

# THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the  
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor  
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59 Greenwood Road  
Andover, Mass. 01810

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Whole No. 212

## **SMEDLEY DARLINGTON BUTLER**



Bro. Smedley Darlington Butler was a member of Orient Lodge No. 289, Philadelphia, PA. This Edsel cover is very apropos as he was awarded two Medals of Honor for his bravery. The following is extracted from one of Bro. Dwight Seals "Did You Know" emails.

Smedley Butler was born July 30, 1881 in West Chester, PA. He attended West Chester Friends Graded High School and The Haverford School where he was captain of the baseball team and quarterback of the football team. He left school 38 days before his 17<sup>th</sup> birthday to enlist in the Marines during the Spanish-American War. He lied about his age to receive a direct commission as a Marine Second Lieutenant. He went to Guantanamo Bay shortly after the invasion and was mustered out of service in February 1898. Two months later he accepted a commission as a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps and in his 34 year career as a Marine, he participated in military actions in the Philippines, China, Central America, and the Caribbean during the Banana Wars, and France in World War I. By the end of his career he had received 16 medals, five for heroism. He is one of 19 men to receive the Medal of Honor twice, one of only three to be awarded both the Marine Corps Brevet Medal and the Medal of Honor, and the only man to be awarded the Brevet Medal and two Medals of Honor, all for separate actions. He rose to the rank of Major General in the United States Marine Corps. In 1924 he was granted leave from the Corps to serve as Directory of Public Safety in Philadelphia from January 1924 to December 1925. During that time he was able to rid the city of the notorious corruption and rampant crime level. Following his retirement from the Corps, he wrote a book and became a popular speaker. He died June 21, 1940 in a naval hospital.

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## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

### NEW MEMBERS:

167. Frank M. Hoak III, 11619 N. Sparrow Lane, Fountain Hills, AZ 85218. Member of Scottsdale Lodge No. 43

### ADDRESS CHANGES:

None

### MISSING MEMBERS:

If anyone knows of the whereabouts of these members, please let the Editor know – their mail is being returned.

158. Gasper Sciacca, Jr. (5 Kilcommons Drive, Apt. 10, Pembroke, MA 02359)

236. Richard F. Potter (311 Route 197, Woodstock, CT 06281)

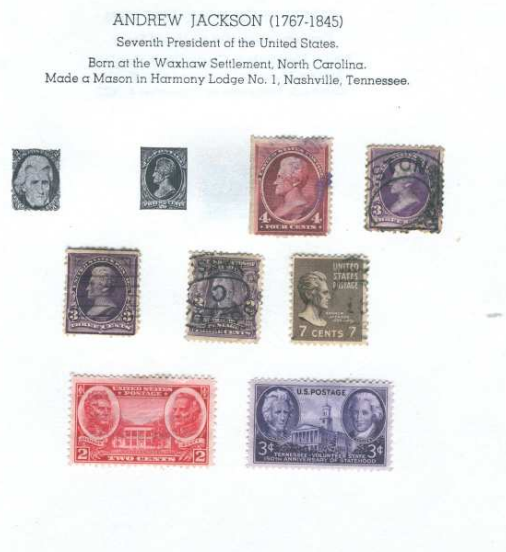
351. Arulfo Morales-Lugo (Box 808, Baymon, PR 00960)

Bro.: Jean-Claude Vilesy has informed us that he was passed to the 33<sup>rd</sup> degree of the AASR by the “Supreme Conseil de Mediterranee” in France on September 22. In his words: “It was a beautiful ceremony. Obviously this is a mark of my white hairs.”

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### MASONIC STAMP ALBUM

A non-Unit member residing in Fond Du Lac, WI, has sent us a copy of Charles O. Clausen’s “MASONIC STAMP ALBUM” to find someone who would put it to good use. This 90 page work was published in 1962 and is one of the earliest examples of an album dedicated to Masonic Philately. He had some of the stamps identified and your Editor has taken the liberty of adding several more for a high level of completeness. It is free for the asking – to the first requestor - although I would appreciate the postage fee to mail it (it weighs 12 ounces). If you have not yet created an album, this may be a good be a good starting point.



## ANOTHER MASONIC TEMPLE IDENTIFIED

Bro. Trevor Fray has identified another stamp on which a Masonic Temple appears. The stamp was released by Isle of Man as part of a regular issue set on July 5, 1973 and is identified as Douglas Promenade in the Scott Catalog. The arrow points to the Masonic Hall, Port St. Mary which opened in 1920 and is used by the Rushen Lodge No. 3944.



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### NEW ISSUES

The following meager listing of stamps applicable to a Masonic collection has been listed in the September and October issues of Linn's Stamp News.

- United States – 8/18/12 – 4703 – USS Constitution. (The first captain of this ship was a Mason)
- Guyana – 5/30/12 – 4093/4 – King Edward VII (stamp and Souvenir sheet – different)
- Macedonia – 9/21/11 – 575 – Franz Liszt
- New Zealand – 5/9/12 – 2399/2404 – 60<sup>th</sup> Reign of Queen Elizabeth II – 4 values show Prince Philip.

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### DE GETAND RAND PERSONAL STAMP

The most recent issue of the De Getande Rand Personal stamps is shown here. Bro.: Emiel Crab may still have some stock of singles or sheets of 10. Contact him at Augustijnslei 134, bus 1, 2930 Brasschaat, Belgium.



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### ERRORS IN PREVIOUS ISSUE

There are a few major errors in the Sept-Oct 2012 Newsletter which should be corrected. First the page numbers are not correct but they can be readily determined. Page 2442 – The individual is Axel Springer, not Alex. Page 2444 – The name of the Mason is Than Mor, not Mor Than.

## THEODOR AMAN

Theodor Aman, a Romanian painter, sculptor, and art printer, was born March 20, 1831 in Campulung-Muscel, Romania, of a Macedonian father and a Greek mother. He learned the basic elements of painting from Constantin Lecca and Carol Valstein in Craiova prior to leaving for Paris in 1850. There he continued his painting studies in the studio of Michel-Martin Drolling and then Edouard Francois Picot. He had his first exhibition in 1853 showing his self-portrait which now hangs in a museum in Bucharest. He also created paintings with an historical background at that time. In 1854 he travelled to Constantinople where the Sultan bought his painting "Battle of Oltenita". The following year he travelled to Crimea where he painted the Battle of Alma. In the autumn of 1855 and spring of 1856 he lived in Wallachia where the Prince Barbu Stirbli Aman honored him with a noble title and granted him a pecuniary contribution to finish his studies in Paris. Following a short stay in Italy in late 1856 he returned to Romania, leaving it only occasionally, for the rest of his life. He was appointed director of the Romanian Academy of Fine Arts at the onset of that institute in 1863. He also completed the erection of the Museum Theodor Aman in Bucharest in 1869 following his return from Paris and lived there the rest of his life. His paintings, etchings, and sculptures are stored there. He died August 19, 1891 in Bucharest and is buried in the Bellu cemetery.

-many thanks to Bro.: Crab, Bro. Godthelp and the De Getand Rand for this article.

Bro.: Aman's Masonic involvement is confirmed by Br.: Nestorescu Horia-Balcesti, spokesman for the National Grand Lodge of Romania in an article "Romanian Academicians Masons". Unfortunately, details are not provided. Bro.: Aman's self-portrait is shown on a stamp issued by Romania in 1956 and one of his paintings on a stamp of 1984.



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## RICHARD CHRISTOPHER WAKEMAN

Bro. Michael T. Harrington, one of our English members, passes on the name of another Masonic musician for potential addition to the listing which is being prepared.

Bro. Rick Wakeman is a member of Chelsea Lodge No. 3098 in London. The last time that Bro. Harrington visited that Lodge he was Senior Deacon but he is probably a Warden by now. He is a very tall chap – Michael is 6 feet and Rick can rest his chin on Michael's head. Rick Wakeman is cited in Wikipedia – he was born May 18 in London. A musician and songwriter, he plays the keyboards, piano, synthesizer and has done so since 1969.

There is another noted musician in that Lodge – Michael Timothy "Mick" Abrahams born April 7, 1943, in Luton, Staffordshire. He was the original guitarist for Jethro Tull and went on to found Blodwyn Pig. There are other musicians in that Lodge as well since members have to be associated with the entertainment industry to join.



## MORE MUSICIANS

Sister Yvonne Powell has submitted information regarding several Masonic Musicians to Bro. Chris Murphy for his compilation. Some of them have never been documented in *The Philatelic Freemason* so I will remedy that shortfall now.

### JOHN STAFFORD SMITH

John Stafford Smith was an English composer who wrote the music for the anthem that later became Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner". Its original use is in doubt but at an early date it was used by an Irish Orphan's Home. It is also known as "To Anacreon in Heaven", a drinking song popular in pubs. Although Key's words were written in 1812, it was not until March 3, 1931 that Congress passed the bill and President Hoover signed it, making the "Star Spangled Banner" our National Anthem.



Applicable Stamps

John Stafford Smith was born March 30, 1750 in Gloucester, England and attended the Gloucester cathedral school where he became a boy-singer. He furthered his career as a choir boy at the Chapel Royal, London and also studied under Dr. William Boyce. By the 1770s he had gained a reputation as a composer and organist and was elected as a member of the select Anacreontic Society. He composed the music for the society's constitutional song "To Anacreon in Heaven" in the 1770s – it became popular in Britain and also America following the establishment of several Anacreontic Societies there. He soon became a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal in 1784, organist for that chapel in 1802, and Master of the Children in 1805. He is considered the first Englishman to be a serious antiquarian and musicologist. He died on September 21, 1836, allegedly resulting from a grape-pip lodged in his windpipe.

Bro. Smith was a member of Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No. 4 of London.

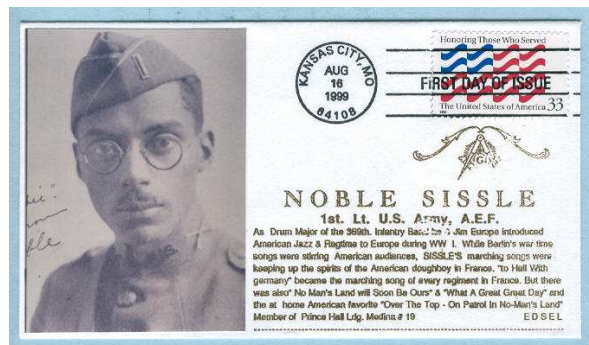
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### NOBLE SISSLE

Noble Sissle was born July 10, 1889 in Indianapolis, IN, and died July 17, 1975 in Tampa, FL. He was a noted jazz composer, lyricist, and band leader. In partnership with Bro. Eubie Blake, he produced several Ragtime hits and a Broadway production called "Shuffle Along" – it was an historic event because it was the first successful African-American Broadway show. He was instrumental in launching the careers of Lena Horne and Josephine Baker.

After graduating from high school at the age of 21, Sissle entered DePaw University in Greencastle, IN, but transferred to Butler University, IN, one year later. He and his orchestra were the first black orchestra leader and orchestra to play at the Ritz Carlton in New York.

Both Noble Sissle and Eubie Blake were members of Prince Hall Lodge, Medina No. 10.



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### JORDAN B. NOBLE



Bro. Noble B. Jordan was a member of Berry Lodge No. 2, Louisiana and also a founding member of Richmond Lodge No. 1, Louisiana, both of the Prince Hall affiliation.

Born around 1800 in Georgia, Jordan Noble later moved to Louisiana and at the age of 13, was serving with the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Andrew Jackson’s force during the War of 1812. He beat drums at many famous battles and other events, and on January 8, 1815, played the drums at Reveille and before an important engagement. He also served in the Seminole War in Florida in 1836 and, as principal musician, in the War with Mexico in 1846 with the First Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel Walton commanding. He executed many of the signals and calls during battle, beating his drum through thick fog and smoke which came from bombs and rockets. His drum is on exhibit at the Cadido Louisiana Museum.

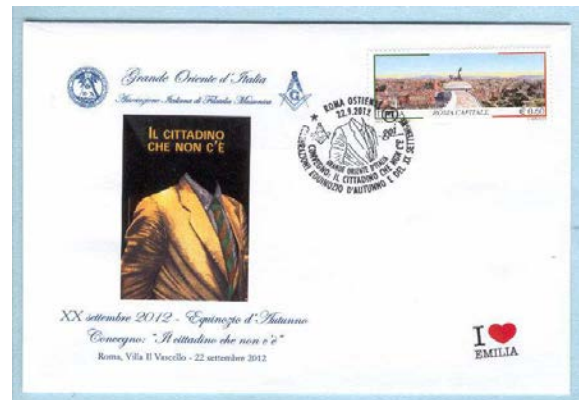
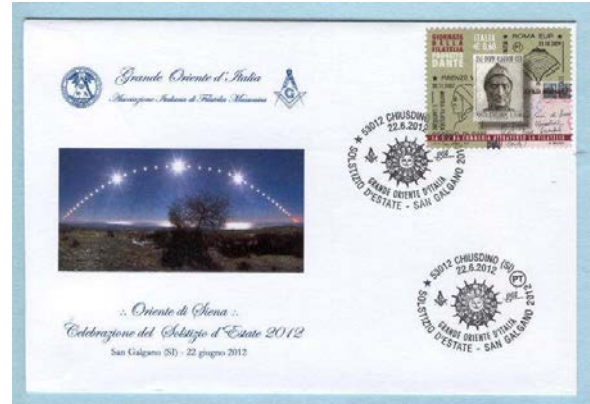
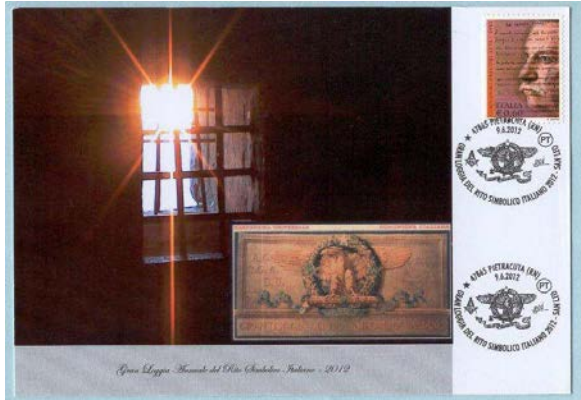
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### RESULTS OF APS LITERATURE EXHIBIT

The Masonic Study Unit of the ATA entered a year’s worth of our Newsletter in the APS Literature Exhibit held as part of StampShow2012 in Sacramento, CA. We were awarded a Silver-Bronze Award but the judge’s comments vividly pointed out the difference between stamp collectors who are Masons and Masonic Philatelists. The remarks about “Authorship and Editorship” were that there was “very little real philatelic information – profiles of Masons who have appeared on stamps.” Personally, I am proud of that comment as I believe that we are more interested in the Masonic aspects of a stamp than the philatelic parameters – we are searching for more light than learning how the stamp was produced. Regarding “Originality, Significance and Research”, the response was “Short articles on diverse subjects, Wikipedia entries? Kudos to the Editor – 25 years! Needs more authors!” Thank you, that is what we are about. Any comments from our members?

## RECENT ITALIAN MASONIC COVERS

Bro. Massimo Morgantini, Secretary of the Associazione Italiana di Filatelia Massonica, has forwarded copies of the most recent Masonic cacheted covers issued by his organization. They also have an electronic catalog of their various releases available via e-mail. He can be contacted at AIFM – Grande Oriente d'Italia, Via San Pancrazio 8, 00152 Roma, Italia or [Filatelia.massonica@grandeoriente.it](mailto:Filatelia.massonica@grandeoriente.it)



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## REQUEST FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION

Recently one of our members requested that I provide him with the names and addresses of a few Masonic Cover Collectors who he might be able to contact. I have heard that he has been an avid cover collector over the years and has assembled a credible collection but he is at the point in his life that he is considering downsizing and finding someone who might appreciate the collection. I am aware of one member who is in the early stages of developing a good collection but do not know of any others. Please let me know if you have an interest and I will forward the information to him. Such an index might also be of benefit to other members for their use when the time comes. Personally, I know it would be of use to me as I have a major collection of Masonic Cacheted Covers (about 6000 US covers and 1800 foreign ones) that, if I passed away now, would probably end up in a dumpster or disposed of, as Bro. Edsel Hatfield's business and collection was, at about \$0.13 a cover.



## RECENT BRAZILIAN MASONIC COVERS

Bro. Dr. Renato Mauro Schramm, P.M., 33°, President of the Clube Filatélico Maçonico do Brasil, has provided copies of their recent Masonic Cacheted Covers releases. He can be reached at Caixa Postal 3085, 88010-970 Florianopolis, SC, Brasil or via e-mail at [clubeselo@terra.com.br](mailto:clubeselo@terra.com.br). The Club web site is at [www.filateliamaconica.com](http://www.filateliamaconica.com)



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### SYL APPS

Some time ago, an article on Bro. Syl Apps, the noted Canadian hockey player, was presented on page 1606 of the Newsletter. At that time the identification of his Lodge was not readily available. Bro. Peter Westbere has recently provided that information - Bro. Syl Apps was a member of University Lodge No. 496 in Toronto. Thank you Bro. Peter.



## FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE

Bro. Jean-Claude Vilespy, a member from France, has provided a summarization the early history of Freemasonry in his country. There are two different periods: before 1736 and after 1736. Before 1736 there are not any accurate and true documents on which we can work seriously. Many of the known documents from which some writers established their theory are completely false! The story based on James II of England is not credible. At that time, Freemasonry was officially forbidden in France, so it is difficult to understand how, politically, James II, as exiled, could have developed a secret and forbidden society in France! In reality, all the English, Scottish and Irish travelers, merchants and militaries introduced Freemasonry by contacts and relations gradually so that main entry points are harbors and cities: Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseille, Avignon, Lyon, Lille, Metz etc. At that time, one of the first documents which seems really authentic is the constitution of the Lodge of "Bussy Aumont" on November 29, 1736 by MacLeane.

After 1736 the documents are more reliable, even if some are undoubtedly false, for example the "Morin's patent" for the ability of creating in 1804 the AASR out of France on the base and copy of 18<sup>th</sup> century French degrees. The Ramsay personality is important and complex. He took a short role in freemasonry but his impact has been very strong. There are three important facts:

1. As a profane individual, he wrote several books including "Les voyages de Cyrus" (Cyrus' travels), in 1733, which was very well known and which probably had been used for the writing of some upper chivalry degrees.
2. The first discourse of December 26, 1736 announced when Lord Dewentvater succeeded MacLeane.
3. The second discourse, different from the first one, must have announced March 24, 1737, but Ramsay asked the authorization from Cardinal Fleury (Prime Minister of King Louis XV), who refused. That discourse had never been discussed. This event marks the end of Ramsay as Mason. There are several versions of that discourse previously written by others masons.

In 1751 the concepts of "Rit", later written as "Rite", and "Ecosisme" had been created by the Lodge "Saint Jean d'Ecosse de la Vertu Persécutée" in Avignon, which was the "Scottish daughter" of "Saint Jean d'Ecosse" of Marseille, which was the "Mother Lodge".

The Anti-Masonic writing of the Jesuit Barruel is not the one to be read on Freemasonry to have the correct vision to understand! This period is complex. Many "systems, workings and rites" took place around a major power struggle.

From 1743 to 1771, four main periods occurred:

1. 1743 – 1755, the "Grande Loge de France" which is more like the "English Grand Lodge of France" .
2. 1756 – 1771, the "Grande Loge de France", more French than English, whose GM was the Count of Clermont.
3. 1772 – 1789, the main point was the creation, on 2 October 1773, of the Grand Orient of France, thanks to Alexandre Louis Roëttiers de Montaleau. His intent was the unification of all tendencies, systems, rites, etc. For that purpose, between 1772 and 1785, they wrote the "Rite Français Moderne" as the reference Rite to unify the French Masonry. This was not just a simple name change.

## FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE (Cont'd)

For the period of 1789 to 1804, the theory of Barruel, based on the revolution period, is an Anti-Masonic fanaticism! The deputy representation in the Assembly "Etats Généraux" was of only 198 Masons out of 1139 individuals:

Clergy: 17 masons on 291

Nobility: 78 masons on 270

"Tiers Etat" (people) : 103 masons on 578

The members names can be seen on Bro. Vilesby's website :

<http://www.philateliemaconnique.com/A3B5C7/chroniq.htm>

The "Rite Français Moderne" is the first official "Rite Ecossais " (Scottish Rite) coded. The first 3 degrees between were established between 1782 and 1785, the 5 upper Orders were completed in 1784. The 5 Orders are a harmonious new writing based on the grades existing before. Since 1784 these 5 Orders are summarized in about 110 Scottish grades and these grades are always transmitted today. In that period the "Régime Ecossais Rectifié" appeared and was renamed the "Rite Ecossais Rectifié" in 1782 located in Wilhelmsbad. The term of "Régime" can be translated as "System".

The "Eccossisme" - The different systems descending from the "Scottish Rites" during the 18<sup>th</sup> century are considered as belonging to what we name the "Eccossisme" which is an untranslatable word and a complex concept! In my point of view this period is crucial because of its transition to Spiritualist Freemasonry and it is important to study the evolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> century systems, workings, and rites.

### EDITORS NOTE:

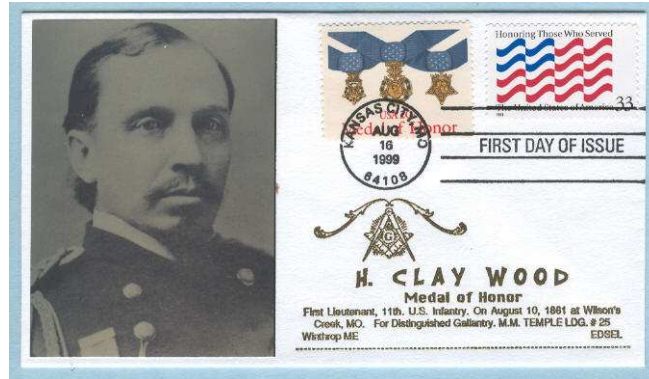
Recently the United Grand Lodge of England has withdrawn recognition of the National Grand Lodge of France. The explanation provided to the Grand Lodges within the United States, many of which have followed the UGL of England, is as follows:

"The National Grand Lodge of France, one of the two GLs that the UGL England considers regular, is gradually falling apart. It has been the smallest of the three Grand Lodges in France (the Grand Orient being the "irregular" one). The GLNF decided to relax its rules to become a bit more like the Grand Orient (which has not suffered a loss in membership), thus exciting the ire of the UGLE. The Grand Orient, as you may recall, makes optional use by candidates of the volumes of Sacred Light for the taking of obligations. Also, the VSL are not customarily displayed on the altar during meetings of constituent Lodges."

These two pages are offered to try to help us distinguish between the various branches or principles of Masons and Masonry to enable us to determine which individuals should be contained within our collections should valid division lines be recognized or required in our own estimations. They are not presented to trigger "political" discussions.

## HENRY CLAY WOOD

Bro. Henry Clay Wood was a member of Temple Lodge No. 25, Winthrop, Maine. He received a Citation – actually the Medal of Honor - on October 28, 1893 for distinguished gallantry at Wilson’s Creek, Missouri on August 10, 1861.



Henry Clay Wood was born in Winthrop, Maine on May 26, 1832. He received his AB degree from Bowdoin College in 1854 and an AM degree from Norwich University in 1874. He read both medicine and law beginning in 1854, was admitted to the Maine Bar, and practiced in Augusta, Maine starting in August 1856. He was appointed Major and Aide-de-Camp to Major General Samuel Wood, Maine Militia on March 28, 1856. He was then appointed Second Lieutenant, 1<sup>st</sup> US Infantry on June 27, 1856 and rose in rank during the Civil War to that of Major on June 24, 1864. Following the Civil War he was appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, Assistant Adjutant General, February 28, 1887 and Colonel on November 6, 1893. He retired from the Army in May 1896 and was advanced to the rank of Brigadier General on the Retired List and was brevetted Lieutenant General for “gallant and meritorious services in the Battle of Wilson’s Creek, Missouri”. He died on August 30, 1918 and was buried among other family members in the Arlington National Cemetery.

-Many thanks to Bro. Dwight Seals and his “Masonic Did U Know”

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### ATA CREATES STAMP COLLECTING MODULE FOR EDUCATORS AND YOUTHS

The American Topical Association is producing colorful and interesting modules especially for youth collectors and educators. In recognition of National Stamp Collecting Month in October, the latest 20-page “Topical Tidbits” module is available at:

<http://www.americantopicalassn.org/youth> The Topical Tidbits module on stamp collecting features creative and colorful games, puzzles, and quizzes in such areas as Branches of Philately, Other Ways of Collecting, Stamp Collecting Tools, Caring for Stamps, Parts of a Stamp, Types of Stamps, Special Service Stamps, Perfins, US “Firsts”, Stamp Oddities, Stamp Nicknames, Famous Stamp Collectors, and a Stamp Fortune Teller.

This product and concept may be useful in trying to draw younger members to our hobby to help in perpetuating the hobby as we grow older. The younger generation has to have some drawing force to lead him to our hobby amidst all the other competing activities.



## JOHN HUNT MORGAN

Bro. John Hunt Morgan was a member of Daviess Lodge No. 22, Lexington Kentucky. He was buried with Masonic honors in a Lexington cemetery. Since Morgan was a significant participant in the Civil War, any one of the Civil War stamps released by the US in the early 1960s can be considered applicable.



Bro. Herman Herst, Jr. wrote a story concerning one of Gen. Morgan's notorious raids which demonstrates true Masonic charity during wartime. "During the plundering of the small town of Jackson, Ohio, Morgan remembered his Masonic obligations. His soldiers looted the town, emptied the stores, burned the railroad depot, and forced the women of the town to cook meals for them. The offices of the town newspaper, *The Standard*, were destroyed and nearby there stood a Masonic Temple which was also plundered, unbeknown to Morgan himself. When Morgan saw his men strutting about the streets wearing robes and regalia belonging to the plundered Lodge, he immediately ordered them to return the stolen items to the Lodge and to set them right to the best of their ability."

Born June 1, 1826 in Huntsville, Alabama, he settled in Lexington, Kentucky in 1830. In the Mexican War he served as a 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant in a cavalry regiment. At the opening of the Civil War he was engaged in the manufacture of bagging. He entered the military as a Captain of Kentucky volunteers and joined Gen. Simon Buckner at the head of the Kentucky Rifles. In 1862-63 he commanded a cavalry force in Gen. Bragg's Army. Even though he did not have much formal military training, he possessed an instinctive talent that made up for his lack of training. In a series of raids on Kentucky he destroyed many millions worth of military stores, captured and burned railroad trains of supplies, and thereby made it necessary for Union forces to garrison almost every town of importance in the state. Appointed Major General in 1862, the following year he headed a bold raid into Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. With 2,500 picked men, he crossed the Ohio River and spread a trail of destruction behind him, intending to cause Northerners to lose their taste for the conflict. Several Union armies set out in pursuit of him but he was always able to escape them. A union fleet of gunboats patrolled the river to prevent his crossing back into Confederate soil. His losses in men and supplies finally decimated his small army and he was captured and imprisoned in the Federal prison at Columbus. He escaped, however, with six Confederate captains in November 1863 and undertook a raid in Tennessee. He was surrounded, while asleep at a farmhouse, and killed on September 4, 1864.

-with thanks to Bros. Dwight Seals, Christopher Murphy, and William R. Denslow

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**HAVE A GREAT THANKSGIVING AND A HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON**