



THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON



Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Affiliate #94



Editor
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Whole No. 242

STANLEY R. LONGENECKER

It is with sincere sorrow that I report the passing of Bro. Stan Longenecker on August 17, 2012. I had no indication that he had passed on five years ago as his copies of our Newsletter never were returned. The September-October 2017 issue was returned with the comment of “no forwarding address”. The web helped me find the details.



Bro. Stan graduated from the Lampeter-Strasburg High School, Pennsylvania in 1954 and later served in the Army from 1955 to 1959. He retired from Warfel Construction and, during his retirement, worked for the Manheim Auto Auction and for First Student Bus Company of Landsville, Pennsylvania. He was a dedicated Free and Accepted Mason – he was a 30-year member of the A.C. Treichler Lodge No. 682 of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, a Charter and Life-Member of the “Highlanders Unit” of the Zembo Shrine as well as the Valley of the Lancaster and Harrisburg Scottish Rite Bodies. He excelled musically and learned to play the bagpipes and banjo with his fellow Zembo Shriners. He enjoyed woodworking and attending Revolutionary War re-enactment camps. He was also involved as an usher for the Penn State Football organization.

From a Masonic Philatelic standpoint, he was one of the “Greats”. He was a very active member of the George Washington Masonic Stamp Club as well as our Masonic Study Unit and was the producer of the NATSCO Masonic Cacheted covers as well as many of the covers issued by the GWMSC. Several years ago, I was asked to speak at the February 22 Annual meeting of the GWMSC and flew to Lancaster to stay with Stan for a couple of days to travel to Alexandria, Virginia with him to the meeting. While there, I got to see his collection, especially his collection of covers postmarked on February 22 – it was very impressive; I think he only lacked two years going back to the early days of postage stamps. We will miss him.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBER:

427. Howard Ness, P.O.1; Box 23995, Federal Way, WA 98093

428. Nancy S. Moye, 613 N. 43rd Street, 2 Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19104 (Eastern Star)

ADDRESS CHANGES:

None that I am aware of.

CLOSED ALBUMS:

Bro. Stan Longenecker, Mount Joy, PA

RONALD REAGAN – AN HONORARY AWARD

In cleaning out some file drawers of miscellaneous papers, I came across a page taken from 1988 Scottish Rite Magazine which was titled “President Ronald Reagan becomes ‘Noble Reagan’”. In a private ceremony held in the Oval Office of the White House, Pres. Reagan was presented an honorary membership in the Imperial Council of the Shrine of North America. Imperial Potentate Voris King presented him with a certificate and a gift – a gavel made from a tree which stood on the site where the first Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children was built in 1922 in Shreveport, Louisiana. Imperial Recorder Jack Jones also attended the ceremony on February 11, 1988.

Pres. Reagan was also honored by the Masonic fraternity and the Scottish Rite during the ceremony. Francis G. Paul and C. Fred Kleinknecht, Sovereign Grand Commanders of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions respectively, presented the President with a certificate conferring upon him the title of “Honorary Scottish Rite Mason”. He was also presented a Certificate of Honor by Raymond F. McMullen, Grand Master of the District of Columbia Grand Lodge.

The Shrine, Scottish Rite, and Grand Lodge were awarded “private sector initiative commendations” by President Reagan for the organizations’ humanitarian efforts, which include the Shrine’s 22 Shriners Hospitals for Crippled children.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE

I recently received an article concerning wagon trains bound for Oregon in the spring of 1874. All of the wagons had ox-teams but several families had horses and cows as well. It took several weeks to reach Ft. Laramie, Wyo, and there, several families decided to go south into California. Ten wagons started South and they were never heard from again. Relatives said they appeared to have disappeared from the face of the earth.

One day, a large band of Indians followed all day along the Oregon Trail. Everyone was frightened. The writer’s father-in-law belonged to the Masonic Order and he had heard that there were Masons among the tribes. He mounted a swift pony and rode back to meet the Indians. When only a few yards from them, he stopped and gave a Masonic sign. The Indians stopped at once and Father gave the sign again. The chief turned and spoke a few words to the others. Then they all whirled and loped off in another direction. The wagon was not bothered again.

COMMANDERS OF THE FRIGATE “CONSTITUTION”

A recent offering on eBay was a cover franked with the 3-cent stamp of 1947 picturing the USS Constitution bearing a cachet showing the six Freemasons who had served as commanders on that famous warship. They are summarized here:



Samuel Nicholson was an officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War and later in the United States Navy. He was born in 1743 in Chestertown, Maryland and after getting married they were raised a large family in Dedham, Massachusetts. He served as a Lieutenant on the *USS Bonhomme Richard* under John Paul Jones and also commanded the *Dolphin* in 1776. The *USS Constitution* was one of six frigates authorized by Congress which was approved on March 27, 1794. Nicholson was commissioned as one of the first six captains in the reborn United States Navy on June 10, 1794. The *Constitution* was launched at Boston on September 27, 1797 under the command of Samuel Nicholson. All the Navy ships were ordered to sea in late May 1798 to patrol for armed shims of France. The *Constitution* was not yet ready for sail and had to borrow sixteen 18-pound cannons from Castle Island before finally being ready.

Nicholson and the *Constitution* patrolled the Eastern seaboard from New Hampshire to Savannah. He captured several prizes belonging to the French and British. They returned to Boston to repair a broken bowsprit and later needed repairs to the rigging due to storm damage. He had a duel with the *HMS Santa Margarita* in which he was declared winner after 11 hours and was paid off with a cask of wine. The *Constitution* was recalled to Boston in May 1799 and Nicholson was relieved of command. He was the first commandant of the Boston Navy Yard when it was established in 1800 and remained on active duty with the Navy for the remainder of his life. He died at Charlestown, Massachusetts on December 28, 1811. He was a member of Lodge No. 17, Queenstown, Maryland.

Silas Talbot was born January 11, 1751 in Dighton, Massachusetts and at the age of 12 took to seafaring as a cabin boy in a coasting vessel. By 1772 he had saved up enough money to buy and settle a home in Providence, Rhode Island. On June 28, 1775 he received the commission of a captain in the 2nd Rhode Island Regiment and was commissioned a captain in the Continental Army on July 1, 1775. After participating in the siege of Boston, he and the Continental Army began their march to New York, stopping at New London. Making his way to New York where he was aiding in the transportation of troops he obtained command of a fire ship and tried to set fire to a British warship. He was promoted to Major on October 10, 1777. He was wounded at Fort Mifflin while fighting to defend Philadelphia and saw action in the Battle of Rhode Island before taking command of the *Pigot*, captured from the British. He was made a captain in the Continental Navy in September 1779 but there was no suitable warship to entrust to him.

After the war he settled in Johnstown, New York, served in the New York Assembly from 1792 to 1793, and elected to the 3rd U.S. Congress serving from March 1793 to June 1794 when George Washington chose him in a list of six captains of the newly established U.S. Navy. He supervised

the construction of the *USS President* at New York and the *USS Constitution* in Boston. He served as commander of the *Constitution* from June 1799 to September 1801 sailing in the West Indies. He resigned from the Navy on September 21, 1801 and died on June 30, 1813 in New York City. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Providence, Rhode Island.

Edward Preble was born August 15, 1761 in Falmouth, Eastern Massachusetts, now known as Maine. As a boy, his home was destroyed in the burning of Falmouth by British Commander Henry Mowatt. In 1779 he was appointed to the Massachusetts State Navy, becoming an officer on the 26-gun ship *Protector*, and became a British prisoner when that ship was captured in 1781. After his release he served in the Massachusetts Navy sloop *Winthrop* and led a party to capture a British brig at Castine, Maine. Fifteen years of merchant service followed his Revolutionary War career and, in April 1798 he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy and assumed command of the 14-gun brig *USS Pickering* protecting the American commerce in the West Indies during the Quasi-war. He was called back to active duty to ready the *USS Constitution* for duty in the Mediterranean, promoted to Commodore and set sail on August 14, 1803.

After signing a peace treaty with Morocco, Preble established a blockade off Tripoli and masterminded the burning of the *USS Philadelphia* by Stephen Decatur on February 16, 1804, preventing the captured frigate from falling into enemy hands. This cruise led directly to the US government's firm anti-negotiation stance. Over the course of his career, Preble helped establish many of the modern Navy's rules and regulations. In September 1804, he requested relief due to a longtime illness. He returned to the U.S. in February 1805 and became engaged in shipbuilding activities in Portland, Maine. He died in Portland on August 25, 1807. He was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, Massachusetts, Portland Lodge No. 1, Portland, Maine, and Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 17, Portland, Maine.

William Bainbridge was born May 7, 1774 in Princeton, New Jersey. In his teens he trained as a seaman in ships on the Delaware River and served aboard the small merchant ship *Cantor* in 1792. In 1796 he served aboard the merchant ship *Hope* and while in port at Bordeaux, preparing for his fourth voyage, the captain of a nearby ship which was under mutiny asked him for help. He succeeded in helping to restore order and was made commander of that ship at the age of nineteen. That same year, while sailing to the Caribbean, he was involved in a skirmish in which he forced the enemy ship to strike colors and surrender.

When the U.S. Navy was organized in 1798, he was included in the naval officer corps and was appointed commanding Lieutenant of the schooner *USS Retaliation* in September 1798. He was part of a group of vessels assigned to patrol the waters in the West Indies in the Quasi war and was forced to surrender to two French frigates on November 20, 1798. In 1799 he was appointed Master Commandant of the brig *USS Norfolk* and ordered to cruise against the French. In 1800, during the months before the First Barbary War broke out, he was assigned to the *USS George Washington* to secure exemption from capture for U.S. merchant ships in the Mediterranean – he was forced to ferry the Algerian ambassador and gifts to Constantinople flying the Algerian flag. In 1803 he was placed in command of the *USS Philadelphia* tasked with enforcing a blockade of Tripoli. He mistakenly ran the ship aground on an uncharted reef and eventually he and his crewmen were captured by the Pasha of Tripoli and imprisoned for 19 months; the *USS Philadelphia* was destroyed by Lieutenant Stephen Decatur commanding the *USS Intrepid*. After four separate bombardments from Preble's squadron, Bainbridge was released from the prison in Tripoli in June 1805 and returned to the United States.

Following that war, he returned to the merchant service for a while and the US Navy was downsized. Realizing that war with the United Kingdom was imminent, he helped President Jefferson and Congress to strengthen the country's naval forces and a change was instituted that had led the naval force to decay in early 1809. He returned to Boston and took command of the navy yard at Charleston. He took command of the frigate *USS President* in 1809 and began patrolling off the Atlantic coast in September of that year; he was transferred to shore duty in June 2010. Shortly after the War of 1812 broke out, he was appointed to command the *USS Constitution* and went to cruise in the South Atlantic. In December 1812 they entered combat with the British *HMS Java* almost completely destroying it with little damage to the *Constitution*. He was wounded twice during the combat. During the Second Barbary War, they served against the Barbary pirates and he was in command of the US squadron sent to enforce a blockade. Between 1824 and 1827 he served on the Board of Navy Commissioners and died in Philadelphia on July 27, 1833. He was a member of Lodge No. 51 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

John “Mad Jack” Percival was born April 3, 1779 in West Barnstable, Massachusetts. He left Cape Cod at thirteen to work as a cabin boy on a Boston coaster. He moved to the merchant service, became a second mate and, while at Lisbon, was impressed by the Royal Navy. He soon received an assignment to a prize crew on a captured Spanish merchantman and, benefitting from lax discipline, led an uprising and escaped to the American merchant ship *Washington*. Again, he was impressed – by the Dutch Navy – managing to escape a second time and upon arriving at home, joined the U.S. Navy. He served in the Quasi-war with France as a master's mate and midshipman. Discharged in the demobilization of 1801 he went back to the merchant service.

He returned to the U.S. Navy in 1809 as a sailing master and served on the *Syren* at the Norfolk Navy Yard, borrowed the fishing smack *Yankee* in 1813 and captured the *HMS Eagle*. He joined the *USS Peacock* in 1814 and made three cruises capturing nineteen merchantmen and two warships. He was promoted to lieutenant and presented with a special sword by Congress. After the war he was assigned to the Boston Navy Yard reporting for duty on the *USS Macedonian*; in late 1823 he transferred to the frigate *USS United States* on the Pacific station. In 1826 he was put in command of the *USS Dolphin* and was directed to the uncharted Pacific to track down the mutineers of the Nantucket whaleship *Globe* recovering two innocent crewmen – the only survivors. He returned by way of the Sandwich Islands and had a controversial stay. From 1832 to 1839 he was promoted and assigned to several different ships on interesting assignments.

In November 1843 he began the most memorable chapter of his life. The *USS Constitution* presented a major concern as it only served as a receiving/barracks ship at Norfolk. Refitting cost was estimated at \$70,000 and the department did not have the money. Percival reported he could do the work for \$10,000 and was given the task. By mid-January 1844, he informed the secretary that the ship was ready for a “two or even a three-year cruise”. He found it necessary to sail to New York to complete his 447-man crew. He was directed to carry the first U.S. ambassador to Brazil, proceed to the east coast of Africa and on to the China seas, making his best way back to the U.S. He left New York at the end of May 1844 and arrived in Boston 495 days later – sailing 52,370.5 miles – circumventing the globe for the only time in her illustrious career. Captain Percival then went on leave and was placed on “waiting status”. In 1855, at the age of 76 the Navy Department placed him on the newly created “Reserve List”, a forerunner of the Retired List. He died on September 7, 1862 in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was a member of Holland Lodge No. 8, New York, New York.

Daniel Turner was born in 1794, probably in Richmond, Staten Island, New York. He was appointed a midshipman in the Navy on January 1, 1808 and, following a brief duty at the New York Naval Station, served on the *Constitution* on the North Atlantic Station. On June 8, 1812 he received orders to Norwich, Connecticut where he took charge of the gunboats located there. A year later, after receiving his commission as a lieutenant, he was sent to Sackett's Harbor, New York located on the shores of Lake Erie. He ended up being assigned command of the *Caledonia* and played an important role in the battle on September 10, 1813 as his ship's two 24-pounder long guns were the only ones in Perry's flotilla capable of returning the distant fire of the three heaviest Royal Navy ships then pounding Perry's flagship, the *Lawrence*. In the summer of 1814 he became in command of the *Scorpion*, cruising Lakes Erie and Huron, but was captured by the British when he brought his ship alongside the *Tigress* which had been captured a few days earlier. He was later exchanged for a British prisoner of war.

From 1815 to 1817 he cruised the Mediterranean in the frigate *Java* commanded by Oliver Hazard Perry and for the next five years returned to sea in the schooner *Nonsuch* attached to a squadron commanded again by Perry. In addition to hunting West Indian pirates, he sailed up the Orinoco River to carry Perry on a diplomatic mission to the Venezuelan government under Simon Bolivar. Following shore duty at Boston, he returned to sea in 1827 for a three-year assignment with the West India Squadron as the commanding officer of the *Erie* and then spent another three years at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He was promoted to Captain on March 3, 1835 and spent a long time waiting orders before returning to sea in 1839 in command of the *USS Constitution*. He sailed the Pacific Squadron on "Old Ironsides" until he was relieved in 1841. From 1843 to 1846 he commanded the American squadron operating along the Brazilian coast and then reported ashore again as Commandant at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He died suddenly on February 4, 1850 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, New York, New York.



Scan of the cover which initiated this article
(truncated as I did not win it)

Charles De Montell Tombstone
See Page 2814

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MASONIC STUDY UNIT OF THE AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION

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GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND 300TH ANNIVERSARY STAMPS

Several other nations around the world have issued stamps recognizing the 300th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of England. The Isle of Man set of six stamps was pictured in the previous issue. The Masonic Philatelic Club (of Great Britain) pictured the ones issued by Colombia, Serbia, and Madagascar. I found the set issued by Colombia, a strip of personal stamps from Gibraltar, and the pair from Brazil on eBay. I e-mailed a request to the Serbian Postal Authorities requesting ordering information and was informed that they were “personal” stamps and could not be ordered through them – they can only be obtained from the creator. The Brazilian stamps were purchased from Jose Evair Soares de Sa, Caixa Postal, 12042 – AC Copacabana, 22020-970 – Rio de Janeiro – RJ, BRASIL. Illustrations of those I am aware of are shown here.



Colombia Sheet and Souvenir Sheet



Gibraltar Strip of Stamps

It should be noted that the strip of 5 Gibraltar personal stamps are for varied celebrations – Two for the Grand Lodge of England 300th, 3 for the St. John Lodge of Gibraltar 250th, and 1 for the United Service Lodge of Gibraltar 100th.



Madagascar Sheet and Single

Serbia Stamp



Brazil Stamps

CHARLES DE MONTEL

The following article was sent in by Bro. Michael Bronner who found it in the September issue of the American Stamp Dealer & Collector. It can be tied to our hobby through the Alamo stamp or the Texas Statehood stamp. The article included the photograph which pictured his burial stone with the Square & Compasses engraved above his name.

Charles De Montel, colonizer, lawyer, engineer, soldier, and public servant was born in Konigsberg, Prussia on October 24, 1812. AKA Charles Scheidemonte, he attended the University of Heidelberg, where he was a member of a student military guard unit. He probably first gained an interest in Texas while attending the Sorbonne at the University of Paris. Although most accounts of De Montel's arrival in Texas indicate that he left Pennsylvania in 1837 for Indianola, then in 1853 he acquired 15,000 acres of land in the Hill Country in partnership with John Hunter Herndon and John James. James had surveyed Castroville in 1844. There is some evidence to suggest that he may have been present at San Jacinto in 1836, although not during the battle. During this time, he changed his name from Scheidemonte to De Montel. In 1837 he bought property and lived in Palacios before taking residence at the Lockmar Inn in San Antonio in 1839. There he met Henri Castro who convinced him to join his colonization efforts as an aide, guide, and land surveyor. De Montel traveled to Indianola in the employ of Castro to help lead the original Castro colonists to San Antonio, where, on September 1, 1844, he and the colonists joined Castro's first trek to his land grant. De Montel was present at the founding of Castroville on September 3, 1844.

In 1848, at the conclusion of the Mexican War, De Montel commanded a company of Texas Rangers camped on Seco Creek near D'Hanis; in 1849 the site became Fort Lincoln. In 1853 he acquired 15,000 acres of land in the Hill Country in partnership with John Hunter Herndon and John James. James had surveyed Castroville in 1844. Together, James and De Montel surveyed and plotted a townsite, constructed a commissary, sawmill, and cabins and helped to sponsor many of the Polish settlers in what soon became the town of Bandera. De Montel subsequently returned to Castroville to continue farming and ranching. He had a great success raising cotton and had earned the nickname *Cotton Planter* by 1858. He was the first county clerk of Medina County and was one of the three petitioners in the move to establish the first public school in Castroville. He was the Medina County delegate to the Secession Convention in 1861. Convention records indicate that he was 48 years of age, a lawyer, and the owner of three slaves and slightly more than 30,000 acres.

He was appointed by Brig. Gen. Hamilton P. Bee to the position of provost marshal of Bandera, Uvalde, and Medina counties. By appointment of Governor Francis R. Lubbock, he also served as captain of Company G, Mounted Rangers, for Bandera, Blanco, Medina, and Uvalde counties in the Frontier Regiment. He was discharged from service on February 9, 1863 and commissioned by Jefferson Davis on March 14, 1863 as commander of the steamer Texas, a privately-owned vessel of the Confederate States. In 1864 he returned to Medina County and raised a company of cavalry. After the Civil War, he travelled to the Mexican border to sell cotton and other farm products produced in part by Polish farmers. He frequently attended social and cultural functions in San Antonio and served as a Master Mason of the Alamo Lodge. He died on August 3, 1882 at Castroville and was buried with Masonic rites in the family plot on the old Montel ranch north of Castroville.

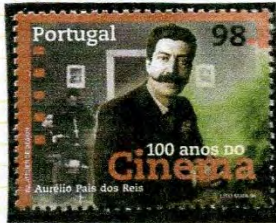
ANOTHER COUPLE OF PAGES FROM BRO. EDDIE LEVEY'S COLLECTION



AURELIO DA PAZ DOZ REIS

(1862—1931)

PORTUGUESE FILMMAKER



PAZ DOS REIS WAS A HORTICULTURIST AND OWNER OF A FLORIST SHOP IN PORTO, BUT ALSO AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER WHO WITNESSED FILMS SHOWN IN THE 1896, AND DECIDED TO TAKE UP CINEMATOGRAPHY. PURCHASING A DE BEDTS, KINEMATOGRAPHY HE BEGAN THAT YEAR TO SHOW A LARGE NUMBER OF ACTUALITY SUBJECTS TAKEN BY HIMSELF IN THE LUMIERE MANNER, AS WELL AS EXHIBITING IMPORTED FILMS. HIS FIRST FILM PROGRAM TOOK PLACE AT THE TEATRO PRINCIPLE REAL, IN PORTO ON THE 10th NOVEMBER 1896. FURTHER SCREENINGS IN PORTUGAL FOLLOWED, BUT AFTER A DISASTROUS SHOW IN BRAZIL ON THE 15 JANUARY 1897, WHEN TECHNICAL PROBLEMS RUINED EVERYTHING, HE ABANDONED CINEMATOGRAPHY AND RETURNED TO FLOWERS AND SIMPLE PHOTOGRAPHY.

BRO. DOZ REIS WAS INITIATED IN THE **"LOJA HONRA E DEVER" (HONOR AND DUTY LODGE)** No.916, UNDER THE GRAND ORIENT OF BRAZIL, IN 1889 WHERE HE ADOPTED THE SYMBOLIC NAME OF **"HOMER"**. IN 1895 HE AFFILIATED WITH THE **"LOJA AVE LABOR" (LODGE OF LABOR)**. IN 1901 HE MOVED TO THE **"LOJA LIBERDADE E PROGRESSO" No.43 (LODGE FREEDOM AND PROGRESS)** AND REMAINED A MEMBER OF THIS LODGE UNTIL HIS DEATH.

JOSE DE ALMADA NEGREIRAS

(1893—1970)

PORTUGUESE PAINTER



JOSE NEGREIRAS WAS A PORTUGUESE PAINTER, AND WRITER AND BORN IN THE THEN COLONY OF SAO TOME E PRINCIPLE. BESIDES LITERATURE AND PAINTING, HE COMPOSED BALLET CHOREOGRAPHIES, AND WORKED IN TAPESTRY, ENGRAVING, MURALS, CARICATURE, MOSIAC, AZULEGO AND STAINED GLASS. HAVING DRAWN INSPIRATION FROM CUBISM AND FUTURIST MOVEMENTS, ALMADA-NEGREIRAS IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE PIVOTAL FIGURES OF THE MODERNIST MOVEMENTS IN PORTUGAL. BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 1918 TO 1820 HE LIVED IN PARIS WORKING AS A DANCER AND AS A FÁCTORY WORKER AND ESTABLISHING HIMSELF AS AN ARTIST. BETWEEN 1927 TO 1932 HE LIVED IN MADRID HAVING HAD AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE ARTISTIC AND LITERARY SCENE OF THE CITY. HE RETURNED TO PORTUGAL IN 1934.

BRO. ALMADA-NEGREIRAS IS LISTED AS A FREEMASON BY THE GRAND ORIENT OF PORTUGAL. SOME OF HIS PAINTINGS FEATURE MASONIC SYMBOLS.

Masonic Philately



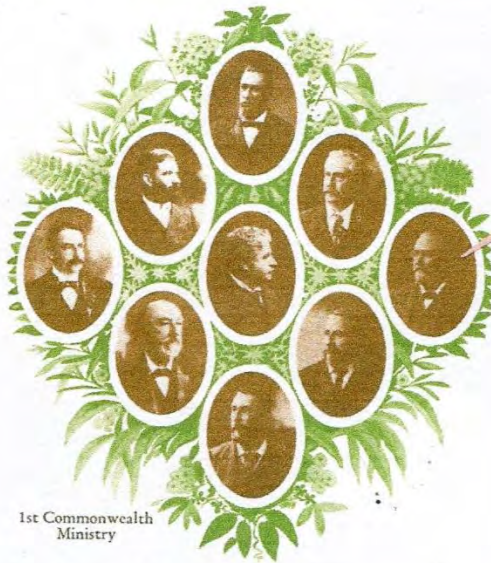
SIR JOHN FORREST
(1847—1918)
AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN



SIR JOHN FORREST WAS AN AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER, THE 1ST PREMIER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND A CABINET MINISTER IN AUSTRALIA'S FIRST FEDERAL PARLIAMENT. AS A YOUNG MAN HE WON FAME AS AN EXPLORER BY LEADING THREE EXPEDITIONS INTO THE INTERIOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, FOR WHICH HE WAS AWARDED THE 1876 ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S PATRON MEDAL. HE WAS APPOINTED SURVEYOR GENERAL AND IN 1890 BECAME PREMIER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, ITS ONLY PREMIER AS A SELF-GOVERNING COLONY. HIS PREMIERSHIP GAVE THE STATE 10 YEARS OF STABLE ADMINISTRATION. HE PURSUED A POLICY OF LARGE SCALE PUBLIC WORKS WHICH ENSURED THAT WESTERN AUSTRALIA JOINED THE FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA STATES. AFTER FEDERATION HE MOVED TO FEDERAL POLITICS AND FILLED MANY MINISTERIAL POSTS AND ACTING AS PRIME MINISTER IN 1907. HE WAS AFFILIATED WITH PROTECTION PARTY IN 1901, THE WESTERN AUSTRALIA PARTY IN 1906, THE COMMONWEALTH LIBERAL PARTY IN 1909, AND THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA IN 1917. JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH, HE WAS INFORMED THAT THE KING HAD APPROVED FOR HIM TO BE RAISED TO THE BRITISH PEERAGE AS BARON FORREST OF BUNBURY BUT DIED OF CANCER BEFORE IT TOOK EFFECT.

BRO. FORREST WAS MADE A FREEMASON IN THE LODGE "**LODGE OF ST. JOHN**" No.485, ENGLISH CONSTITUTION, (NOW No.1 UNDER THE WESTERN AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION) ON THE 6th MAY 1876.

Australia Post Cover 75th Anniversary of Nationhood



1st Commonwealth Ministry

Stamp and Cover Designer John Spatchurst



Masonic Philately

NEW CASES TO THE MSU NEWSLETTER

Review of recent issues of the Masonic Philatelic Club (of Great Britain) has revealed some stories of Masons on stamps which have not been documented in *The Philatelic Freemason* and merit inclusion here:

JAMES EDWIN WEBB

James Edwin Webb (1906-1992) was an American government official who served as the second administrator of NASA from 1961 to 1968. He oversaw NASA from the beginning of the Kennedy administration through the end of the Johnson administration, thus overseeing all the critical first manned launches in the Mercury through Gemini programs, until just before the first manned Apollo flight. He also dealt with the Apollo 1 fire. In 2002, a planned space telescope, originally called the Next Generation Space Telescope (NGST) was renamed the James Webb Space Telescope as a tribute to him. Webb was born in the hamlet of Tally Ho in Granville County, North Carolina; his father was superintendent of the Granville County public schools.

James Webb completed his college education in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where he received an A.B. degree in education in 1928 and was a member of the Acacia Fraternity. He became a second lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps and served as a pilot on active duty from 1930 to 1932. He then studied law at the George Washington University Law School where he received a J.D. degree in 1936. That same year he was admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia. He was a member of University Lodge No. 408 in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He is pictured on stamps issued by the Republics of Guinea and the Congo.



INDIGO JONES

Indigo Jones (1573-1652) is credited as being the author of “The Antient Constitution of Free and Accepted Masons, c1607”. In the “History of Freemasons by J. Scott”, 1754, the claim is made in Chapter III, Page 86.

“In the Reign of King James the First, the famous and learned Inigo Jones, being Grand Master, the best Craftsman from all parts reported to him, who always allowed good Wages and reasonable times for Instruction in the Lodges, which he constituted with excellent Bye-Laws, and made them like the Schools or Academies of Designers in Italy. He also held a quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Masters and Wardens, and the annual general Assembly and Feast on St. John’s day, when he was annually rechosen until 1618 when William, Earl of Pembroke was chosen Grand Master, and being approved by the King, he appointed Indigo Jones his Deputy Grand Master.”

Indigo Jones was honored on a set of stamps released by Great Britain on August 15, 1973 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of his birth.



JONATHAN SWIFT

Johnathan Swift (1667-1745) was born in Dublin, Ireland. He took his religious orders in 1694 and was appointed Dean of Saint Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin, in 1713. He was an author of such social satires as *Gulliver's Travels* (1726) and *A Modest Proposal*. He is recorded as having expended a third of his income on charity. It is believed that he was a member of Lodge Goat-at-the-Foot-of-the-Haymarket, No. 16, London along with Alexander Pope (1688-1744). Bro. Swift is pictured on stamps issued by Ireland and Romania.



MARQUIS DU QUESNE

The Marquis Du Quesne (1700-1778) was a French Marine Service Captain who was a popular and successful Governor of Canada from 1752 to 1755. He was made a Mason in 1730 in London, England, at the Rummer and Grapes Tavern, one of the original four Lodges which founded the Grand Lodge of England in 1717. Fort Duquesne was named after him. The U.S. Post Office issued a stamp on November 25, 1958 on the 200th anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne. The design was reproduced from a composite drawing, utilizing various figures that were taken from an etching by T. H. Smith and a painting portraying the British occupation of the fort. Colonel Washington is depicted on horseback in the center while General Forbes is shown wounded on a stretcher.



Anyone interested in more information regarding the Masonic Philatelic Club (of Great Britain) could contact the Chairman, Bro. Ken Elston at ken.elston@me.com or 21 Copperbeech, Close, Harborne, Birmingham B32 2HT, England.