

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor
Robert A. Domingue
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Andover, Mass. 01810

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ANOTHER NEW PURE MASONIC - FROM ROMANIA

It is now getting to the point that the first announcements of new Pure Masonic stamps is becoming eBay. The two souvenir sheets shown here were offered on eBay – first as single stamps and then as souvenir sheets. The stamps and sheets were issued on May 14, 2014 and were apparently to commemorate a World Conference of Masonic Regular Grand Lodges. Apparently there some recognition of Sever Frentiu (1931-1997) at that gathering. If anyone can shed more light on this issue, it would be appreciated. If and when Linn's recognizes this issue in their publication, I will pass it on. (The date of issue was provided to me by the dealer ho offer5ed the items for sale.)



MASONIC STUDY UNIT OF THE AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION

President

E. E. "Gene" Fricks

25 Murray Way

Blackwood, NJ 08012

genefricks@comcast.net

Editor & Secretary-Treasurer

Robert A. Domingue

59 Greenwood Rd.

Andover, MA 01810

radpm67@gmail.com

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

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

246. Andreas Brandino, Greece

ADDRESS CHANGES:

359. Clarence Langley, Jr., 1210 Coburg Village Way, Rexford, NY 12148

RESIGNATIONS or CLOSED ALBUMS:

11. Alan Golding of Peterborough, Ontario, Canada. His wife informs us that he is now at the beginning of Alzheimer's and does not read information received.

As a follow-up to the new Pure Masonic issue from Bulgaria, the dealer who supplied me with copies of that stamp has informed us that it was issued for the Centenary celebration of the Masonic Lodge "Zarya". Many thanks to Dimiter Popov for that information.

Over the past several months your Editor has had several difficulties with the page numbers entered on the Newsletter pages. Some of the difficulties were related to my switch over from Windows XP to Windows 7 – they are two distinctly different animals – especially for someone who is only an amateur with the use of a computer. At other times it was pure stupidity. Those who save the Newsletters and track references by page number, the following changes should be made:

November-December 2013 should be 2517 to 2528

January-February 2014 is 2525 to 2536, should be 2529 to 2540

March-April 2014 is 2537 to 2548, should be 2541 to 2552

May-June 2014 is 2537 to 2548, should be 2553 to 2564

This issue starts at 2565 – hopefully I can keep it running consecutively from now on.

Brethren and Sisters, I am still in need of some new cases or different approaches toward Masonic Philately. I would love to hear from you regarding your likes and interests so I could shape the content of the Newsletter to keep everyone happy. Articles are always welcome. This issue includes two inputs provided by members showing some of their creations under the umbrella of Masonic Philately. I hope you enjoy them.

THE TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

July 2, 1751, Ferdinand VI of Spain issued an edict against Freemasonry. Father Jose Torrubia secured a special dispensation from the Pope, joined a Lodge, secured the names of its members, and proceeded to have them arrested. Hundreds were arrested, persecuted, and imprisoned.

ON THE MATTER OF COLUMNS

Bro. Sergio Ferrando of Camogli, Italy, has created this display applying to Masonic Columns using Masonic stamps. Thank you for sharing it.



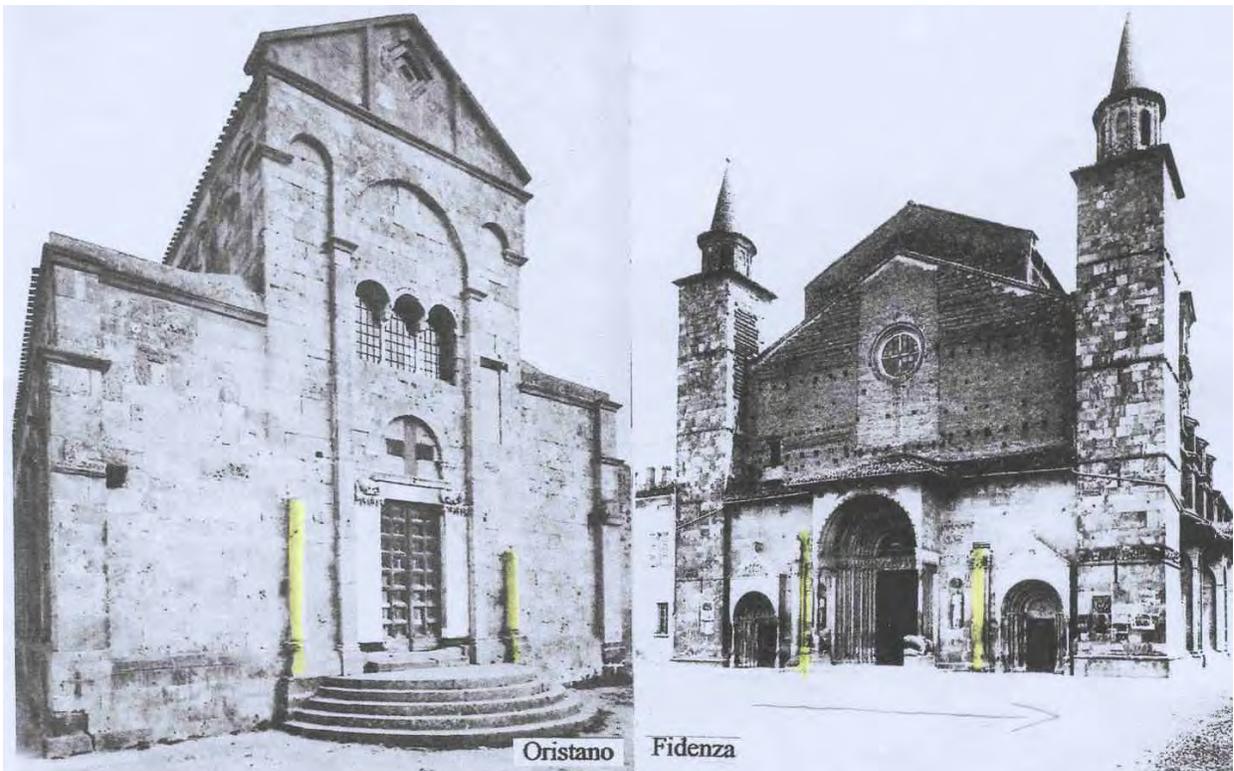
ON THE MATTER OF COLUMNS

It is appropriate that the human life is straight and fair, as the two columns; on those columns the divinity will lean on, triangle with eye.

The pharaoh Narmer or Nemes had unified the two Egyptian lands on 3.000 B.C.



Karnak: Anemone's sanctuary. The two columns have been erected by Thutmisis III (1480 B.C.) in front of the sanctuary and decorated by araldic plant symbol of the two lands: first lane the lotus high Egypt and south, second lane the papyrus low Egypt and north.



Oristano Fidenza

Le due colonne non hanno funzione statica ne decorativa ma evidenziano un simbolismo. C'è chi vede le due colonne del tempio salomonico, J e B come i massoni, chi Pietro e Paolo, le due colonne delle fede cattolica.

The two columns don't have static function neither decorative, they represent a simbol. Someone see the two colums of Salomon's temple, J and B for the masons, Peter and Paul, the two colums of catholic church.



Tapis für die Loge Quatuor Coronati Wien

MASONS OF NORFOLK ISLAND

Back in the January-February 2009 Newsletter we pictured a stamp issued by Norfolk Islands which pictured a gravestone that included the Masonic Square and Compasses above the details of the individual buried there – Johann Jacobus Kienhuize. To date, no one has been able to find any information on that Mason. The recent issue of the Judaica Thematic Society Newsletter, May 2014, includes an article on Jews commemorated in a remote corner of the world. This article by Gary Goodman includes the stamp we previously showed in that earlier article as well as two others and a souvenir sheet included in the release. The \$1.20 and \$1.80 values honor Meta and Johann (John) Kienhuize. The souvenir sheet is shown here.

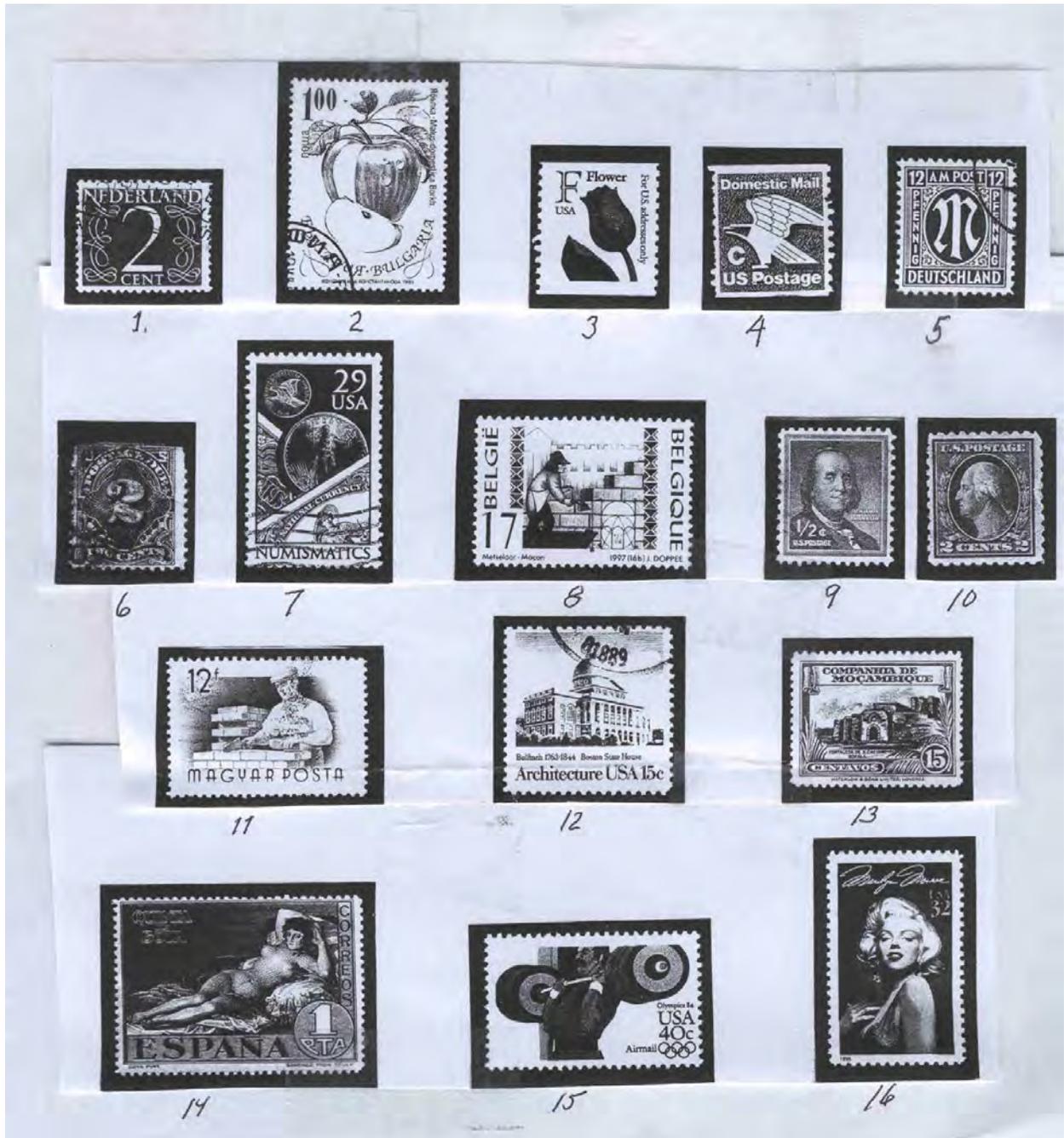


The information provided in Goodman's article on the Kienhuize stamps is repeated here:

"Prior to meeting, this couple arrived separately in Australia just before start of World War 2. John has been temporarily living in China. They married in 1958 and first came to Norfolk Island on holiday in the early 1970's. It became their wish to retire on the island and they settled there shortly thereafter. They opened a business called "Casa Kui" selling fine china and jewelry. The shop is still operating today but under new management. Meta accumulated a treasured shell collection which she later donated to the local museum. Sadly the museum and its contents were destroyed in a fire and the collection lost forever. Meta was also an avid reader and her extensive collection of books was subsequently donated by her daughter Vera to the Norfolk Island library. John died in 1975 and Meta in 1978". Unfortunately, we still have no insight into John's Masonic membership.

MASONIC RITUAL AS TOLD BY STAMPS

Bro. Richard Wright of Lodi, California has developed a collection of worldwide postage stamps which he has arranged to serve as a "ritual book" for a part of the Fellowcraft Degree. He issues the challenge of "Can you decipher it?". Rather than wait for the next Newsletter, we have provided the answer after the third page. Very creative, Bro. Wright.





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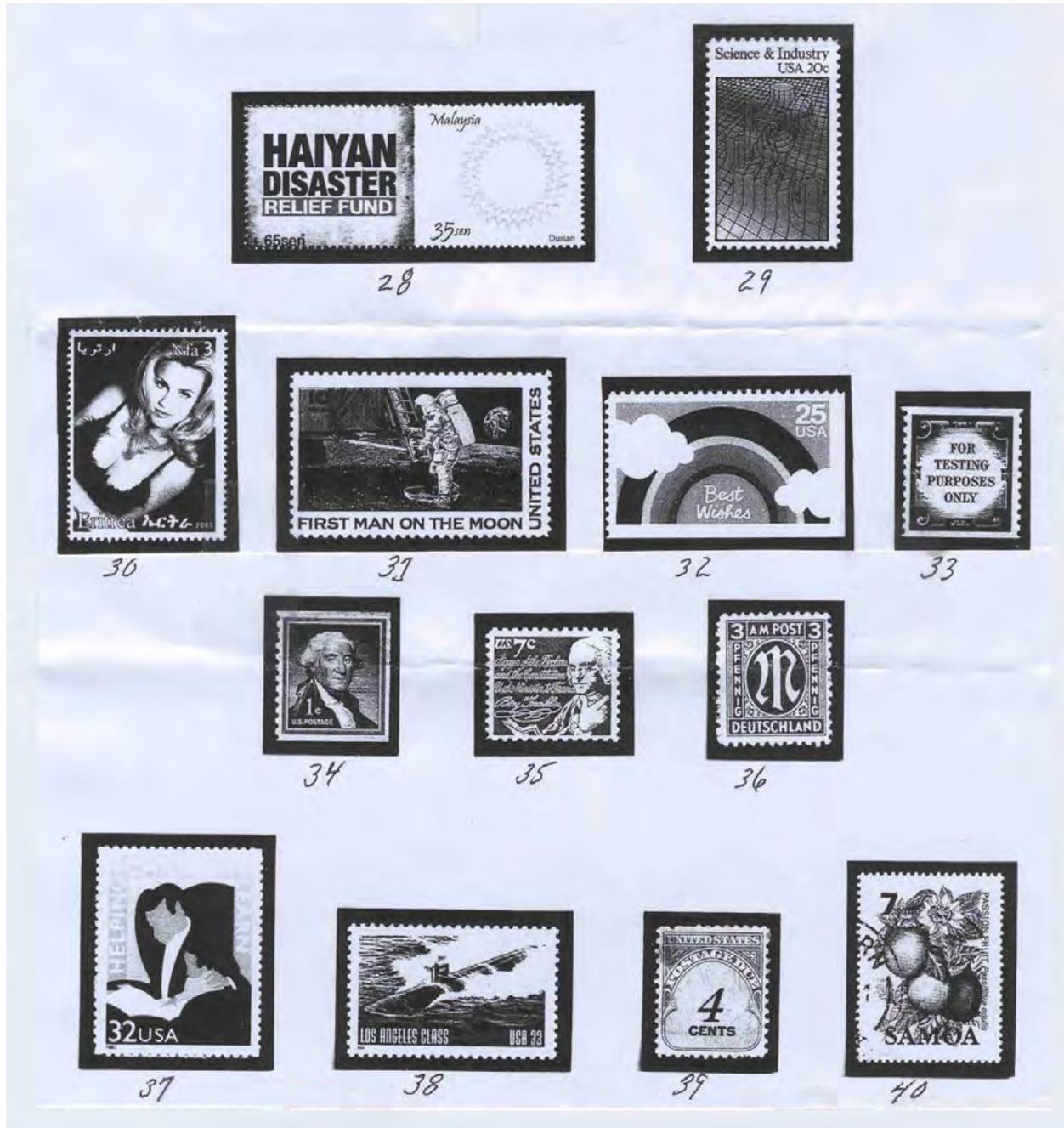
25



26



27



The translation is as follows: 1. 2nd, 2. Section, 3. Fellow, 4. Craft, 5. Masonry, 6. "2", 7. Denominations, 8. Operative, 9&10. Speculative, 11. Operative, 12. Architecture, 13. Structure, 14. Figure, 15. Strength, 16. Beauty, 17. Just, 18. Correspondence, 19. Dwelling, 20. Convenient shelter, 21. Vicissitudes & inclemencies, 22. Wisdom, 23 through 26. Several Materials, 27. Edifice, 28. Fund, 29. Science & Industry, 30. Implanted, 31. Man, 32. Best, 33. Purposes, 34 & 35. Speculative, 36. Masonry, 37. Learn, 38. Sub, 39. Due, 40. Passions.

How did you do???

FRANCESCO BARACCA

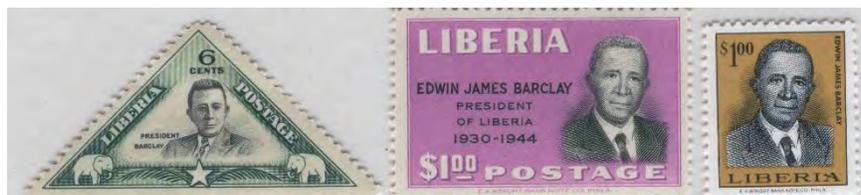
Italy issued a stamp on June 19, 1968 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Francesco Baracca. Bro. Baracca was a member of the Lodge “Dovere e Diritto” (Duty and Right) of the Orient of Lugo di Romagna being initiated in 1910. This Lodge was destroyed during the Fascist Regime and is now called the Lodge “Francisco Baracca” No. 414. He was also a member of the Rose Croix Chapter, 18th degree, in Ravenna of the SRAA Supreme Council of Italy. There, also, all information and data were destroyed and burned by the Fascists.



Born May 8, 1888 in Lugo, Italy, Francesco Baracca attended the Army academy in Modena and became an officer in the Royal Piedmont Cavalry. In 1912 he took his War Pilot Brevet at the Air School in France and became a Capitol Aviator. During World War I he knocked down 34 Austrian and German airplanes and was awarded the Gold Medal of the Order of Savoy, a few Silver Medals and the War Cross from Belgium, France and Serbia. He was promoted to the rank of Major on the battlefield and was named the first “Knite of the Air”. On June 19, 1912 during the Battle of Montello, Italy, he was mortally wounded by a gun shot when he was passing close to the enemy lines with his plane.

EDWIN JAMES BARCLAY

Edwin James Barclay is pictured on a regular issue stamp of Liberia released on April 10, 1937 and was included in the sets of stamps issued on July 21, 1949 and in 1966 picturing the various Liberian Presidents. Edwin James Barclay appears in the Grand Lodge Roster for 1922 as a member of the Committee of Jurisprudence; he served as Deputy Grand Master in 1930 to 1946. From 1932 onward he represented the Grand Lodges of Portugal and Honduras at the Grand Lodge of Liberia..



Edwin James Barclay was born January 5, 1882, in Brewerville, Liberia and received his elementary school training in private and public schools. He entered the advanced division of Liberia College and graduated with honors and distinction and entered public service. He moved from the State Department to the Executive Mansion by accident. He was serving as foreign minister and secretary of state in the administration of President King

when the International Commission of Inquiry precipitated the resignations of both King and vice-president Yancy. He was immediately sworn into office on December 3, 1930 and the following year was elected by the people. He served from 1930 to 1944 and his administration is considered one of the most progressive in this rather backward country. At the start of his first term the depression had brought Liberia to the verge of bankruptcy and he had to suspend loan repayments to the US for a while. He is credited with helping his country survive some of its greatest threats to its sovereignty in its history. He brought about the 1942 Defense Pact with the US commencing a period of strategic development. President F. D. Roosevelt visited Liberia following the Casablanca Conference and on May 27, 1943, Barclay became the first black man to appear as a guest of honor before the United States Congress and be officially introduced from the rostrum.. Edwin Barclay retired in 1944, was replaced by William Tubman who officially renounced Liberian neutrality and declared war on Germany, and died in 1955.

ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN

Canada issued a stamp on June 25, 1951 which pictures Sir Robert L. Burden. He is also shown on a Canadian regular issue stamp of 1973. Bro. Borden received his degrees in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1, Halifax, Nova Scotia which is the oldest Lodge in Canada. He was initiated May 4, 1880, passed on July 27, 1880, and raised May 21, 1881. He demitted on April 3, 1888.



Born June 26, 1854 in Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, Robert Borden was educated in Acacia Valley Academy, Horton, Nova Scotia and then went to teach school in his native province and then at Glenwood Institute, Matawan, New Jersey. He returned to Nova Scotia in 1874, began to study law and was accepted to the bar in 1878. He established a large law practice in Nova Scotia and for the Supreme Court of Canada, He became a Queen's Council member in 1890 and was elected to the House of Commons in 1896. Robert Borden was the leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons from 1901 and served as Prime Minister of Canada from 1911 to 1920. As the Prime Minister he was an outstanding proponent of Canada's right to be heard as an independent nation in the councils of the world. He sought to make Canadians realize and accept their new international responsibilities. He was a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and was knighted in June 1914. He died June 10, 1939 in Ottawa, Canada.

PIERRE BROSSOLETTE

Pierre Brossolette was born June 25, 1903 in Paris and graduated from l'Ecole Normale Superieure in 1925 and joined the Section francaise de l'Internationale ouvriere in 1929. He worked as a journalist for *Notre Temps*, *L'Europe Nouvelle* and the socialist party paper *Le Populaire*. He also worked for Radio-PTT but when he opposed the Munich Agreement on the air in 1939 he was fired. When WW II broke out he joined the army as a lieutenant and reached the rank of captain before the fall of France. He disapproved of the Vichy

Regime and participated in the founding of resistance groups. He later joined the Comite d'Action Socialiste. When the Vichy regime forbade him to teach he and his wife opened a bookstore in Paris – it became a resistance meeting place. In April 1942 he clandestinely left France by plane and met with Charles DeGaulle as a resistance representative. He returned to France in January 1943 and went back to London in April of that year. Upon his next return the Gestapo kept him under surveillance as they had been provided his name. He escaped arrest many times and in February 1944 he tried to return to Britain by boat. The vessel was shipwrecked and the Germans captured him. He was taken to the Gestapo headquarters in Paris and subjected to heavy torture. Afraid he would implicate others, he jumped from a lavatory window on the 5th or 6th floor on March 22, 1944, and died later that evening in a Paris hospital.

Pierre Brossolette is listed as a Freemason on the records of the Grand Orient of France. He was initiated April 23, 1927 in the Lodge “Emile Zola” (Grande Loge de France) and received his 2nd and 3rd degrees there. He received the 4th degree (Maitre Secret) July 10, 1930 in the Lodge “La Perfection Latine”. He affiliated with Lodge “L’Aurore Sociale” (Grand Orient of France) in Troyes on January 10, 1937. He was included in the set of stamps issued by France on May 18, 1957 for Underground Heroes.



LOUIS ANTOINE DE BOUGAINVILLE

Born November 12, 1729 in Paris, the son of a notary, Louis Antoine de Bougainville studied law but soon abandoned the profession and in 1753 entered the army in the corps of musketeers. At the age of 25 he published a treatise on integral calculus. In 1755 he was sent to London as secretary to the French embassy and was made a member of the Royal Society. In 1756 he went to Canada as captain of dragoons and aide-de-camp to the Marquis de Montcalm. He took an active part in several battles in the 1756-58 time frame and distinguished himself being rewarded with the Cross of St. Louis. In 1759 he participated in the defense of the capitol of New France – the fortified Quebec City. He did not have sufficient time to rally his troops and attack the British when they climbed up the Plains of Abraham and following the death of Montcalm and the fall of Quebec, he was dispatched to the western front. He was prohibited from any further active duty under the terms of surrender. He colonized the Falkland Islands, establishing Port St. Louis and then was the first Frenchman to sail around the world – starting in 1766. He was one of the early visitors to Tahiti and the Solomon Islands and named Bougainville Island for himself. He later accepted a naval command and saw much active service between 1779 and 1782 including the Battle of the Chesapeake. After the peace of 1783 he returned to Paris and became a member of the French Academy of Sciences in 1787. He escaped from the Reign of Terror, was a founding member of the Bureau des Longitudes, made a senator

by Napoleon I, a count of the Empire and a member of the Legion of Honor. He died August 20, 1811 in Paris.

France honored Louis Antoine de Bougainville with the issuance of a stamp on February 20, 1988 which was part of a set to recognize Explorers. He was initiated in 1778 in the Lodge "Militaire de La Maine" at Brest. The Grand Master was present at the time.



PRINCE BERTIL GUSTAF OSCAR CARL EUGENE

Equatorial Guinea issued a "non-Scott" souvenir sheet in 1978 Sweden which honors Prince Bertil. It is identified by Stanley Gibbons as SG352 (1978); he is identified with the arrow. Prince Bertil served for many years as Provincial Grand Master of Sweden under his father, King Gustav VI Adolf, who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Sweden. On the death of his father, Bertil became the Grand Master of Sweden. He was a grandson of the Duke of Connaught, England's Grand Master for many years.



Born February 28, 1912 in Stockholm Prince Bertil was the third son of King Gustav VI Adolf and Queen Margaret. Upon his birth, he was granted a very old dukedom that was already carried in the Middle Ages by various Danish and Swedish royal relatives. After his eldest brother died in 1947 and left a son less than one year old, Bertil remained single hoping to become the Regent. He did, however, live discreetly with a Mrs. Davies, a commoner whom he had intended to marry. By the time his father died, his nephew had reached maturity and ascended to the throne. Prince Bertil was a very popular person domestically and represented his father at the Coronation of H. M. Queen Elizabeth II. He died January 5, 1997 in Djurgarden.