

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



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CONGRATULATIONS TO DE GETANDE RAND

The Masonic Study Unit of the American Topical Association extends their hearty congratulations to De Getande Rand, The Masonic Philatelic Club of The Netherlands, for the publication of the 100th issue of their Newsletter “De Verlichte Loep” in March 2013. The members of that Group should be proud of their capability of discovering new Masonic “cases” and being able to document their findings for posterity. We are thankful for the opportunity of being able to publish their findings for the benefit of our members. Bros. H. J. Godthelp, J. Van Dooijen, and Z. Kucukalic do a great job editing the Newsletter and Bro. Emiel does a excellent favor for us by providing a translation into English of their Newsletter which, obviously, is in Dutch. This arrangement reminds us of the fraternal relationship which existed several decades ago between Bro. Wessel Lans of The Netherlands and Bro. Marshall Loke of the US who were constantly sharing data; both documented their records – Bro. Lans in a 3 loose leaf 5x7 volumes and Bro. Loke in an extensive card file system which your editor was able to acquire following Bro. Loke’s death.

They released a personal stamp to commemorate the event and also released a cover using that stamp – shown here. The cover was only available to the members and has sold out. The stamps are still available as singles or a sheet of 10 from Bro. Emiel Crab at Emiel.a.c@gmail.com or Augustijnslei 134, Bus 1; Brasschat G-2930 Belgium.



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Annual Membership: \$10.00–USA; \$12.00–Canada & Mexico; \$16.00–All Other; Electronic-\$5.00

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

NONE – But are a couple are in process.

ADDRESS CHANGES:

141. Walter Benesch, 3308 Spriggs Request Way, Mitchellville, MD 20721

154. John A. Elmore, Jr., 4407 S. Panther Creek Dr., Apt. 347, The Woodlands, TX
77381

230. Peter S. Jensen, 4211 Ridge Twp Rd., Apt. 2415, Fairfax, VA 22030

CLOSED ALBUMS:

252. Milton P. Youmans, late of Waynesville, MD

298. Carl R. Baxter, late of Phillipsburg, NJ

Bro. James W. Hogg writes to inform us that he was installed as Worshipful Master of Internet Lodge No. 9659 in Manchester, England on March 16 and flew over there for the ceremony. He will also be the new District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 2 in the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of Florida in May.

Peter Westbere of Kingsville, Ontario, Canada writes to inform us that Robert P. “Bobby” Doerr of the Boston Red Sox from 1937 to 1951 is the oldest living member of the Baseball Hall of Fame reaching 95 years on April 7 of this year. He is a member of Junction City Lodge No. 128, Junction City, Oregon.

It now appears that the American Topical Association will be printing the booklet that Bros. Allan Boudreau and Chris Murphy have prepared – Masonic Musicians. Stay tuned for the publication date. Congratulations, Brothers.

Bro. Larry Burden has received an e-mail from the Singapore Post Customer Service which clearly defines that the Masonic issues previously claimed were personal stamps. “Please be advised that as of this date, there is no disseminated information regarding the 150th anniversary of Freemasonry stamps exhibits or new releases of the said stamps by SingPost. We regret to inform you that as of our relevant department, Singapore Post has never released any of these stamps.

I have finally secured a good image of the Gabon Republic Masonic issue of 2009. Apparently there are a limited number on the open market but they are quite expensive – on the order of \$40 per.



MASONIC PHILATELIC ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

Members of the Associazione Italiana di Filatelia Massonica of the Grand Orient of Italy continue to be very active and are becoming known for their displays of Masonic Philatelic Material. There was an exhibition of Masonic Philatelic material in Firenze from December 1, 2012 to January 31, 2013 which included pages submitted by three collectors – one of whom was our member, Bro. Sergio Ferrando. One of his displays is shown here. Also a display of Masonic Philatelic issues was held in conjunction with the Grand Lodge session held on April 5-7, 2013 in Rimini. There were also special cancellations provided by the Italian Post Office and philatelic covers celebrating the theme of the Grand Lodge session, the International Order of DeMolay. The display consisted of material from the Boeri Collection with the theme of “Europe, The Men of Liberty”. An overall view is shown below as well as one of Bro. Massimo Morgantini, Secretary of the AIFM-GOI, and Bro. Thomas Jackson, General Secretary of Regular Grand Lodges Conferences, and one of the special cancels.



Sergio Ferrando's Display



Bros. Morgantini and Jackson



Display at Rimini



Special Cancel For Grand Orient Session

COVER FROM BRAZIL

Bro. Dr. Renato Mauro Schramm has forwarded the latest Masonic Special Event Cover issued by the Club Filatélico Maçonico do Brasil. Information on its acquisition can be obtained from him at Caixa Postal 3085, Florianopolis, S.C., 88010-970, Brazil.



MALCOLM CAMPBELL

Bro. Malcolm Campbell is pictured in his racing car on a stamp issued by Great Britain on September 29, 1988 as part of a set highlighting noted racers. He was born March 11, 1885 in Chislehurst, Kent and died December 31, 1948 in Reigate, Surrey. He was a member of Old Uppingham Lodge No. 4227.



Malcolm Campbell attended the independent Uppingham School and learned the diamond trade in Germany to follow in his father's footsteps. While in Germany, he gained an interest in motorbikes and races. Returning to England he worked at Lloyd's of London for two years for no pay and another year at one pound a week. Between 1906 and 1908 he won all three London to Lakes End Trails (motorbike races). In 1910 he began racing cars at Brooklands and christened his car *Blue Bird*. He served in World War I in the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment and in the RAF. He was knighted in 1931. Over the years he married three times, had a son, Donald, in 1921, and a daughter, Jean, in 1923. He also served as a journalist, concentrating on the racing sport. In 1937 he became the first president of the Sutton Model Engineering Company which is still in existence. He died after a series of strokes at the age of 63 being one of the few land speed record holders of his era to die of natural causes.

WILLIAM HENRY - KING WILLIAM IV

King William IV 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. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Great Britain on an issue of September 15, 2011 as part of their set to recognize British Royalty



William Henry was born August 21, 1765 in Buckingham House, 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. He served in North America and the Caribbean but saw little actual fighting. Since his two older brothers died without leaving legitimate issue, he inherited the throne on June 26, 1830 when he was 64 years old. Although he had little political experience, he handled the reform of Parliament well and instituted several changes: the poor law was updated, child labor restricted, slavery abolished in nearly all the British Empire, and the Reform Act of 1832 refashioned the British electoral system. He was the last monarch to appoint a Prime Minister contrary to the will of Parliament. At his death on July 8, 1837 in Windsor Castle, Berkshire, he had no surviving legitimate children, though he was survived by eight of the ten illegitimate children he had fathered, and was succeeded by his niece, Victoria.

FOLLOW-UP TO THE EL SALVADOR STAMP

Shortly after the issuance of the pure Masonic stamp by the Postal Authorities of El Salvador, one of my cousins was in that country on a medical charity mission. She noticed an interesting creation in the middle of one of the city rotaries (aka roundabouts) and took a picture of it for me. It shows that the design depicted on the stamp is based upon an actual monument.



JOSEPH JAMES CHEESEMAN

Joseph James Cheeseman is included in the sets of stamps issued on July 21, 1949 which pictures the various Liberian Presidents. He was initiated in Rising Sun Lodge No. 5 in Edina, Grand Bassa County. He served his Lodge as Master then as Chaplain becoming Grand Chaplain in 1880 and Grand Orator in 1884.



Born in 1843 in Edina, Grand Bassa County, Liberia, Joseph James Cheeseman was elected the 12th President of Liberia in 1891 and twice thereafter – all three times on the True Whig ticket. During his first year in office, the French forced Liberia to cede to the Ivory Coast the area beyond Cape Palmas which Liberia had long controlled. This action began the official establishment of the country's boundaries. During his terms there were some tribal wars and which he tried to settle with peaceful negotiations. He died in office on November 12, 1896 in Monrovia and was succeeded by William D. Coleman.

DAVID FIDANIQUE DE CASTRO

David F. de Castro is pictured in the lower left corner of the five centavo stamp issued by Panama in 1963 as part of a set to commemorate the 75th anniversary (in 1962) of the Panamanian Fire Brigade. He graciously signed this card for me back in 1966 and also included a letter defining his life in Freemasonry. He was born on June 18, 1899 in Panama. He was a wholesale merchant and real estate broker and for 61 years was closely associated with Panama's Cuerpo de Bomberos (Fire Department), serving as Captain of Company No. 6. He was treasurer and quartermaster of the Corps for 32 years and was given the title of Tercer Comandante Honorario (Honorary Third Chief),



Bro de Castro was a member of Pacific Lodge No. 5 in Panama City receiving the degrees in 1920. He served in the Officer line up to the position of Senior Warden and, in his words, “strange that I never wanted to be Master, which I should have taken.” He belonged to the Abou Saad Shrine in the Canal Zone and was very interested in the Crippled Children Hospitals, having visited many, and attended many Shrine Conventions. He also belonged to the Panama Canal Consistory and the Orient of the Canal Zone. He was a Past Director of the Royal Order of Jesters Court No. 13 also in the Canal Zone and was a member of the Orchid Chapter Order of the Eastern Star of Balboa, Canal Zone.

His letter of July 1, 1966 further states “I was very active up to 5 years ago, but I lost my old lady from a severe heart attack, and now I am 77 and taking it easy. I must inform you that the Lodges of the Canal Zone are under the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and they helped us to translate to Spanish all the Rituals. There are 5 Spanish speaking Lodges in our city. Mine is in English – as we started that way, we have remained. Our Grand Lodge celebrated its 50th anniversary in June.”

KAREL CAPEK

Czechoslovakia has honored Karel Capek twice with the issuance of postage stamps – first on August 20, 1958 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of his death and second on January 9, 1990 as part of a set to honor famous men.



Both Karel and his brother Josef were members of the Lodge “Jan Amos Komensky” in Prague which was constituted in 1918 within the Grand Lodge “Narad” (full name is “Narodni velika Loze Ceskoslovenska”)

Karel Capek was born January 9, 1890 in Male Svatonovice, Bohemia and was one of the most influential Czech writers of the 20th century becoming a Nobel Prize nominee in 1936. He introduced and made popular the frequently used international word *robot* which first appeared in one of his plays in 1921. He wrote with intelligence and humor on a wide variety of subjects; he is perhaps best known as a science fiction author – long before science fiction was established as a separate genre. Many of his works discuss ethical and other aspects of revolutionary inventions and processes – expressing fear of impending social disasters, dictatorship, violence and unlimited power. Later, in the 1930s, his work focused on the threat of brutal Nazi and fascist dictatorships. His most productive years coincided with the existence of the first republic of Czechoslovakia when he wrote about Tomas Masaryk, a regular guest of Capek’s garden parties. Soon after it became clear that the Western allies had refused to help defend Czechoslovakia against Hitler, he refused to leave his country despite the fact that the Gestapo named him Czechoslovakia’s “public enemy number 2”. He died of double pneumonia on December 25, 1938 in Prague shortly after part of Bohemia was annexed by Nazi Germany following the so-called Munich agreement. His brother, Josef, a painter and writer (born March 23, 1887) who worked very closely with him, died in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in April 1945.

KING GUSTAF V

King Gustaf VI was initiated on January 13, 1877 and upon ascending to the throne in 1907, became the Grand Master of Sweden. In 1947 he was made an honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England and in 1949 he received the Gorges Medal from the A.A.S.R. (NJ) of the United States. He is pictured on a pair of stamps issued by Sweden on June 16, 1938 to commemorate his 80th birthday.



Gustaf V, born June 16, 1858 in Drottningholm, was the last Swedish king to intervene directly in the politics of his country. He was a conservative man who did not approve of the democratic movement and the demands for worker's rights. He was considered to have German sympathies during World War I. On December 18, 1914, however, he sponsored a meeting with the other two Kings of Scandinavia to demonstrate unity within and between them. Gustaf VI did communicate with Nazi leaders prior to and during World War II trying to dissuade them from some of their actions although he did side with them in other issues. He was a devoted tennis player, appearing under the pseudonym *Mr. G.* As a player and promoter of the sport he was elected to the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1980. He was the 1062nd Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece in Spain in 1910 and the 828th Knight of the Order of the Garter in 1905 and the 216th Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword. He died on October 29, 1950 in the city of his birth.

KING GUSTAF VI

King Gustaf VI was initiated in 1902 and from 1905 was protector of the Swedish Freemason's order. Although the Swedish Constitution differs from that in the rest of the world, Swedish Masonry is recognized by other Grand Lodges in the world. In 1796 the King at the time issued a decree that in the future all princes of the royal house would, by birthright, be Freemasons – a decision unique in Masonic annals. The 90th birthday of King Gustaf VI was noted by Sweden with the issuance of a booklet of stamps picturing him.



Gustaf VI Adolf was born November 11, 1882 in Stockholm. His personal qualities made him popular among the Swedish people and, in turn, this popularity led to strong public opinion in favor of retention of the monarchy. His expertise and interest in a wide range of fields made him respected. During his tenure, the monarchy was made subordinate to a democratic state and additional powers of the monarch were removed when Sweden's constitutional reform became complete in 1975. He was a devoted archaeologist and was admitted to the British Academy for his work in botany in 1958. He participated in archaeological expeditions in China, Greece, Korea and Italy and founded the Swedish Institute at Rome. He was the 1126th Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece in Spain in 1910 and the 915th Knight of the Order of the Garter in 1954. He died September 15, 1973 in Helsingborg.

The following articles were documented in the DE GETANDE RAND Newsletter "DE VERLICHTE LOEP" and have been translated by Bro. Emiel Crab. Many thanks to them.

OTTO KLEMPERER

Otto Klemperer was born in Breslau, Poland on May 14 or 15, 1885. He was the son of a pianist, Ida, and a toy manufacturer, Nathan. He studied at the conservatory in Frankfurt au Main in Berlin. He then began a long successful career as a conductor. In 1907 he was nominated Kapellmeister and choirmaster of the German Landestheater in Prague and three years later became the Bandmaster of the City Theater in Hamburg and then in Bremen and Strasbourg. He then held similar positions in Wiesbaden, and other theaters and opera houses in Berlin. Following the Nazi takeover of power in Germany he emigrated to the United States becoming the conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. He was operated on for a brain tumor in 1939 and he could not work during and after the war because of the tumor and a serious fall experienced in the pit. Eventually he conducted orchestras in Budapest and London and became a specialist in Beethoven and Mahler. In the 1960s he could barely move his arms because of a bipolar disorder but he continued to work until 1972. While in the Netherlands he conducted several times at the Concertgebouw Orchestra. He composed several symphonies, a mass, and an opera as well as several songs. He died July 6, 1973 in Zurich, Switzerland.

Bro. Klemperer was a member of the Ancient Lodge Le Mount Sinai located in Paris. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Berlin on May 5, 1985 to celebrate his birth centennial.



VENUSTIANA CARRANZA

Mexico issued a stamp on January 15, 1960 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his birth. He has been stated as being a Freemason in "Historical Apuntes de la Masoneria en Mexico" and in the Spanish edition of "Mexico Masons".



Born December 29, 1859 in Cuatro Ciénegas, Mexico, he started a career as a farmer but entered local politics. He became mayor of Cuatro Ciénegas and with his friend General Bernardo Reyes, prevented the re-election of the hated governor Garza Galán. In 1904 he was elected to the Chamber of Senators and founded the Moderate Liberal Party (PML). In 1909 he joined with Bro. Francisco I. Madero to overthrow President Díaz and in 1911 Madero succeeded Díaz as President and Carranza was appointed Minister of War. He was also elected Governor of Coahuila. Following Madero's assassination by Victoriano Huerta, Carranza founded and led the Constitutional Army. This army was defeated and he fled to Sonora but joined with other Generals to attack and forced President Huerta to flee the country in 1914. Carranza then became the President again in 1915. He formulated a new Constitution in 1917 that restricted land ownership and the Catholic Church and awarded the State the extraction of raw materials. He attempted to improve the life of Mexicans, battling alcoholism, prostitution, and illiteracy, and started a vaccination program. By 1920, 80% of the youth was going to school. He did suffer from actions of insurgents and tried to remove them through military intervention and although he was stubborn he was known as a friendly person and was seen as a father figure.

In 1919, Carranza appointed Ignacio Bonillas, former ambassador to the United States, as candidate for presidential elections, much to the dismay of his generals. Obregon began his own presidential campaign and when General Calles called for the deposition of Carranza in 1920, Mexico City fell very quickly into the hands of the rebels but Carranza had already escaped with his government and the gold reserves of the national bank. The train was attacked and he fled on foot to a farm where he received shelter. It was a trap, however, and he was attacked. He was wounded and he eventually shot himself on May 21, 1920 in Tlaxcalantongo, Mexico.

GEORGE TOPIRCEANU

George Topirceanu was born in Bucharest, Romania, on March 20 or 21, 1886. He attended primary school in Bucharest from 1893 to 1898 and when his family moved to Curtea de Arges where he acquired literary inspiration for themes from nature. Following completion of high school, he went to college in Bucharest to study law and then the Arts. Both courses remained unfinished as he was too busy with other affairs and suffered from alcoholism. In 1904 he published the journal "Orient Belgium" with comic contributions and from 1905 to 1909 wrote texts and poems for different magazines.

By 1909 his poems were published in major newspapers and magazines. He moved to Iasi in 1911 and was appointed Editor of *Viata Romaneasca* writing articles such as "How I became a Moldovan" and "How I became a resident of Iasi" which he wrote about the changes in Romania. He married in 1912 but his alcohol abuse and relationships with other women soon ended the marriage and had a great influence on his writing style. At the beginning of World War I he was called for military service and in September 1916 was captured by Bulgarian troops during the Battle of Turtucaia and held in a prison camp until the end of the war in 1918. Upon his return he published several articles on his prison time describing the impact a cholera epidemic had on the morale of the Romanian troops. He went to work in 1919 with Bro. Sadoveanu in Iasi and on May 7 he was appointed Director of the National Theatre of Chisinau (now Moldova); that same year he was awarded the National Poetry Prize. He was appointed Inspector General for theaters in Moldova and in 1936 he was elected a member of the National Romanian Academy. On May 7, 1937 he succumbed to liver cancer in Iasi.

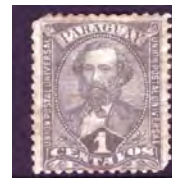
Bro. Topirceanu was one of 92 Masons who were members of the Romanian Academy. He was honored on a stamp issued by Romania on November 10, 1986 as part of a set to honor Famous Men.



CIRILO ANTONIO RIVAROLA ACOSTA

Cirilo Antonio Rivarola is listed as a Freemason in the list of Masonic Presidents of Paraguay published by the Gran Oriente del Paraguay. According to the minutes of a "brightly lit" Lodge meeting on August 9, 1869 the Lodge "Fe" decided to initiate Rivarola and he was accepted into that Lodge. He was also a member of Faith Lodge working under the A.A.S.R. and Union Lodge No. 30, Asuncion, of the Triple Alliance and was a 33rd degree member of the A.A.S.R. The Triple Alliance was an alliance of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay at war against Paraguay from 1864 to 1865. Officers and other highly placed individuals during this war in Paraguay promoted Freemasonry. Almost all Lodges at that time were associated with Obediences in Brazil and Argentina. During his presidency he donated a Lodge building in Asuncion. In 1876, after all foreign troops had left Paraguay, all Masonic Lodges and the AASR of Paraguay were dismantled but they were restored to their former glory on January 3, 1896. One month later they were united under the Supreme Council to prepare for the creation of the Grand Lodge of Paraguay which was installed on June 28, 1896.

Bro. Rivarola was pictured on a stamp issued by Paraguay in the 1890s.



Cirilio Antonio Rivarola was born in 1836 in Barraro Grande, now Eusebio Ayola, Paraguay. He studied law and forensics at the University of Asuncion and during the wars of the Triple Alliance he was the opponent of the dictator Francisco Solano Lopez. In the middle of the Paraguayan defeat and Solano's guerrilla war against the victors of Paraguay, Rivarola led an insurrection against Solano in 1869 and became president of the National Provincial Government from August 15, 1869 to August 1870 and exercised control over the capital. He became the first President of Paraguay serving from September 1, 1870 to December 18, 1871 after Solano was killed. He also remained a member of the Provincial National Government until November 25, 1870. He surrendered the presidency on August 31, 1871 but was back in power the next day as the provincial government was renewed and was reappointed official president for one year. He presided over the Paraguayan areas and created peace, According to the records, he provided a lot of help to the Paraguayan citizens following the wars and during his term he provided schools for both girls and boys and established a public library in the capital. He abolished slavery and civil marriage was recognized in the Constitution. He also created a civil registry. He died on December 31, 1879 in Asuncion.

NEW ISSUES

The meager listing of new issues applicable to a Masonic collection as listed in the March and April issues of Linn's Stamp News are as follows:

Comoro Islands – a “catch-up” of some of their “questionable” issues – all released on January 7, 2009:

1037 – Medical pioneers, 6 stamps including Alexander Fleming

1039, 40 – Classical Composers, 6 stamps and a souvenir sheet including Franz Joseph Hayden, Hector Berlioz, and Wolfgang A. Mozart.

1047 – Aviators, 6 stamps including Eddie Rickenbacker, James H. Doolittle, and Charles A Lindbergh.

1049 – Astronauts & Cosmonauts, 6 stamps including John Glenn.

Chile – September 7, 2012 – 1584, Block of 4 stamps for the 170th anniversary of the University of Chile, includes Andres Bello Lopez

Isle of Man – February 6, 2013 – 1542/7 – Recognizing Coronations including Edward VII, George V, and George VI

Mozambique – April 30, 2011 – 2235 and 2251 – Sheet of 4 stamps and a souvenir sheet Issued to honor Franz Liszt.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This issue of our Newsletter is being prepared and issued about a week early as my wife and I are taking a vacation trip starting on April 27 down the Rhine River from Amsterdam, The Netherlands to Basel Switzerland, I have been to Zurich before (on a business trip) and found the area absolutely beautiful, especially the Rhine and the Black Forest. I have wanted to bring my wife back to that area for some time now and that time is now.