



The MASONIC STAMP COLLECTOR

Journal of the Masonic Stamp Unit of the American Topical Association, published bi-monthly. Address all letters and submit material to the Editor, Nicholas G. Koutroulis, 4659 Sandalwood Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70127.

VOLUME 4

NO. 1 - 1970

WHOLE NO. 19

Dear Fellow Members:

Aloha! Just returned from Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, attending the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society and HAPKI '70 exhibition. My wife and I enjoyed our trip very much. Before going to Hawaii we stopped for a few days in San Francisco. There we met a few philatelic friends and had a wonderful time. While in San Francisco we visited the Grand Lodge of Masons. It is a most impressive and interesting building. The Masons in San Francisco must be very proud of it. Unfortunately, the Grand Secretary was not in his office at that time but one of his assistants showed us around and made our visit there very enjoyable.

The four-day show, sponsored by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society and staged at the beautiful Ilikai Hotel at the Waikiki Beach, was a huge success. The Committee did an excellent job. There were 430 frames of competitive exhibits plus 121 frames competing in the Champion of Champions class. None of the 107 frames of Topical Exhibits, unfortunately, displayed Masonry on Stamps.

The Grand Award winner was Mr. Alfred J. Ostheimer, III, Honolulu, Hawaii, for his unique and excellently displayed exhibit, "The Type-Set Stamps of Hawaii". The Grand Award in the Champion of Champions class went to Mrs. Margaret L. Wunsch from Aurora, Illinois, for her outstanding exhibit, "U.S. 1869 issues - Selections from a Specialized Collection. Essays, Proofs, Verities, Cancels, Usages, Inverts and Re-Issues". Fine show indeed. And now back to the old routine!

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

- 292 Lt.Ciol. William H. Roth, USAF Ret. P.O. Box 126, Los Alamitos, Cal. 90720
- 293 Irving Lottman, 5555 Wissahikok Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19144
- 294 Eigil Pedersen, Rødovrevej 220, 2610 Rødovre, Denmark
- 295 Lydia Josephine, Mazer, P. O. Box 5003, San Mateo, Calif. 94401
- 296 G. Donald Turner, 6 Turner Street, Springvale, Maine 04073
- 297 Stephen J. Twining Sr., P. O. Box 97, Pittsfield, Mass. 01201
- 298 Allan D. Wakeham, P. O. Box 51, Innisfail 4860, Queensland, Australia
- 299 Max A. McGrody, 28 Sunset Drive, Conneaut, Ohio 44030

NEWS IN GENERAL

Bro. Louis F. Biehl, 532 Astor St., Norristown, Pa. 19401, writes that he has some of the John Mirt Masonic First Day covers in blocks and singles. Anyone interested to write to Bro. Biehl above.

U.S. Luminescent Stamps - Are you intested in Luminescent Stamps as issued by the U.S.? A new hand book is issued by Alfred G. Boerger and John S. Stark and sells for \$4.00 from P. O. Box 23822, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. An excellent reference work for those specializing in collecting U.S. Luminescent stamps.

Bro. Bruno S. Guglielmi, Sanremo, Italy, writes that last Summer he put his entry in the "U.K. THEMATICS 1970" show at Luton, England, and won the silver medal certificate. The three judges of the show made some nice remarks of his exhibit: "Masonry on Stamps". Congratulations Bro. Guglielmi.

Bro. R. C. Williams, Paxton, Ill. advises that his Commandery of which he is a Past Commander, Mt. Olivet Commandery No. 38, K.T., celebrated 100 years. He states that a fine program was had. We don't know whether any covers were issued to commemorate this event.

MASONIC EMBLEM IN METER SLOGAN CANCEL

The familiar Masonic emblem of the Square and Compass will appear for the first time in a postage meter slogan reports George H. Wettach, Fair Lawn, N. J. It will commemorate the Centennial of Fidelity Lodge No. 113, F. & A. M. of Ridgewood, N. J. which was established January 27, 1871.

Collectors desiring cacheted covers franked with the special meter slogan imprint on the anniversary date may obtain three covers by sending \$1.00 and a stamped, addressed envelope to Wettach, Box 312, Fair Lawn, N. J. 07410.

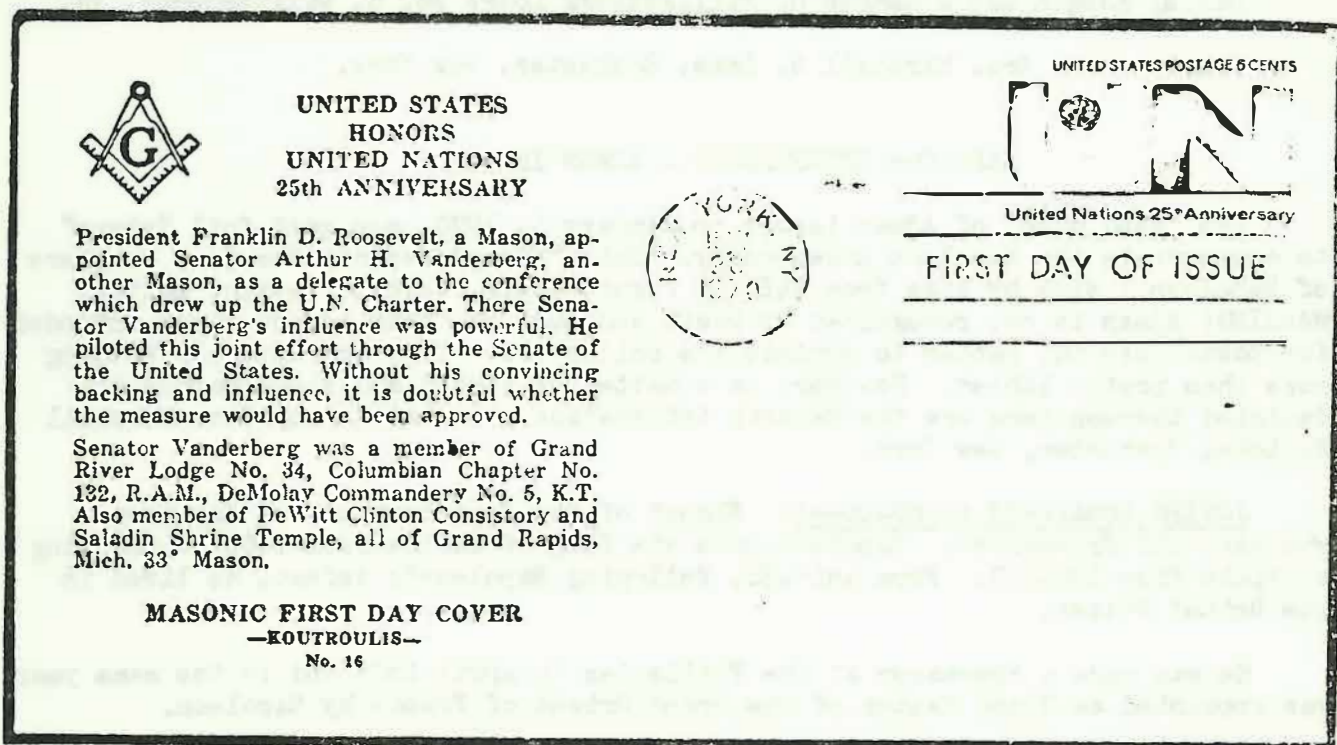
Editors notes: It is not correct that the Square and Compass will appear for the first time. Your editor has in his collection a postage meter slogan with the emblems from a Lodge in Miami and one from the Grand Lodge of Colorado commemorating their 100th anniversary in 1961.

NEW ISSUES

Antigua, Scott #246, issued August 19, 1970 - Horation Nelson
Grenada, Scott #373, issued September 3, 1970 - Franklin D. Roosevelt
Scott #375, " " " - Winston Churchill
Argentina, Scott #920, issued August 9, 1970 - San Jose Palace, issued to
commemorate the centenary of the death of Gen. Justo Jose de Urquiza.
Poland, Scott #1753, issued August 27, 1970 - Tadeusz Kosciuszko
Togo, Scott #741, issued September 26, 1970 - Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr.
Cook Islands, Scott #284, issued June 12, 1970 - Prince Philip
Ghana, Scott #389, issued June 15, 1970 - Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr.
Upper Volta, Scott #C78-C79, issued June 4, 1970 - Franklin D. Roosevelt.
United States, Scott #1400, issued September 19, 1970 - Stonewall Jackson.
Great Britain, Scott #642, issued September 18, 1970 - depicting Penny Black.
Argentina, Scott #918-919, issued July 4, 1970 - Gen. Manuel Belgrano.
China, Scott #1675, issued July 21, 1970 - Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr.
Hungary, Scott #2031, issued June 27, 1970 - Beethoven statue.

MASONIC COVER CLUB

The following is cover No. 16 issued to commemorate the United States U. N. issue honoring the 25th anniversary. The General Douglas MacArthur stamp as promised by the U. S. Post Office is not issued yet nor has any announcement been made as to the date of issuance. Apparently, it will now be issued in 1971. In November the U.S. issued a stamp to honor the Disabled American Veterans. Your editor did not have any information concerning Masonic connections in its formation therefore no cover was issued. The covers for Gen. MacArthur are ready for servicing when the stamp is issued. One cover is a special cacheted cover with the portrait of the General and the other the regular format.



DANIEL MORGAN

The four central figures on the 2¢ stamp of 1927 commemorating the surrender of General Burgoyne (Scott No. 644) are, left to right, British Generals Phillips and Burgoyne, American General Horatio Gates and Colonel Daniel Morgan. The latter was the leader of a select company of riflemen who played an outstanding part in the battles which forced Burgoyne to surrender.

Daniel Morgan, born in 1736, began his military career as a teamster with Braddock's Army in 1755 where he became acquainted with Washington. From 1762 to 1775 he prospered as a farmer in Virginia. As the American rebellion began, Congress called for "expert riflemen". Morgan, then 39, raised a company of Virginia sharpshooters. These men were all well versed in backwoods fighting. They carried what was called the Kentucky rifle which was far more accurate than the smooth bore muskets used by most of the soldiers on both sides during the war.

In three weeks Morgan and his buckskinned troops marched the 300 miles

to Boston and joined Washington at Cambridge. They were with Arnold on the Quebec expedition, with General Gates at Saratoga and with Washington near Philadelphia. When Congress would not promote him, Morgan tried to resign in 1779 but came back after the Camden defeat, becoming a brigadier general. He won the Battle of Cowpens in one of the most brilliant victories of the war January 17, 1781, and changed the course of the war in the south. After Cowpens, illness forced him to retire. During the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794 he served his country again as a major general and was elected to Congress in 1796. He died July 6, 1802.

Daniel Morgan was a member of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Williamsburg, Va.

Submitted by Bro. Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, New York.

NAPOLÉON BICENTENARY - AJMAN ISSUE

The "sand dune" of Ajman issued on January 5, 1970, one gold foil "stamp" to commemorate the Napoleon Bicentenary. This "stamp" depicts the four brothers of Napoleon I side by side from left to right, Louis, Jerome, Joseph, Lucien. WARNING! Ajman is not recognized by Scott and most of their issues never intended for postal use but rather to exploit the collectors. They are actually nothing more than pretty labels. However, as a matter of record and since Masons are depicted thereon here are the Masonic information as submitted by Bro. Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, New York.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE (1768-1844): Eldest of the four brothers of Napoleon who were all Freemasons. Napoleon made him King of Naples from 1806-08 and King of Spain from 1803-13. From 1815-32, following Napoleon's defeat, he lived in the United States.

He was made a Freemason at the Tuilleries in April 1805 and in the same year was appointed as Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France by Napoleon.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE (1775-1840): He aided Napoleon in securing the dictatorship of France. He was named ambassador to Madrid in 1800 and was exiled in 1810. He is believed to have been a Mason of the Grand Orient of France.

LOUIS BONAPARTE (1778-1846): Father of Emperor Napoleon III. He was made King of Holland in 1806 by Napoleon; he abdicated in 1810.

When his brother, Joseph, was named Grand Master in 1805, Louis was named Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France.

JEROME BONAPARTE (1784-1860): He was made King of Westphalia in 1807 by Napoleon. At Napoleon's defeat in 1814, he settled in Florence, returning to France in 1848 and was made Marshal of France in 1850.

He was initiated February 22, 1801 in the Lodge "La Paix" in Toulon and was Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Westphalia.

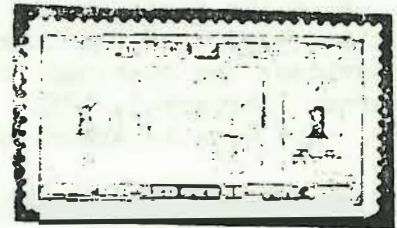
MASONIC TEMPLES ON STAMPS



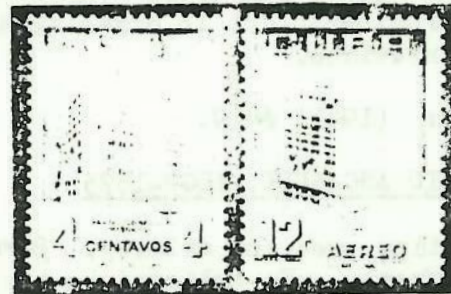
Interior of Lodge
Teguigalpa, Honduras
Scott #C178



Concordia Lodge
Paramaribo, Surinam
Scott #293



Masonio Temple
Teguigalpa, Honduras
Scott #328



Masonio Temple, Grand Lodge, Havana, Cuba
Scott #556 and #C135

When Cuba's Grand National Masonic Temple was dedicated in 1955 the government issued the above two commemorative stamps to celebrate the erection of the splendid \$3,000,000 building in downtown Havana.

On the left is a maximum card.

ARGENTINE MASONS

PART III

THE DESPOTIC RULE OF THE TYRANT, ROSAS

Juan Manuel de Rosas first became prominent as a leader of the gaucho cavalry and in 1827 was commander of the rural militia or police worked his way into Argentine politics and forced President Rivadavia to resign. For some months he carried on a civil war with the unitario chief, Gen. Juan Lavalle, who was forced to resign.

Rosas was elected governor of Buenos Aires province for a six-year term. His successor in 1832 was deposed and Rosas again became governor with unlimited powers. By intrigue, force or foul means he obtained control of the other

provinces with their petty dictators subservient to him. Lautaro Lodge, as well as the others, ceased to exist. Rosas used his power in the most tyrannical manner. Commerce was placed under severe restrictions, the press was muzzled and hundreds of persons were assassinated or exiled. More than 30,000 Argentines went into exile during his rule. Many fled to Montevideo which became the focus of opposition to Rosas.

When the dictatorship of Rosas threatened the autonomy of the provinces, Urquiza, head of Entre Rios province, turned against him. Joined by Brazil and Montevideo, the combined forces under Urquiza defeated the army of Rosas at Monte Caseros, February 3, 1852. The fallen dictator fled in a British vessel to England. His name is execrated throughout Spanish America.

GEN. JUAN LAVALLE, 1797-1841

Born at Buenos Aires in 1797, this Argentine soldier and patriot was chief of the Unitario party. He opposed the tyrant, Rosas, and was assassinated at Jujuy, October 9, 1841.

He had been a member of "Union del Plata" Lodge No. 1 in Buenos Aires. He played a prominent part in organizing the Lodge "Asilo de la Vertud" in the city of Montevideo.

Stamp: (1941) #479.

GEN. HILARIO ASCASUBI, 1807-1875

Argentine poet and soldier. Born in January 1807 in a town near the port of Fraile Muerto. He enlisted in the army to help put an end to the dictatorship of Pres. Juan Manuel de Rosas. He held the rank of colonel and acted as Urquiza's aide-de-camp. In 1872 he traveled in France, Great Britain, United States, Bolivia and Uruguay. He served in the war against Brazil. Ascasubi acquired his greatest reputation by his poetry. He died in Buenos Aires November 17, 1875.

He was initiated in "Lealtad" Lodge No. 6 in Buenos Aires, May 20, 1858.

Stamp: (1965) #799.

ESTEBAN ECHEVERRIA, 1805-1851

Born in Buenos Aires, Echeverria was a romantic poet who played the guitar and was called "the great interpreter". He sailed in 1825 to Bordeaux and was in Paris for five years. When the poet returned to Buenos Aires in 1830, the despot Rosas was in power. Echeverria fought Rosas with weapons of literature. He wrote "El Matadero" (The Slaughterhouse) to expose the bloody dictator and his devices in all their rawness. Exiled by Rosas, he went to Montevideo from where he watched the slow decline of Rosas' power. At the time of his death, Echeverria was so poor he had to sell books from his library in order to eat.

He was initiated a Mason in France, and in 1830 he founded "Unitaria" Lodge in Buenos Aires.

Stamp: (1957) #666.

JUAN BAUTISTA ALBERDI, 1810-1884

Argentine statesman, jurist, publisher, musician, writer. Born August 28, 1810 in Tucuman. He was an accomplished pianist and composer. He was forced to leave the country in 1828 because of his strong opposition to Rosas. In Chile he collaborated with Vicente Fidel Lopez in a newspaper. He studied and received a Doctor of Laws degree. In 1837 he founded the first musical journal in Latin America. After Rosas was overthrown in 1852, Alberdi drafted the Argentine Constitution. He served as a political adviser in the administration of President Urquiza and in diplomatic positions in England, France and Italy. He died in Paris, June 19, 1884.

Alberdi was a member of the "Union del Plata" Lodge No. 1 in Buenos Aires and of "San Juan de la Fe" Lodge No. 20 in Parana.

Stamps: (1888) #73, (1890) #83-84, (1935) #428, (1960) #718.

JUSTON JOSE URQUIZA, 1800-1870

He was born near Concepcion on the Uruguay River in the province of Entre Rios, March 19, 1800. Urquiza had great influence in his province and as leader of the federalist party he became the chief power in Entre Rios and acquired great wealth. He was elected governor in 1846.

Turning against Rosas, Urquiza joined forces with Brazil and Uruguay to put an end to the Rosas regime. The combined forces under the leadership of General Urquiza defeated those of Rosas at the Battle of Caseros on February 3, 1852. On February 19 the "Hero of Caseros" led a triumphal entry into Buenos Aires riding his brown, silver bridled horse, shown on stamp (1956) #649.

Urquiza was proclaimed provisional dictator and the provinces adopted a constitution written by Alberdi. Urquiza was elected President of the Argentine Confederation for a term of six years. He at once encouraged Freemasonry which had been prohibited by Rosas. At the end of his presidential term, Urquiza returned to his immense ranch in Entre Rios where he continued to exercise dictatorial power. On April 11, 1870 a band of political opponents murdered him and his two sons on his estate near Concepcion.

Urquiza was initiated in Jorge Washington Lodge No. 44 at Concepcion and served as Master. When Union del Plata Lodge was re-established March 9, 1856 under the Grand Lodge of Uruguay, President Urquiza became a charter member. He received the Royal Arch degrees on or after February 13, 1860 and the 33rd A.A.S.R. July 21, 1860.

Stamps: (1888) #57, 68, (1920) #283, (1935) #420, (1956) #649, (1959) #709 with Mitre.

SANTIAGO DERQUI, 1809-1862

Politician. Born at Cordova. He adhered to the Unitario Party whose aim was to bring the Platine States under one government. He was banished by Rosas in 1846. After the fall of Rosas he was a member of the constitutional congress of 1853. He was Minister of the Interior under President Urquiza. He succeeded Urquiza as president of the Argentine Confederation in 1860. The Army of Confederation was beaten by Gen. Mitre at Pavon, near Buenos Aires, on

September 17, 1861 and the confederation was dissolved and a new constitution was drawn up. Mitre succeeded Derqui who retired to Corrientes where he died soon afterwards.

Derqui was a charter member of "Union del Plata" Lodge No. 1 when it was re-organized March 9, 1860 and was an honorary member of "Asilo de Litoral" Lodge at Parana.

Stamp: (1890) #76.

GEN. BARTOLONE MITRE, 1821-1906

Writer, historian, soldier, poet, statesman. Born at Buenos Aires June 26, 1821. The persecutions by Rosas forced his family to emigrate to Montevideo where young Mitre served as an officer in defense of the city during part of the "nine years siege". In 1846 he went to Bolivia where he was chief of staff to Pres. Ballivan and director of the military school.

Mitre joined Urquiza in the campaign against Rosas and took a prominent part in the Battle of Monte Caseros February 3, 1852. He founded the newspaper "La Nacion" in 1853. He was leader of the Unitario Party and was Minister of War for Buenos Aires, the only province that did not join the confederation. He was defeated at the Battle of Cepeda October 23, 1859 and Buenos Aires was forced to enter the confederation. Mitre was immediately elected governor of the new state and continued to resist Urquiza and his successor, Derqui. At war again, Mitre defeated the federalist army at the Battle of Pavon September 17, 1861 and the confederation was dissolved. Mitre was elected president ad interim and duly elected president for six years in October 1862 of the Argentine Republic. Then came an era of unparalleled prosperity. In 1863 he created the "National College of Buenos Aires" (Stamp -1963- #745). When Paraguay declared war on Argentina in 1865, Mitre joined with Brazil and Uruguay in a triple alliance against that country and commanded the allied forces until 1867. He was succeeded in the presidency by Sarmiento in 1868 who appointed him special envoy to Brazil.

Mitre was a charter member of "Union del Plata" Lodge No. 1 March 9, 1856. He received the 33^o of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, July 21, 1860. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Argentina in 1894.

Stamps: (1888) #67, (1890) #81, (1921) #284, (1935) #432, (1959) #709 with Urquiza,

DOMINGO FAUSTINO SARMIENTO, 1811-1888

Educator, statesman, president. Born at San Juan February 15, 1811. From his sixteenth year he engaged in teaching. In 1829 he fought against Rosas and was forced to flee to Chile. He returned to San Juan in 1836 and established a newspaper. Though not a political sheet, it was siezed and Sarmiento again fled to Chile. He established a normal school at Copiape. From 1844 to 1847 he traveled in Europe and the United States studying school systems and reported to the Chilean government.

In 1852 Sarmiento took part in the overthrow of Rosas. From then on he was devoted to the cause of popular education. In 1856 he organized the Department of Public Instruction of which he became chief. In 1860 he was Minister of Public Instruction and in 1861 was Minister of the Interior. He also served as

Governor of San Juan and as Minister to the United States. He was elected President of the Argentine Republic for the term from October 12, 1868 to October 12 1874. During his administration the Paraguayan war was closed; schools and colleges were founded over all parts of the country; American and European teachers were invited to Argentina. Sarmiento died at Asuncion, Paraguay, Sept. 11, 1888.

Sarmiento was initiated in "Union Fraternal" Lodge No. 1 in Valpariso, Chile July 31, 1854 and was most active in reviving Freemasonry after the overthrow of the Tyrant Rosas. He was one of the founders and first lecturer of "Union del Plata" Lodge No. 1 March 9, 1856. He affiliated with Logia "Obediencia a la Luz" No. 13 in Buenos Aires April 4, 1882. He became Grand Master of Argentine Masons May 12, 1882. When he was Minister to the United States in 1864, he represented the Grand Lodge of Argentina in negotiations for recognition by numerous American Grand Lodges.

Stamps: (1888) #62, 72, (1911) #176, (1935) #419, (1938) #454-59, (1961) #733 statue, (1962) #742.

BIO-SKETCH - RAYMOND E. DURHAM, JR.

Born, February 12, 1923. Married, one son and one daughter. Employed as a cost engineer by the I.B.M. Corp., Endicott, New York.

Raised in Vestal Lodge No. 1144, F. & A. M., Vestal, N. Y., formerly lodge secretary, now junior deacon and chairman of the education committee.

Exalted in Binghamton Chapter No. 139, R.A.M., Binghamton, N. Y. Chosen in Binghamton Council No. 24, R. & S. M., Binghamton, N. Y. Greeted in Southern Tier Council No. 16, R. & S. M., Elmira, N. Y. Knighted in Malta Commandery No. 21., K. T., Binghamton, N. Y.

Received the Scottish Rite degrees in Otseango Consistory, Valley of Binghamton, N. Y.

Member of the American Lodge of Research (N.Y.), Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, London England, The Missouri Lodge of Research, Educational Lodge No. 1002 (Minn.), Recharam Chapter of Research (Wisc.) and member of the advisory council, Round Hill Chapter, Order of DeMolay, Endicott, N. Y.

Masonic Interests: Education and research, ritual, Masonic covers and stamps, Masonic coins and medals, jewelry, novelties, books, pamphlets and documents.

CORREGIDOR STAMP A NOTABLE ITEM

In 1944, the post office department issued a 3¢ stamp (No. 925) which represents a dark page in American history. It paid homage to the gallant men and women who resisted an overwhelming Japanese army to the very last, surrendering only when the odds were such that further defense was foolhardy. The central subject of the stamp is Corregidor, where the final stand was made, with connecting islands in the background.

Two Masons played leading roles in that historic event. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 33° Mason, was in command of the forces in the Pacific when the Japanese

attached the Philippine Islands. He led the resistance until he was ordered to Australia, which he reached in the face of heavy odds.

Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 32^o, was in command of the Northern Army in Bataan when the Japanese attacked. He was left in charge of the troops when Gen. MacArthur moved out. Gen. Wainwright fought a delaying battle but eventually had to surrender. He, along with his men, were taken prisoners. For more than three years, he suffered great privations with them. When released, he was a skeleton of his former self.

Gen. Wainwright is a graduate of West Point, 1906. He served against the Moros in the Philippines, and was on the general staff of the 82nd Division and 3rd Army in Europe during World War I. He is a member of Union Lodge No. 7, Junction City, Kan., and of the Scottish Rite Bodies of Salina, Kan. He was invested with the K.C.C.H. by the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, in 1947. In 1948, he was presented the Grand Lodge of New York's Masonic Achievement Medal. *medal of Honor*

The Corregidor stamp, therefore, should occupy a prominent position in any Masonic collection.

Excellent companion pieces to that stamp are several issued in the Philippines while under Japanese occupation. The American forces surrendered on May 7, 1942. Eleven day later, the Japanese authorities issued what is catalogues as No. N3. The 4¢ stamp of 1935 (No. 384) was used and given an overprint: "Congratulations. Fall of Bataan and Corregidor. 1942." The "United States of America" on the original stamp was blacked out.

A year later, two stamps, a 2c and 5c (Nos. N26-27) were issued by the Japanese authorities to commemorate the first anniversary of their victory. The second anniversary was observed by the issuance of two more overprint stamps, 5c and 12c (Nos. N35-36).

MacArthur's return and recovery of the islands changed the status. He is pictured on several stamps as mentioned in previous issues of the MSC.

