonic Issues. Bro. Cliff Cyphers suggests that I "show an overview of just what Masonic stamps are out there. Feature one country at a time; pick an easy one for starters. Just a basic list oriented by Scott Number, issue year, a brief description, denomination and rated 'pure Masonic', associated with Masonry, abstract, etc". Bro. Michael Harrington informed me of a "catalog" he has created for his personal collection and had a pdf of it sent to me. It is a very large file – about 390MB – which had to be sent via LargefilesASAP and printed out at over 100 pages. It is a very interesting document which is tailored to an individual's collection and is sub-divided into several sections: "Pure" Masonic, Labels, Telephone Cards, Playing Cards, Cigarette Cards, Symbols, Famous Masons, and Presidents. It pictures the applicable stamps, their S.G. numbers, year of issue and has blocks to check as to whether or not it is in his collection. A formidable effort but if I did that for the 3400++ Masons listed in my "Monster Matrix" it would be an unwieldy document. I am including scans of some of the pages from his excellent document.

I would also like to offer a listing of books that I have which identify Masonic stamps in various formats.



Various books which list Masonic stamps are:

- Beazley, M. – F.M. – Stamps Reveal All
- Beltmann, C. – Masonic Stamps-ATA Handbook #29, 1960
- Beltmann, C. – Masonic Stamps-ATA Handbook#43, 1964
- Berger, R. – Freemasonry on Israel Stamps
- Brooks, S. – Masonic Philately, 1948
- Clark, G.B. – A Masonic Stamp Collection, 1948
- Clark, C.B. – A Masonic Stamp Collection-II, 1966
- De Getande Rand – Catalog – Masonic Covers, 1998
- Domingue, R.A. – Masonic Philately, 1964
- Domingue, R.A. – Masonic Cacheted Covers – U.S., 1978
- Domingue, R.A. – Masonic Cacheted Covers – Foreign, 1980
- Dougherty, J. – Catalog of Cachets, 1997
- Ferrando, S. – Freemasonry Revealed by Stamps
- Frankignoul, D. – Masonic Cacheted Covers & - Belgium, 1983
- Fray, T.J. – Masonic Philately – Vol. I through VII, 1984 to 1990
- Giannini, S. – Symbolic Freemasonry on Stamps, 2002
- Hearst, H/Barrett, S.F. – Masonic Cancellations, 1953
- Lans, W. – Masonic Philately – 3 Volumes
- Lucy, G.R. – Freemasons of Many Nations, 1965
- Lucy, G.R. – Freemasonry in the Making of a Nation, 1964
- Masonic Library of Philadelphia – Exhibition – U.S. Philatelic Freemasons, 1993
- MSC of Philadelphia – An Introduction to Masonic Philately
- McKee, J.D.F – Collecting Masons?, 1973
- Morse, E.H. – Morse Memorial Masonic Stamp Collection, 1943
- Murphy, C. – Postage Stamps & Freemasonry, 1988
- Murphy, C./Boudreau, A. – ATA Handbook 141, 2001
- Murphy, C./Boudreau, A. – ATA Handbook 145, 2002
- Murphy, C./MSA – Masonic Philately – USA & Canada, 1990
- Murphy, C. – Brothers of the Diamond, 1993
- Murphy, C. – The Masonic Specialist – 7 Volumes, 1990s
- Prober, K. – Catalogo Des Selos de Macons, 1984
- Schramm, R.M. – Catalogo Maconico de Selos, 1997 and supplements to 2007
- Schramm, R.M. – Selos Masonicos do Mondo, 2005
- Stermole, E. – Masonic Philately in Australia, 1992
- Tahtinen, E. – Masonic Philately & Publicity, 2007
- Tucci, G. – Massoni Italiani
- Villespy, J-C. – Catalogue Philatelique de la Francs-Macons, 1987
- Villespy, J-C. – Chroniques de Francs-Macons – 3 Volumes, 1993
- Wulff, R.M. – Masonic Stamps, 1985

INDIA COVERS

Bro. Achar reports that he will not be able to send the covers he promised until he returns to India. He had also sent in another cover, shown here, which was issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Regional Grand Lodge of Southern India on February 24, 2012. Information on its acquisition may be obtained from him.



ISLE OF MAN MASONIC ISSUE

Trevor Fray reports that on May 8, 2012, the Isle of Man issued a stamp depicting an enameled silver Freemasons Founders Jewel showing the Tower of Refuge in Douglas Bay. The Jewel was designed by Archibald Knox for Conister Lodge No. 4548 which meets in Freemasons Hall, Douglas. This Lodge was founded on April 6, 1923 at a meeting held in the Café, 45 Duke Street, Douglas – 13 Brethren attended. The Jewel depicted is the property of Robert Kelly and was loaned from the “Kelly Collection of Manx Memorabilia”. He acquired the Jewel in 1979, believing it was a woman’s Jewel, and gave it to his late wife,

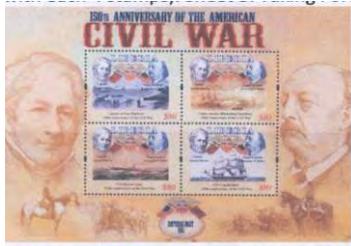
Linda. Only later did he discover the Jewel’s Masonic origin. The Tower of Refuge construction on the Conister Rock was instigated by Sir William Hillary, founder of the National Lifeboat Institution.



Editors comment: The article above reminds me of an experience I had in 2006 when I saw a 1913 Past Master’s Jewel awarded by my Lodge offered for sale on eBay by a California Auction house. I was recuperating from a hip replacement so I had available time to pursue the issue. After faxing the proper forms I was allowed to bid on line. I did not realize that I had to have both the eBay screen and the auction house screen open to be able to modify my opening bid of \$800. I waited three hours for the Jewel to come up and one individual was nearing my bid. I unsuccessfully tried to increase my bid (I had closed one screen) and I lost the item. After contacting eBay and the auction house, explaining that the Jewel was legally the property of the Lodge and I, as Secretary, I was acting on their behalf, I got nowhere but was finally able to convince them to provide me with the name and contact point of the winner. I called him, explained the situation, and asked if he was going to melt it down. He responded “No” - rather he had bought it as a broach for his wife. He said he would talk it over with her after he gave it to her. My subsequent call found his position to be the same so I advised him that the first time she wore it, she was sure to get some very strange questions. I gave him my contact information should he ever change his mind. I have never heard from him since.

LIBERIA SOUVENIR SHEETS – U.S. CIVIL WAR

Three souvenir sheets were issued by Liberia on March 23, 2011 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the United States Civil War; they picture several Freemasons including Benjamin Butler, Sterling Price, and John Floyd. The De Getande Rand has included these individuals and their stories in their July 2012 issue of “De Verlichte Loep”. It is with embarrassment and shame that I include them here but I give them my sincere thanks with special thanks to Bro. Emiel Crab for the translation. I am embarrassed and ashamed only because we were not able to come up with stories on these Americans before they did.



Benjamin Butler



Sterling Price



John Floyd

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER

Benjamin Butler was born May 11, 1818 in Deerfield, New Hampshire. His widowed mother moved to Lowell, Massachusetts in the 1820s. He studied law at Waterville College (now Colby College) in Maine and graduated in 1838. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1840, started his own practice in Lowell, married Sarah Hildreth in 1844, and they had four children. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and, in 1859, the Massachusetts Senate. He served as a delegate to the Democratic national conventions from 1848 to 1860. He is known for saying “I was always a friend of the southern rights, but an enemy of the southern errors” and was then employed by the Union army. In 1839 he started as 3rd Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Militia and by 1855 he had already been promoted to Brigade General. In 1861 he went to war and was promoted to Major General that same year. With 900 men he conquered Baltimore and later conducted the command of Fort Monroe in Virginia. He occupied Forts Hatter and Clark on the coast of North Carolina and then formed an expedition to the Gulf of Mexico. On May 1, 1862 he took possession of New Orleans. Here he had a man hung because he had pulled down the U.S. flag (after the war, however, he privately gave monetary support to the widow). He seized \$800,000 from the Dutch Consul, and had important, powerful French and English individuals put in prison. He imposed censorship on the newspapers in New Orleans, by declaring that he was always right. He also issued Order No. 28 in May 1862 saying that women who insulted soldiers or held them in contempt would be treated as prostitutes. (This was his answer to the women who threw bags of urine at the Union men.) The result, of course, was many protests in North and South America and even beyond, particularly in France and England. This action gave him the nickname “Beast Butler”. He was then transferred and given command of the Virginia and North Carolina departments. In North Carolina, he issued “Order No. 38” having the object to safeguard confederate Masonic property of New Bern. The military National Zouave Lodge, U.D.,

held several meetings in Fort Monroe. When fire broke out there, members of the 10th New York Regiment saved the regalia and attributes of the Lodge and gave them to their commander Br.: General Benjamin Butler. He sent the material, during a truce, to the Grand Lodge of Virginia. General Grant discharged Butler in 1865.

General Butler returned to Massachusetts where he worked with political and civil justice organizations. From 1867 to 1875 and 1877 to 1879 he was a Republican member of the House of Deputies and wrote the first concept of the Civil Rights Act of 1871 (The Ku Klux Klan Act). This was rejected, but in 1875 a modified version was approved. He was elected the 33rd Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts serving in 1883-1884. He died November 1 1893 in Washington, D.C., when he visited the court there. He was buried in the cemetery in Lowell in the family tomb of his in-laws. His grave is engraved "The true touchstone or Civil Liberty is not that all men are equal, but that everyman has the right to be the equal of every other man – if he can ".

Bro. Butler was a member of Pentucket Lodge in Lowell, Massachusetts (one of the 9 Lodges in the District of which your Editor is the D.D.G.S.). He was initiated on June 11, 1846, passed on August 6, 1846, and raised on September 19, 1846; his father-in-law was Master of Pentucket Lodge from 1819 to 1824. He was also a member of Horeb Chapter (RAM) and Pilgrim Commandery (KT). On March 16, 1864 he received the 33rd degree, AASR (Northern Jurisdiction).

STERLING PRICE

Sterling Price was born on September 11, 1809 in Prince Edward County, Virginia; his family had emigrated from Wales. He graduated from a law program graduated in 1826-27 at Hampden Sudney College and went to worked at the court in his hometown. He was admitted to the Virginia Bar and established a private law practice. In 1831 he moved with his family to Fayette and one year later to Keytesville, where he founded an estate, called "Val Verde". He resided here for the rest of his civilian life, existing on the income from his farm and a shop. In 1833 he married Martha Head and they had seven children. During the Mormon War in 1838 Price was a member of a delegation assigned to mediate between the Mormons and anti-Mormon groups in the state of Missouri; he considered the Mormons not guilty of the scuffles between the two parties. Later he was ordered to protect the Mormons with a company against further skirmishes with the victor of the Mormon War.

In 1836 he was elected to the Missouri State House of Representatives and remained there until 1838 and for the period from 1840 to 1844, when he was again elected. In 1845 he was appointed a Democratic member in the 29th U.S. Congress. In August 1846 he was dismissed to participate in the Mexican American war. To this end he founded the 2nd Regiment of the Missouri Mounted Volunteer cavalry where he was appointed Colonel and went together with the regiment of Alexander Doniphan to Santa Fe under the command of Br.: General Lawrence Kearny. Price was later appointed military Governor of New Mexico. In July 1847, he was promoted Brigade General of the Army of Volunteers. That same month he was also appointed Military Governor of Chihuahua. In March 1848 he defeated a Mexican army unit near Santa Cruz. Although this battle occurred after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, he was not punished, only reprimanded. He was honorably dismissed in November 1848 and was welcomed as a hero in Missouri.

Sterling Price started a tobacco plantation and held many slaves. From 1853 to 1857, he was appointed governor of Missouri and from 1857 to 1860 he was Commissioner at the State Bank. On February 28, 1861, he was appointed presiding officer of the State Convention of Missouri. In May 1861 he commanded the Missouri State Guard, consisting of young recruits; this gave him the nickname "Old Pap". During the American Civil War, Price served with the Confederates as Major General. He was victorious at the Battle of Wilson Creek and then fought in Arkansas in 1863 and in Mississippi and Missouri in 1864. In Kansas, he lost a battle and was driven back to Texas where he remained until the end of the war. He then led the remaining army under his command to Mexico, where he unsuccessfully sought support from Emperor Maximilian. The troops settled in Carlota, Veracruz, where Price became leader of the colony. However, this was not successful and he went totally needy back to Missouri, suffering from a typhoid fever virus. He died on September 29, 1867 in St. Louis, Missouri, of cholera-like symptoms. On 3 October 1867 he was buried in the Bellefontaine Cemetery, where his friends provided a 30 foot obelisk of granite.

Bro. Price was a member of Warren Lodge No. 745, Keytesville, Missouri (this Lodge still exists). He was initiated on February 25 or 26, 1845, just before his election as congressman. The Grand Lodge of Missouri granted, just one month before the initiation, dispensation to Warren Lodge to enable them to initiate him along with 22 other candidates. Unfortunately, a fire in Warren Lodge destroyed all their records including any other activities he may have participated in there. He is known to have been a visitor to the Grand Lodge of District Columbia in 1846.

JOHN B. FLOYD

John B. Floyd was born on June 1, 1807 in Blacksburg, Virginia. He graduated in 1826 with a law degree from the University of South Carolina. In 1830 he married his cousin Sally Buchanan Preston, granddaughter of General William Campbell and left in 1834 for 3 years for Arkansas, where he had invested in a cotton plantation with his brother. In 1837 he lost his money and plantings. When his slaves massively died from fever, he went back to Abingdon in 1839 where he started a law practice. He then served a term in the House of Representatives of Virginia from 1849 to 1852, before being elected Governor, serving from 1850 to 1853 and as Minister of War under President Buchanan from 1857 to 1860. He then exercised his practice as a lawyer but in 1855 re-entered politics. In 1861 he was sued in Washington for the fact that he had granted help to the leaders of the secession while he was Minister of War. He was accused of the movement of military units, the transfer of guns from the Northern to Southern arsenals and other army units. He immediately asked for an investigation and in January 1861 he was cleared of all accusations by a Commission of the House of Representatives. In 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General in the Confederate army. He died on August 26, 1863 in Abingdon, Virginia

Bro. Floyd was a member of "St. Johns Lodge "No. 36 in Richmond, Virginia (this lodge still exists). On February 21, 1850, he attended a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, during which gave a speech at the placing the cornerstone of the Washington Monument.

ITALIAN MASONIC CACHETED COVERS FROM THE ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA DI FILATELIA MASSONICA

The Associazione Italiana Di Filatelia Massonica has sent in images of some of their recent cacheted covers commemorating Masonic events within the Grande Oriente D'Italia. Information on their acquisition can be obtained from Massimo Morgantini , Via Libero Leonardi 130/G5, Roma 00173, Italy.



CONSIDERATIONS FROM THE EDITOR

There is something that I have been considering for a while and I believe it is time to surface the issue, let you know my thoughts, and ask for recommendations.

I have served as the Editor of The Philatelic Freemason since the untimely death of our previous Editor, Walter Kirby, on April 1, 1984. I started out that month with page 401 – this issue will reach page 2444. That is quite a bit of writing, or rather editing. I also assumed the role of Secretary along the line and then Treasurer upon the death of Otto Steding. It has been a very rewarding set of activities for me as it has significantly helped me gain knowledge in our topical hobby of Masonic Philately, enabling me to significantly enhance my collection. I have also acquired many new friends and have been able to meet with some personally. My good wife, Joyce, has put up with it all, especially the few days every other month when a new Newsletter is due out – she is not a collector nor does she have any interest in stamps other to put on a letter to mail it.

For years, I have dreaded the thought of having to giving it up. I have seen Masonic Philatelic Clubs fold when the leader or Editor resigns from the position. The Masonic Philatelic Club (of Great Britain) is presently going through a serious transition. It seems to be working out well and I hope they pull it off. The Milwaukee Club, the Philadelphia Club, the Denver Club, the Lancaster Club, the German Club, the South Australia Club and, I believe, the Austrian Club all closed their doors. I would like to know if there is/are any member(s) who might like to assume the roles of Editor or Treasurer – both are quite intertwined but possibly could be separated. I hope that I will not have to just drop out – I would like to effect a transition but recent health issues (colon cancer in November 2011, a small stroke in May 2012 followed by passing-out spells and dizziness spells, and a recent intestinal virus) are pointing out my vulnerability at the age of 75. Consequently, I believe it is time to start thing about it. Please let me know if you have any thoughts or offerings.

ALEX CAESAR SPRINGER

Alex Springer was born May 2, 1912 in Altona, Germany – part of Hamburg. After his education at the Realgymnasium, he learned the business of his father's printing company, Verlag Hammerich & Lesser. In 1933 he married Martha Else Meyer and in that same year their daughter Barbara was born; in 1938 the marriage was dissolved. In 1939 he married Erna Frieda Berta Holm; in 1941 their son Axel Junior was born. Axel worked from 1933 to 1941 at his father's newspaper, which was then banned by the National Socialists. Because of his health issues, Axel did not have to enter military service. During the war he managed the Hamburg cinema and was the publisher of novels at Verlag Hammerich & Lesser. The British occupation forces after World War II gave him the opportunity of publishing a newspaper of which radio programs were also an adjunct. In 1946 he began with the release of Hörzu, a magazine that still exists. In 1948 he started publishing Hamburger Abendblatt. His organization, Verlag, still publishes many worldwide newspapers and magazines in many languages. Prior to the fall of the Berlin wall Springer's headquarters were located near this wall. The news of the fall was immediately broadcasted through the revolving billboard.

In 1953 Springer married his third wife Rosemarie Alsen-Lorenz but they separated in 1961 and the following year he married Helga Alsen Ludewig-Sarre. This couple had a son Raimund Nicholas, the successor of his father in the Springer group. In 1972 in Hamburg the Rote Armee Fraktion bombed the Springer Hochhaus, 17 people were injured. That attack was followed that year by an attack on Springer's house on the Isle of Sylt and his chalet in Gstaad. In 1978 he married his last wife Friede Riewerts. He died on September 22, 1985 in Berlin, Germany. Alex Springer was liberal and a fighter for reunification of both Germany's and ardent admirer of the State of Israel. For both countries, he contributed large amounts of money for charities, including an action of the Grand Lodge of Israel for the creation of a university. In 1952 during a visit to England he saw a Tabloid press in bookstores and newsstands. This provided him the impetus to issue of the "Bild" newspaper in Germany: a right-leaning tabloid that did/does not mind sensational rumors and suggestive topics about known people at home and abroad. He received several awards, including honorary membership of the Weizmann Institute in Israel, the Leo Beck Medal (New York), Verdienstorden mit Stern und Schulterband der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, the Ernst-Reuter Medal of the City of Berlin, honorary title "Bewahrer Jerusalems "of Jerusalem, honorary doctorates from universities in Israel, and the Medal of Merit of the B'nai B'rith in Europe.

Bro. Springer was initiated on October 4, 1958, in the Lodge "Die Bruckenbauer" No. 806 in Hamburg; he also received the other two degrees that day. He participated in discussion meeting held within the Lodge and made his library available to the Brethren. He did not participate in Lodge ritual. Being a restless man, he left the Fraternity shortly thereafter.

Bro Springer has been pictured on a stamp issued by Germany on April 12, 2012.

Again, Many thanks to De Getande Rand, Bro. Godthelp, and Bro. Emiel Crab



INPUTS FOR THE MASONIC MUSICIANS LISTING

Bro. Chris Murphy has provided this tabulation as the "final" listing of the Masonic Musicians research effort he and Bro. Allan Boudreau have been working on – hopefully for publication of a booklet on the subject. If you are aware of any additions, please contact him at Suite 903, 7171 Beresford St., Burnaby, B.C., Y5E 3Z8, Canada.

Acuff, Roy Claxton	Kern, Jerome David
Autry, Gene	Langenhoven, Cornelius Jacobus
Baker, Josephine	Liszt, Franz
Basie, William James	Lortzing, Gustav Albert
Beery, Wallace Fitzgerald	Méhul, Etienne Nicolas
Benda, Jiri, or Georg Anton	Melchior, Lauritz
Berlin Irving	Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus
Blake, James Hubert, "Eubie"	Palm, Rudolf Theodor, "Dodo"
Bretón, Tomás	Philidor, François-André Danican
Bull, Ole	Piccinni, Niccolò
Cantor, Eddie	Pijiper, Willem
Cherubini, Luigi	Pleyel, Ignace Joseph
Cohan, George M.	Pottier, Eugène
Cole, Nathaniel "King" Adams	Rodgers, Jimmie
Crisp, Donald	Rogers, Roy
Edward VIII	Rouget de Lisle, Claude Joseph
Ellington, Edward Kennedy, "Duke"	Roy, Rene
Elsner, Jozef	Santa Ana Abelardo, Nicanor
Fall, Leopold	Sibelius, Jean
Franklin, Benjamin	Solomos, Dionysios
Frederick II (Frederick the Great)	Sousa, John Philip
Gilbert, Sir William Schwenck	Spohr, Ludwig
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von	Spontini, Gaspere Luigi Pacifico
Gomes, Carlos Alberto	Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour
Gretry, André Ernest Modeste	Thomas, Danny
Grofe, Ferde	Tilzer, Albert von
Handy, William Christopher	Truman, Harry
Haydn, Franz Joseph	Tucker, Richard
Heine, Christian Johann Heinrich	Vianna, Alfredo da Rocha, Jr.
Ives, Burl Icle Ivanhoe	Vieuxtemps, Henri F. J.
Järnefelt, Armas	Whiteman, Paul Samuel
Jolson, Al	Zinnen, Jean Antoine

MOR THAN

Mor Than is pictured on a souvenir sheet issued by Hungary in 1979. His paintings are also shown on several other stamps issued by Hungary in 1976, 1989, and 1999.



Mor Than was born on June 19, 1828 in Óbecse (Old Becse), the Bácsér (South Hungary). He first studied law, but later concentrated on painting being a follower of the realistic pre-impressionist style. His subjects consisted mostly of historical events and portraits but he also recorded mythological subjects or fantasy objects. He painted frescoes in many important public buildings in Budapest.

He participated in the struggle for independence in 1849 and then continued his studies at the Vienna Academy. After a journey through Germany and Belgium, while in Paris in 1856, he painted "the Battle of Mohacs" (1526) (a battle against the Turks). The Turkish domination had remained since August 12 1687). By direction of Baron Sina he painted several paintings, such as "Odysseus and Nausika" and "Odysseus and Penthesilla ", then he spent 3 years in Rome. In 1859 he was commissioned to do a mural painting in the Redoute Hall in Pest. Then he painted many altarpieces, history images and portraits (such as the Emperor of Austria). In 1848 Than designed the first Hungarian stamp, but this stamp was never published as Hungary lost its independence in 1849 and became a province of the Austrian Empire. He died on March 3, 1899 in Triest, now a part of Italy.

Bro. Mor Than's Masonic involvement is shown on the Internet under the title "Magyar szabadkőművesek, listaja"; however, no information on his initiation was cited nor has it been found.

Once more, credit goes to De Getande Rand, Bro. Godthelp, and Bro. Crab

ISLE OF MAN MASONIC COVER

This interesting cover was received from the Masonic Stamp Club (of Great Britain) and is available through their stock. The Enclosure traces the history of Freemasonry on the Isle of Man back to the mid 19th Century.