

# THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the  
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor  
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## VICTOR AUGUST HERBERT

Bro. Victor Herbert was initiated a member of St. Cecile Lodge, New York City, New York. He is pictured on the 3 cent stamp of the Musicians set of the Famous Americans issue released on May 13, 1940.

Born February 1, 1859, Victor Herbert was an Irish-born, German-raised, American composer, cellist, and conductor. He and his mother moved to London following his father's death in 1862 and he then joined his mother and step-father in Stuttgart in 1867. In Stuttgart he received a strong liberal education at the Eberhard-Ludwigs-Gymnasium which included musical training. Originally planning to pursue a medical career, he focused instead on music because of the cost of the medical education. He began studies with Bernhard Cossmann and then attended the Stuttgart Conservatory graduating with a diploma in 1879. He began his career as a cellist in Vienna, Austria, and Stuttgart, Germany and began to compose orchestral music. He and his opera-singer wife moved to the U.S. in 1886 when both were engaged by the Metropolitan Opera. He continued his performing career while also teaching at the National Conservatory of Music, conducting and composing. In the fall of 1887 he formed his own 40-piece orchestra, the Majestic Orchestra Internationale, which only survived for a year but performed in several of New York's most important concert halls. He also co-founded the New York String Quartet and in 1894 became director of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Band of the New York National Guard in 1894, touring widely through 1900. He led the Pittsburgh Symphony from 1898 to 1904 and then founded the Victor Herbert Orchestra which he conducted throughout the rest of his life. He began to compose operettas in 1894 and produced several successes. A healthy man throughout his life, he died suddenly of a heart attack in New York City at the age of 65 on May 26, 1924 shortly after his final show, *The Dream Girl*, began its pre-Broadway run in New Haven, Connecticut.

-with many thanks to Bro. Dwight Seals

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### MASONIC STUDY UNIT OF THE AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION

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## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

### NEW MEMBERS:

193. Bro. Murray (Mac) Conrath, 3349 Delaware Ave., Titusville, FL 32796

### ADDRESS CHANGES:

175. Bro. Emiel A. Crab, Hoge kaart 213 D, B-2930 Brasschaat, Belgium.

### RESIGNATIONS:

463. Bro. LeRoy Curtis of Wooster, OH who states that he can no longer work with his collection.

### CLOSED ALBUMS:

134. Abdul Aziz, late of Varnasi, India of bronchitis, asthma and lung fibrosis. He was a dedicated dealer on eBay and Delcamp specializing in Masonic Philately; his son has taken over that business.

For quite some time now Bro. Emiel Crab has been compiling a master file/catalog of all the Freemasons he has identified as being on stamps. The first phase of this work has been completed and is available to all members. It can be found on the web at <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/gi6cgxosxgd1ry2/B65Nb8Y5cc?n=17436323> To say the least, this has been a Herculean effort on Bro. Crab's behalf and is a very useful effort; he should be commended. The file is in PDF format (ZIP) and uses over 200MB; there is a separate file for each letter of the alphabet and each individual's listing includes his name, birth info, death info, profane data, Masonic data, where documented (De Verlichte Loep, The Philatelic Freemason, Masonic Philatelic Club, magazine, 10,000 Famous Freemasons, Internationales Freimauer Lexikon, Lans documentation, etc) and the applicable stamps – illustrated wherever possible. In Bro. Emiel's words: *"This catalog is composed by Emiel Crab, member of The Masonic Philatelic Study Group 'De Getande Rand'. This catalog is not and cannot be complete in the light of the enormous amount of available material, in particular, the great number of files, often in very limited numbers, of associations, traders, and official authorities. Furthermore, the information I can give in this catalog is only basic - some more information may be found in the references quoted, but, more often, there was no more information available to me. In light of the above, any contribution to this catalog will be greatly appreciated and will be used to improve information in the catalog."*

In addition, Bro.: Crab is now undertaking the task of translating the early issues of De Verlichte Loep from the native Dutch to English. As he states, *The translation of these old magazines is very laborious as the documents to start with are of poor quality due to the technical production means back in those days. Luckily there is a PDF document provided by Br.: Godthelp and his wife. However in order to be able to use this in "Google translate" it needs first to be converted to a Word document. But because of the poor quality of the original, the quality of each conversion decreases resulting in a kind of English text that needs a lot of correction. However, I hope when progressing through the documents the quality will gradually improve. I hope that this work will further improve accessibility of this important documentation, in these early publications largely provided by Br.: Wessel Lans. In these early days "De Verlichte Loep" was a mix of club information and information on Masons on stamps. Only the information relevant to our collections will be translated.*

Congratulations and many thanks, Bro. Emiel

## MASONIC CACHETED COVERS FROM BRAZIL

Shown here are the latest Masonic cacheted covers and a “personal” stamp prepared by the *Clube Filatélico Maçonico de Brasil*. They have been graciously provided by Bro. Dr. Renato Mauro Schramm, P.M., 33°. Members interested in acquiring them should direct their inquiries to the Masonic Philatelic Club of Brazil – PO Box 3085 – 88010-970 Florianopolis – SC – Brazil or [clubeselo@terra.com.br](mailto:clubeselo@terra.com.br)



## CLARA BARTON

An article on Clara Barton appeared in the October 2013 issue of "EMESSA NOTES", the newsletter of the Masonic Service Association of North America. It had previously appeared in the Royal Arch Magazine, Oct. 2013. She is illustrated on a stamp issued by the US on September 7, 1948



Clara Barton. Known as the "angel of the Battlefield" during the Civil War, was a nurse, teacher, and humanitarian, and today is honored as the "founder of the American Red Cross." Much of the inspiration for her life came from her father, Captain Stephen Barton, a Master Mason, who impressed her with the tenets of Freemasonry.

Captain Barton, a native of Oxford, Massachusetts, enlisted at age 19 to fight in the Indian Wars in the west under General Anthony Wayne. After his return to Oxford, he married, and later moved to the farm where Clara was born. He was chosen as Captain of the militia and served as moderator of town meetings, selectman, and a member of the legislature. Two months after his marriage, he became a Mason in Olive Branch Lodge. He combined a military spirit, gentle disposition, and spirit of philanthropy – characteristics inherited by his daughter.

After his death, Clara said, "As the daughter of an accepted Mason, he bade me seek and comfort the afflicted everywhere." Before his death, he had presented his daughter a gold Masonic emblem to wear in his memory for luck and protection. She wore that emblem throughout the Civil War. Later in life, Clara became a member of the Order of Eastern Star and was initiated by Rob Morris, the founder of the Order. Just after the Eastern Star initiation, she said, "My father was a Mason; to him it was a religion, and for the love and honor I bear of him, I am glad to be connected with anything like this."

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## WILLIAM GOSSE

In the April 1988 issue of the Magazine published by the Masonic Philatelic Club of Great Britain (page 6) an article appeared asking if anyone knew if the Explorer William Gosse, Surveyor General of South Australia, who discovered Ayres Rock on July 19, 1873, and who is portrayed on an Australian stamp issued in 1976, was the same individual as the Mason, Dr. William Gosse who served as Deputy Provincial Grand Master for South Australia from 1861-3.

Checking Wikipedia, the only possible match was a surgeon born about 1813 and died July 20, 1883 who was a medical practitioner in the early days of South Australia. The biography of this individual appears to fit that of the individual who was Deputy Provincial Grand Master but there was no mention of any exploring connection even though he had an interest in natural history developed when he collected specimens for the great naturalist Philip Henry Gosse, a cousin of his father. The tabulation of his family, however, listed a William Christie Gosse born December 11, 1842, died August 12 1881 and cited as the noted explorer. If this were the one, he would only have been 19 years old in 1861. It appears that these findings answer the original question – in the negative.



## BERNARD PIERRE MAGNAN

In the July-August Issue, a short "Thought of the Day" commented on Bernard Pierre Mangan. Bro. Jean-Claude Vilesy has provided a correction and further information on this individual.

Bernard Magnan was born in Paris on December 7, 1791 and died there on May 29, 1865. He started his career as an enlisted soldier of the 66<sup>th</sup> Line in 1809. He was promoted to sergeant in 1810 and the next year entered the officer's ranks and was successively promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant, 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant, and captain. From 1810 to 1813 he took part in the Peninsular War and was transferred to the Imperial Guard in 1814, participating in the French campaign of 1814 being wounded at Craonne. He rejoined Napoleon's Imperial Guard during the Hundred Days and following Waterloo and the Second Restoration he transferred to the 6<sup>th</sup> regiment of the Royal Guard. He was made a battalion commander in 1820 and by 1823 was elevated to the rank of colonel. He joined general officers rank in 1835 when he became marechal du champ serving in Belgium as part of a French force stationed there. By 1849 he was given command of the 4<sup>th</sup> military Division at Strasbourg. In June 1851 he became commander of the army in Paris and was one of the principal organizers of the coup d'Etat of December 2, 1851. The next year Napoleon III made him a senator and granted him the title of Marshal of France.

Following the coup d'Etat, Napoleon III also named Bernard Magnan "Grand Maitre de la Franc-Maconnerie Francaise". He received the 33 degrees of the A.A.S.R. on February 8, 1852 and was received in the Lodge "Les Vrais Amis Inseparables" de Paris. He was a "good" Grand Master and protector of the Freemasons and the Fraternity in France during that difficult period. In 1864 the Emperor gave back to the Obedience the ability of freely re-electing the Grand Master and Bro. Magnan was re-elected. He died one year later.

Now all we have to do is find a stamp to tie to him to create a page in our collections.

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### MASONIC WEBSITE RESTORED

Bro. Jean-Claude Vilesy of France wrote to inform us that his website, [www.philatelimaconnique.com](http://www.philatelimaconnique.com) was "hacked" in May of this year as well as another Masonic site which he maintains. He has reconstructed the sites but in an effort to try to preclude a recurrence, he is establishing password access. Those wishing to gain access should e-mail him at [jean-claude.vilesy@wanadoo.fr](mailto:jean-claude.vilesy@wanadoo.fr) providing your name, address, telephone number, and Lodge affiliation so he can provide you with a password. The site name (http) has not been changed.

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### THOUGHT OF THE DAY

Francis Stephens, the Duke of Lorraine, received the first two Masonic degrees in 1731 in a Special Lodge convened at The Hague, Holland becoming the first known royal Freemason. Later he received the third degree in England. In 1735 he renounced his title.

## JAMES HAROLD “JIMMY” DOOLITTLE

Jimmy Doolittle has been pictured on several different stamps issued around the world. Shown are ones from the Maldives (issued December 30, 1991), Micronesia (issued February 21, 1996), and Grenada Grenadines. Two Grand Lodges cooperated in conferring the degrees of Masonry on Bro. Doolittle. Acting under a special dispensation from the Grand Lodge of California, Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319 voted on August 8, 1918 that he receive his degrees. Because he was then stationed in Louisiana, the Grand Lodge of that state gave Lake Charles Lodge No 165 a dispensation to confer the degrees; because the Lodge building was damaged in a storm, those degrees were conferred, under an emergency order, on August 16, 1918 in an Elk Temple. He joined the Scottish Rite Valley of San Diego on December 14, 1918 and received the 33<sup>rd</sup> degree on October 19, 1945.



Born December 14, 1896 in Alameda, California, James Doolittle graduated from the University of California and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served in the US Army Air Corps from 1917 to 1930 and as a pilot was the winner of such trophies as Schneider, Mackay, Harmon, Bendix, and Thompson. Following employment with Shell Oil, he returned to the Air Corps in 1940 as a Major. On April 18, 1942 he led a flight of 16 B-25 bombers from the aircraft carrier “Hornet” on a bombing mission over Japan; for that service he was promoted to Brigadier General and received the Medal of Honor. He later served in the 12<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> Air Forces reverting to inactive reserve status in 1946 as a Lieutenant General. He returned to Shell Oil as a vice president and later as a director. In 1947 he became the first president of the Air Force Association and in 1951 was appointed a special assistant to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force serving as a civilian in scientific matters leading to the Air Force ballistic missile and space programs. In 1954 President Eisenhower asked him to study the Central Intelligence Agency. He retired from Air Force duty on February 28, 1959 but remained active in other capacities, including chairman of the board of TRW Space Technology Laboratories. He was promoted to the rank of full General on the Air Force retired list on April 4, 1985 and passed away on September 27, 1993 in Pebble Beach, California.

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## ATA MASONIC MUSICIANS HANDBOOK

There have been some technical delays in the publication and release of the ATA handbook on Masonic Musicians which was prepared by the Masonic Stamp Club of New York. They are wondering how many copies to print and request inputs. If you anticipate ordering a copy, please let your editor know so he can let the ATA and MSC of NY know.

## ROGER SHERMAN

Only one person signed our nation's four major early documents – the Articles of Association in 1774, the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the Articles of Confederation in 1777, and the U.S. Constitution in 1787. That person was Bro. Roger Sherman of Connecticut. His Masonic apron is on display in the Museum at Yale University, a gift from his descendants – his two sons were also Masons. Unfortunately there is no other historic record of his Lodge membership, all records seem to have been lost.



Roger Sherman was born April 19, 1721 in Newton, Massachusetts but his family moved to Stoughton, Massachusetts when he was two years old. His education did not extend beyond his father's library and grammar school and his early career was spent as a shoemaker. He was gifted, however, with an aptitude for learning and access to a good library owned by his father and a Harvard educated parish minister who took him under his wing. Following his father's death he and his mother moved (on foot) to New Milford, Connecticut where he and his brother opened the town's first store. He rapidly became one of the town's leading citizens and became the town clerk of New Milford. Due to his mathematical skill he became county surveyor of New Haven County in 1745 and began providing astronomical calculations for almanacs in 1788. He was encouraged to read law and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield, Connecticut in 1754 and was chosen to represent his town in the State House of Representatives from 1755 to 1758 and 1760 to 1761. Elected to the Governor's Council of the Connecticut General Assembly in 1766, he served until 1785. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1762, judge of the court of common pleas in 1765, and justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut from 1766 to 1789 when he left to become a member of the United States Congress. He was also appointed treasurer of Yale College and awarded an honorary Master of Arts degree. He served as a professor of religion for many years. In 1790 he and Richard Law were appointed to massively revise the confused and archaic Connecticut statutes which they accomplished with great success. In 1784 he was elected Mayor of New Haven holding that position until his death there on July 23, 1793.

-with thanks to the EMESSAY NOTES of September 2013

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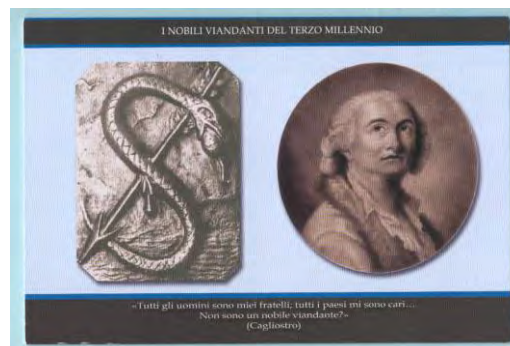
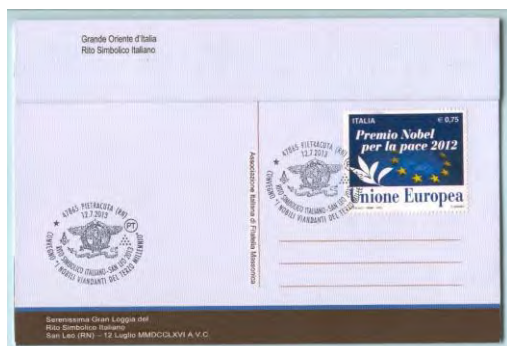
## COMMENTS ON BRO. JOSEPH IGNACE GUILLOTIN

Many people don't understand why Bro. Guillotin invented a device for killing. To understand the situation it is necessary to know that in that time prisoners were killed using barbaric methods and torture. Most often they were drawn and quartered or tortured on the wheel – taking hours to die. His invention was intended to shorten the horror of the supplication to make it a more human way to accomplish the death penalty.

-with thanks to Bro. Jean-Claude Vilesy

## MASONIC CACHETED COVERS FROM ITALY

The latest Masonic cacheted covers issued by the Associazione Italiana di Filatelia Massonica of the Grande Oriente d'Italia have been forwarded by Bro. Massimo Morgantini, Secretary of that organization. Information on acquisition of these covers can be obtained from him at AIFM-Grande Oriente d'Italia; Via San Pancrazio 8; 00152 Roma; Italy or [filatelia.massonica@grandoriente.it](mailto:filatelia.massonica@grandoriente.it)





## DE GETANDE RAND COVER AND STAMP

De Getande Rand has issued a Special Event cover and personal stamp on September 15, 2013 for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Lodge Vita Animo Concipere Est located in Alkmaar. Information on their acquisition may be obtained from Bro. Emiel Crab at Hoge kaart 213 D, B-2930 Brasschaat, Belgium.



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## HARVEY THOMAS DUNN

Harvey Dunn was known to have been a Mason and was a frequent visitor and honored guest at meetings of DeSmet Lodge in South Dakota. Additional information and details would be appreciated. One of his illustrations is pictured on a US stamp issued as part of the set for American Illustrators on February 1, 2001.



Born on a homestead farm near Manchester, South Dakota on March 8, 1884, his artistic talent was first recognized by an art instructor at the South Dakota Agricultural College (now South Dakota State University) which he attended during 1901-02. He was urged on to pursue his artistic studies in Wilmington, Delaware under the instruction of Howard Pyle. He was one of a small group of Pyle's students who were to revolutionize the illustration world and today are known as the Brandywine School. After two years with Pyle, Dunn established his own studio in Wilmington and immediately began a successful career in illustrations for books and magazine covers. He moved to Leonia, New Jersey in 1914 and the next year opened the Leonia School of Illustration with another illustrator. As an artist-correspondent with the American Expeditionary Force in Europe he excelled in sketches and following the war painted covers for The American Legion Monthly. His forte became teaching and he excelled at the Grand Central School of Art; he was a demanding teacher and, at times, harsh – preparing his students for the realities of the commercial world. He died in New York City on November 29, 1952.

## JOHN COLT SPOONER

Several persons, including Bro. President Theodore Roosevelt, have been recognized in our topical hobby as being responsible for the Panama Canal but one of the early originators of that project has been overlooked – Bro. John C. Spooner. He was the creator of the “Spooner Act” which directed President Roosevelt to purchase the Panama Canal Zone. Bro. Spooner was a member of Hiram Lodge No. 50 located in Madison, Wisconsin. He received his degrees there on February 20, 1865, March 20, 1865, and January 25, 1867. He was also a member of Madison Chapter No. 4, R.A.M., and a Knight Templar.



John C. Spooner was born January 6, 1843 in Lawrenceburg, Indiana and moved with his parents to Madison, Wisconsin in 1859. He attended the common schools and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1864. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Union Army and at the close of the war was brevetted Major. He served as private and military secretary to the Governor of Wisconsin, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He then served as assistant attorney general of Wisconsin until 1870. He moved to Hudson, Wisconsin and practiced law there from 1870 to 1884. He was a member of the Wisconsin State Assembly in 1872. Elected to the United States Senate in 1884, he served there until 1891. He served as chairman of the Committee on Claims for the Governor of Wisconsin in 1892. Following an unsuccessful run for Governor, he moved back to Madison in 1893. Elected to the Senate again in 1896 and 1903, he served until his resignation in 1907. In that office he served as chairman of the Committee on Canadian Relations from 1897 to 1899 and on the Committee on Rules from 1899 to 1907. As a Senator, he sponsored the Spooner Act which directed President Theodore Roosevelt to purchase the Panama Canal Zone. A popular figure in Republican politics, Bro. Spooner turned down three cabinet posts during his political career: Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley’s administration in 1898, Attorney General under President McKinley in 1901, and Secretary of State in President Taft’s administration in 1909. Following his retirement from the Senate, he practiced law in New York City at the firm of Spooner & Cotton until his death there on June 11, 1919.

-with thanks to Bro. Dwight Seals

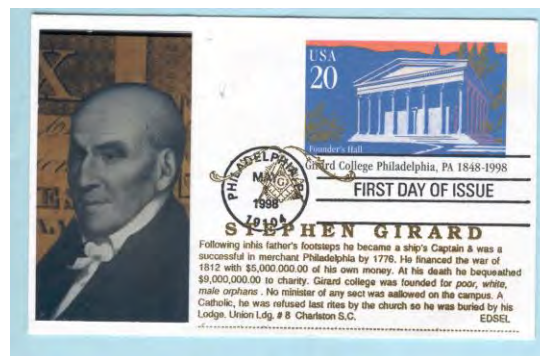
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## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Pres. Abraham Lincoln applied for membership in Tyrian Lodge, Springfield, Illinois shortly after his nomination for the presidency in 1860 but withdrew the application feeling that it might be considered a political ruse. He advised that he would resubmit the application upon his return which never happened. Upon his death, the Lodge adopted a resolution “that the decision of Pres. Lincoln to postpone his application for the honors of Freemasonry, lest his motives be misconstrued, is the highest degree honorable to his memory.”

## STEPHEN GIRARD

Stephen Girard was born May 20, 1750 in Bordeaux, France. He lost the sight of his right eye at the age of 8 and had little education. He accompanied his father, a sea captain, on several voyages and they were driven into the Port of Philadelphia by a British Fleet and Stephen settled there as a merchant in 1776. He became a citizen of Philadelphia in 1778, married, and purchased a home in Mount Holly Township, New Jersey. His wife died about 1790, he moved back to Philadelphia, and never remarried. During the yellow fever outbreak of 1793, he refused to leave the city – rather he established a hospital and recruited volunteers to nurse the victims. Again, during the yellow fever epidemic of 1797-1798 he took a lead in relieving the poor and caring for the sick. After the charter for the First Bank of the United States expired in 1811, Girard purchased most of its stock as well as the building and opened his own bank – as the sole proprietor. He hired a cashier and seven other employees and opened for business on May 18, 1812, allowing the Trustees of the First Bank to use some offices and space in the vaults to continue the winding down of the closed bank at a nominal fee. Girard's Bank was a principal source of Government credit during the War of 1812. Towards the end of the War, when the financial credit of the U.S. Government was at its lowest, Girard placed nearly all of his resources at the disposal of the government and underwrote up to 95 percent of the war loan effort. Following the war he became a large stockholder of the directors of the Second Bank of the United States and his bank became the Girard Trust Company. On December 22, 1830 Stephen Girard was seriously injured when he was knocked down by a horse and wagon whose wheel actually ran over the left side of his face, lacerating his cheek and ear as well as damaging his good eye. Despite his age of 81 he got up, returned to his nearby home and threw himself back into his business, remaining out of sight for two months. He never fully recovered and died on December 26, 1831. At the time of his death, he was the wealthiest man in America and he bequeathed nearly all his entire fortune to charitable and municipal institutions of Philadelphia and New Orleans, including an endowment for establishing a boarding school for “poor, white, male” orphans in Philadelphia, primarily those whose were the children of coal miners – it was opened in 1848 as the Girard College.



The USPS issued a postal card on May 1, 1998 to recognize the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Girard College, founded and funded by Stephen Girard. Bro. Girard was initiated in Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on September 7, crafted on October 1, and raised on November 23 all in 1778. These dates were given in an 1844 copy of By-Laws

of that Lodge. He was also made a member of Union Lodge No. 8, Charlestown, South Carolina on January 28, 1788. Two days after his death on December 26, 1831, a general invitation to his funeral appeared in the public newspapers and this invitation requested the attendance of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and of the subordinate Lodges. Almost 400 members of the Fraternity assembled at the Masonic Hall and attended the funeral which was held in the German Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity with the body being interred in a vault adjoining the Church. There was some difficulty when the Brethren entered the Church – which they did without their aprons in order to avoid any criticism, and it is recorded that the Roman Catholic clergy left the Church in a body and the funeral services were not performed. The Brethren waited some time and then removed the body from the Church and placed it in the vault as had been desired by Bro. Girard. It is said that when Bro. Girard was found to be near death he consented, at his sister's request, to see a Catholic priest and that was construed to mean that he intended to be reconciled to the Church in which he had been baptized; however, by the time the priest arrived, Bro. Girard was dead. Under the circumstances, the Bishop of the Catholic Church consented to the body being admitted into the Church. In 1851 when the buildings of his College for orphans were sufficiently completed, his body was removed from the Church and placed in a marble tomb that had been prepared for it within the College grounds. The ceremony was participated in by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania at the express request of the Commissioners of the Girard Estates; the coffin was borne by eight Past Masters of the Order.

-with many thanks to Bro. Dwight Seals

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## NEW ISSUES

The following new issues of Masonic interest have been identified in the October issue of Linn's Stamp News (there were none in the September issue).

Antigua – 12/12/12 – 3192 – Souvenir Sheet of 6 stamps for the War of 1812, shown are Presidents James Madison and Andrew Jackson.

Isle of Man – 5/5/13 – 912a – Motorcycle Racing issue – William Joseph Dunlop.

Israel – 12/12/12 – 1981 – Souvenir Sheet for Tel Aviv 2013 International Stamp Exhibition – depicts High Priest Wearing Breastplate – the Breastplate is a Royal Arch symbol.

Macedonia – 4/3/13 – 620 – Stamp commemorating the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the invention of pneumatic tires by John Boyd Dunlop.

Sri Lanka – 6/7/13 – 1894 – Stamp honoring Swami Vivekananda, Lecturer of Hinduism in Western Countries.

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BEST WISHES TO ALL FOR A HAPPY THANKSGIVING, A MERRY CHRISTMAS, AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR. MAY WE ALL STAY WELL