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The PHILATELIC FREEMASON.



Affiliate #94

Journal of the
Masonic Study Unit



Walter J. Kirby, Editor
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WECL. NO. 27

TWO MASONS TO BE HONORED IN '82—

Postmaster General Bolger has announced a total of 73 stamps for 1982, to include a sheet of 50 state flowers and birds. Two Masons will be honored.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, our 31st President, will be honored with a single stamp on January 30, the 100th anniversary of his birth. A Mason, he had the pleasure of conferring the Master's degree on his three sons. President during World War II, he became a world figure, and has been honored with one or more stamps by 36 countries. It is expected that many of these will mark his centennial.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, "the Father of his Country", our first president, will be honored with a single stamp on February 22, the 250th anniversary of his birth. This is quite different to the number previously planned, and may be changed later. He, too, has been honored by many foreign countries on their stamps, and we should be "on the lookout" for stamps from other countries to honor his memory.

Despite the increase in postage rates, the Masonic Stamp Unit will sponsor First Day Covers on both occasion. The price will be held to \$1.00, plus S.A.S.E. These may be ordered from the editor NCW, but if ordering both covers please be sure to include TWO envelopes.

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WILLIAM MCKINLEY (1843-1901)—

William McKinley, born in Niles, Ohio, attended Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa., and studied briefly for the ministry before serving from private to major in the Civil War.

After the war he took a law course and opened a law practice in Canton, Ohio. In 1876 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he was author of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891 and received the Republican presidential nomination in 1896 with Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York as candidate for vice-president. McKinley waged a "front porch campaign", never leaving his home in Canton and gained an overwhelming electoral victory over his Democratic opponent, William Jennings Bryan, to become the 25th President of the United States.

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Renominated in 1900, he easily defeated Bryan in this election. On September 6, 1901, the president was shot by an anarchist at a public reception in Buffalo, New York. Our third president to be assassinated, he died eight days after the shooting and was succeeded by Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt. At his funeral in Canton, 2,000 Knights Templar in uniform formed part of the escort to Willow Lawn Cemetery.



William McKinley petitioned Hiram Lodge No. 21, Winchester, Virginia, and was initiated May 1, 1865, passed May 2, and raised May 3, and affiliated with Canton Lodge No. 40 in Canton, Ohio. He became a charter member of Eagle Lodge No. 431 of Canton on June 2, 1868. After his death this lodge was renamed William McKinley Lodge in his honor. He was a member of Canton Chapter No. 84, R.A.M., receiving the Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master degrees on December 27, 1883, and the Royal Arch Mason degree on December 28. He received the Commandery orders on December 18 and 23, 1884, in Canton Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar, and was elected a life member of Washington (D.C.) Commandery No. 1, December 23, 1896.

McKinley's portrait is found on Scott's No. 326 (1906), 359 (1923) and on 829 of 1938. It is also on Philippines' No. 242 of 1906.

— Marshall S. Loke.

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LORENZO MONTUFAR RIVERA (1823-1898)—

Lorenzo Montufar read law in Guatemala, but left his native country in protest against the administration of the dictator, Rafael Carrera. In Costa Rica he took part in politics, serving as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He returned to Guatemala in 1872 after the liberal revolution. In 1891 he participated in the presidential election, but became best known as a writer and historian with his seven-volume work: "Resena Historica de Centro-America". He was Rector of the University of Santo Tomas.



Montufar was initiated into Masonry abroad. In 1865 he joined the Lodge "Caridad" No. 26, founded that year in San Jose, serving as its orator from 1866 to 1868. In 1870 he was co-founder of the Lodge "Esperanza" and in 1883 of the Lodge "Union" No. 19, both in San Jose. In 1867 he was one of the founders of the Chapter Rose Croix "Pervenir de Costa Rica" in San Jose and served as secretary. At the foundation of the "Grande Oriente y Supremo Consejo Centro Americano" in 1870 he became "Minister of State". Back in Guatemala he was a founder in 1880 of the Lodge de Perfection "Concordia" No. 1 and its first Worshipful Master. In the same year he was a founder in Guatemala of the Chapter Rose Croix "Morazan" No. 1. His symbolic name was "Itahualpa".

Montufar is pictured on stamps of Guatemala — Scott's Nos. 218 (1924), 226 (1926) and 236 (1929).

— Wessel M. Lans.

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EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER!

MASONRY IN CENTRAL AMERICA--

In the "Anuarial's" of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica are found interesting details concerning a number of prominent personalities of Central America. Before concentrating on these Masons it seems useful to mention some facts of the Masonic history of these countries.



In 1865 Francisco Calvo founded the Lodge "Caridad" No. 26, the first regular lodge in San Jose, Costa Rica. Because of his further Masonic activities this Catholic priest is to be considered the founder of Masonry in Central America and was its driving power in the second half of the 19th century. It is to be regretted that there has been no stamp of this important figure, to whom the historian, Rafael Obregon Lorie, dedicated a book. To commemorate the centenary of Freemasonry in Costa Rica, the Grand Lodge of that country issued a commemorative stamp of no postal value.

Even before the foundation of the Lodge "Caridad" there were Masons in Costa Rica. They had been initiated abroad and in 1865 many of them joined this lodge. After political difficulties which did not leave this lodge untouched a new lodge was founded in 1867, "Union Fraternal" No. 19. In the same year a Chapter Rose Croix was founded in San Jose: "Porvenir de Costa Rica".

After the foundation of three other lodges in 1870, "Esperanza," "Fe" and "Flor del Pacifico", it was possible in the following year to found the "Grand Oriente y Supremo Consejo Centro Americano" with its seat in San Jose. In 1887 the seat was moved to Guatemala.

-- Nessel M. Lans.

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BERNARDO SOTO ALFARO (1854-1931)--

Bernardo Soto began his career as a lawyer but soon became interested in politics and became governor of the Province of Alajuela. He held the office of Minister of Finance and under President Prospero Fernandez was vice-president.



When Fernandez died in 1885, Bernardo Soto succeeded him and was elected the next year for a new term as president. His administration was characterized by important laws in the educational field. He founded the National Library and the National Museum, as well as the Costa Rican Red Cross. With the proceeds of a lottery he started a fund for the benefit of a mental hospital. The Morazan Park in San Jose became one of the finest parks in Central America.

It is uncertain where Bernardo Soto became a Mason. In 1874, when only 20, he joined the Lodge "Mareville" No. 12 in Alajuela, Costa Rica, which had been founded that year. In 1883, as an 18^o Mason, he was a co-founder of the Lodge "Union Fraternal" No. 19 in San Jose. On March 30, 1885, the "Supremo Consejo" made him "Gran Protector de la Orden Masonica en Costa Rica." His symbolic name was "Cincinato."

Bernardo Soto Alfaro is pictured on stamps of Costa Rica of 1887/89, Scott's Nos. 21/34.

Nessel M. Lans.

WOLFGANG A. MOZART — A CHECKLIST—

We have been criticized for the "incompleteness" of the listings in our article on Mozart in our July-August issue and Bro. Marshall S. Loke has offered the following checklist:

Austria	(1922)	#B51
"	(1956)	609
Belgium	(1956)	B586/B588
Bohemia/Moravia	(1941)	B5/B8
Bulgaria	(1957)	952
Comoro Island	(1979)	189
Congo	(1956)	B38/B39
Czechoslovakia	(1956)	750
"	(1981)	2353
France	(1957)	862
East Germany	(1956)	278/279
" "	(1981)	2150
West Germany	(1941)	B200
" "	(1956)	739
Hungary	(1967)	1850
Mali	(1981)	C417/C418
Monaco	(1931)	1275/1277
Romania	(1956)	1130
Russia	(1956)	1879
Rwanda	(1956)	B21/B22
Sharja	(1970)	124



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STENDHAL (1783-1842)--

Stendhal was the pen name of MARIE HENRI BEYLE, French novelist and essayist, who was born in Grenoble January 23, 1783. At 17 he entered the army of Napoleon Bonaparte and served in the Italian campaign, afterwards holding several high civil offices in France under Napoleon.



In 1814 following the downfall of the French Empire, Stendhal left France for Italy where, during a seven year sojourn, he wrote a "History of Painting in Italy" and a book of personal reminiscences and scholarly studies called "Rome, Naples and Florence in 1817". The latter was the first of his published under his pen name "Stendhal".

The Austrian government, then exercising rule over Italy, accused him of favoring and supporting the Italian underground movement and expelled him from Italy in 1821. The ban against followers of Napoleon I having been lifted, he returned to France and settled in Paris and finished his well-known treatise, "De l'Amour" (In Love). Other works include "Le Rouge et le Noir", a novel, "Life of Rossini", "Memoirs of a Tourist" and "The Carthusian Nun of Parma".

Following the ascension of Louis Philippe to the throne of France, Stendhal was appointed French Consul in Trieste, Italy in 1830, a post he held until his death of apoplexy March 23, 1848, while on leave in Paris.

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Stendhal was made a Mason on August 3, 1806, in the Lodge "Sainte Caroline" in Paris and is listed in the records of the Grand Orient of France.

He is portrayed on a 4f stamp of France, issued in 1942, Scott's No. 453.

— Marshall S. Loke.

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SIR JOSEPH COOK (1860-1947)—

Sir Joseph Cook was born in Silverdale, Staffordshire, England, in December of 1860, and began his working life in the coal mines at the age of nine years. He



went to Australia in 1885 and worked in the coal mines at Lithgow until 1891. A fluent and persuasive speaker, he soon became a leader among the miners.

He entered politics in 1891, representing the Labor Party in the Parliament of New South Wales. He left the Labor Party in 1894 refusing to pledge himself "to vote as a majority of the Party sitting in caucus determined", thereby giving effect to the Masonic principle of voting according to one's conscience. He joined the party led by Sir George Reid and was appointed Colonial Postmaster General in 1894, serving for four years. In 1901 he entered the Commonwealth Parliament and was appointed Deputy Leader under Prime Minister Sir George Reid.

When Reid resigned as leader in 1908, Cook became leader of the Party. As Minister of Defense he helped establish the Australian navy. He was Prime Minister in 1913-14 and Minister of the Navy in 1917. He was one of the Australian representatives to the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 and a senior delegate to the League of Nations in 1922. In 1921 he became High Commissioner for Australia in London, serving until 1927.

He was created a Privy Councillor in 1914, and in 1918 was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. He died in Sydney July 30, 1947.

Sir Joseph was initiated into Masonry at Lodge Independent No. 8, Lithgow, New South Wales, February 12, passed March 11, and raised April 15, 1892. While in London he affiliated with Royal Colonial Institute Lodge No. 3556, and was its Deputy Master in 1925. His Masonic regalia is on display in the Lithgow lodge.

Sir Joseph is pictured on a booklet stamp of the Prime Minister series of 1971, Scott's No. 515. (All these stamps have one or more straight edge.)

— Sidney W. Martin.

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THE NATIONAL Grand Lodge of Iceland was established in 1951, Masonry having been under the Grand Lodge of Denmark since the founding of Bida Lodge No. — in 1919.

JAMES K. POLK (1795-1849)---

James Knox Polk, eleventh president of the United States, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish stock, originally named Pollock. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1818, began the study of law in 1819 and was admitted to the bar at Columbia, Tenn., in 1820.



He was a U.S. Congressman, 1825-39, Speaker of the House, 1835-39, Governor of Tennessee, 1839-41 and president of the United States 1845-49. As president, he warred with Mexico, admitted Texas to the Union, acquired New Mexico and California as territories, and compromised with Great Britain over the northern boundary of Oregon. Polk declined a second term and returned to his home in Nashville, Tennessee, where he died June 15, 1849.

James K. Polk was initiated in Columbia Lodge No. 4, Columbia, Tenn., on June 5, passed August 20 and raised September 4, 1820. He was elected Junior Deacon in October, 1820, and Junior Warden December 3, 1821. He received the Mark Master degree January 21, 1821, in Cumberland Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., of Nashville, and the Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason degrees in Lafayette Chapter No. 4 in Columbia, his home town, in April of 1825.

During his presidency he, with Vice-president Dallas, attended the Masonic cornerstone laying of the Smithsonian Institution on May 1, 1842. In 1850 his remains were removed from a Nashville cemetery and reinterred on the state capitol grounds with Masonic ceremonies.

Bro. Polk's portrait is on the 11¢ denomination, Scott's No. 816, of the 1938 presidential issue.

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VINCENTE BLANCO IBANEZ (1867-1928)---

Ibanez, one of the most popular Spanish writers, was born in Valencia January 29, 1867. He began the study of law in Madrid in 1883. Two years later he suffered the first of his 30 imprisonments for criticising the government. In 1891 he started the revolutionary journal "El Pueblo".



In 1900 he went to Argentina to try to persuade people to settle in Patagonia. The next year he was elected to the Spanish Parliament. Meanwhile he began writing the novels which gained him his reputation. These include "Flore de Mayo (Mayflower)" in 1895, "La Barraca (The Cabin)" in 1899, "La Catedral (The Cathedral)" in 1903, "El Intruso (The Intruder)" in 1904, "La Bodega (The Wine Cellar)" in 1906, "Sangre y Arena (Blood and Sand)" in 1909, and "Cana y Barro (Reeds and Mud)" in 1920 and others. His masterpiece was "Los Cuatro Jinetes del Apocalipsis (The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse)" in 1916 which was made into a silent film starring Rudolph Valentino.

Ibanez attempted to influence Spain to enter World War I on the allied side.

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He went into voluntary exile in 1923, and died at Menton, France, Jan. 28, 1928.

Ibanez' Masonic lodge is not definitely known, but it is claimed that he was a Grand Officer in the Grand Lodge of Spain, a body not recognized by the Grand Lodge of England and some other Masonic bodies.

His likeness is found on two of Spain's stamps — Scott's No. 526 issued in 1932 and No. 538, issued in 1934.

— Norman G. Lincoln.

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JOHANN GOTTLIEB FICHTE (1762-1814)—

Fichte was one of Germany's greatest philosophers and the founder and first rector of the University of Berlin. He was born at Rammenau and educated at the Universities of Jena and Leipzig. For a time he supported himself as a private tutor.



He made the acquaintance of the philosopher, Immanuel Kant, in 1791 and authored a book "Critique of all Revelation", which established his reputation. He became Professor of Philosophy at the University of Jena in 1793 and kept that position until 1799 when he resigned and settled in Berlin. In 1807 he made plans for the new University of Berlin and served as the rector from 1810 to 1812 and as Professor of Philosophy as well. His career was cut short by death from typhoid fever.

It is not known definitely where Fichte was made a Mason, probably around 1785 when he was tutoring. According to Denclow it was in Zurich. November 6, 1974, during his professorship at Jena, he affiliated with the Lodge "Gunter zum stehenden Lowen", located in the neighboring town of Rudolstadt.

In Berlin in April, 1800, he affiliated with the Lodge "Pythagoras zum Flenischen Stern" No. 136, under the Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship, in which lodge he became Junior Warden. He also received the highest degree of the Royal York Grand Lodge in a select group called the Innermost Orient, and was elected its chief orator. Among his writings was a book called "The Philosophy of Masonry." After a quarrel with Fessler, the Deputy Grand Master, he requested a demit from his lodge, but never joined another.

The German Democratic Republic issued two stamps in 1962 for the 200th anniversary of Fichte's birth. A 10 pfenning stamp, Scott's No. 605, shows his birthplace in Rammenau, while a head-and-shoulders likeness of him, along with his signature, is on the 20 pfenning, Scott's No. 606.

-- Marshall S. Loke.

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EDDAR'S FIRST Masonic lodge — Edda Lodge No. 1 — was organized in 1919 with 14 members; today it has 350 members.

BARON de STASSART (1780-1854)—

Goswin Joseph Augustin, Baron de Stassart, was born in Wechlin on September 2, 1780. He studied in Namur and later in Paris, where he finished his law studies in 1801. About this time he was initiated in a Paris lodge. As a



Master Mason in this town he helped in January to rekindle the lights of the Lodge "Les Elus ie la Parfaite Intimite", which had suspended its activities during the French Revolution. In this lodge he held the office of Steward. From 1805 to 1808 he was Military Intendent in the Tyrol, Warsaw, Prussia and Berlin. In 1809 he became subprefect of Orange and in 1810 was prefect of Vaucluse in the south of France.

From 1810 to 1813 he was prefect of the Department of "Bouches de la Meuse" (Mouths of the Meuse), under which the Netherlands resorted as part of the French Empire. During his stay in The Hague he founded the Lodge "Le Berceau du Roi de Rome" (The Cradle of the King of Rome). The French charter was dated January 9, 1811, the installation took place on January 28, 1812, and the name was given in honor of the son of Napoleon, "l'Aiglon" (Eaglet), as he was often called, who was born on March 20, 1811. de Stassart was appointed Worshipful Master. At that time he was also a member of a Chapter Rose Croix. As early as 1813 the lights of this lodge were extinguished again. After the fall of Napoleon and the union of the Northern and Southern Netherlands de Stassart initially retired to his castle at Corioule. In this period he was a member of the Lodge "La Bonne Amitie" in Namur.

In 1821 he returned to political life. From 1821 to 1830 he was representative for the Province of Namur to the Dutch States General in The Hague. In 1830, when the Belgians secured their independence, de Stassart was a member of the "Temporary Government". In the same year he became governor of the Province of Namur. In 1831 he became President of the Belgian Senate and in 1834 Governor of the Province of Brabant.

In the meantime the independent Grand Orient of Belgium had been constituted in 1833 and Baron de Stassart was elected its first Grand Master and his solemn installation took place May 2, 1835. Under the influence of the Roman Catholic Church serious political difficulties soon followed for de Stassart in his dual function of statesman and Grand Master and he resigned his high Masonic post in June of 1841. He remained a faithful member of the Order, however. In 1840 the 33rd of the Scottish Rite was conferred upon him. In 1847 he completely retired from public life to devote himself entirely to the collection of his extensive literary work. On October 10, 1854, he died, a victim of the cholera epidemic which infested the city of Brussels.

On March 10, 1901, the 150th Anniversary of Belgian Independence, de Stassart was honored with a stamp, Scott's No. 1067, recognizing him as the first President of the Senate. It is a reproduction of a painting by F.J. Navez, also a Mason.

— Marcel de Schampheleire.

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DID YOU GET a new member this month?

FOR SALE OR TRADE — WANTED—



This beautiful cover, commemorating the 29th Conference or 33rd Masons, may be had from Bro. H.A.C. Beekman, Waalstratt 102, 1079 DS, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, at \$2.00 for a single cover, or \$3.00 for two. Payment may be made in dollar bills.

Bro. Beekman also has the Churchill cover shown on Page 214 at the same price. Do not combine orders for quantity price. Both are standard size but are shown here at a reduced size.

The Unit still has the Dirksen and the Hoban First Day covers, both priced at \$1.00, plus SASE. Order from the editor at 2106 No. Van Buren St., Little Rock, Ark. 72207. (We also have a limited number of the 20¢ Hoban, same price.)

Bro. Ben E. Rutman, 11 W. Casa Hermosa Drive, Phoenix, Ariz. 85021, recently purchased a large collection of postcard views of Masonic temples and buildings. He is offering the duplicates from this collection at reasonable prices. If interested, write him, enclosing SASE.

A member has TOPICAL TIME from Sept-Oct., 1956 to date that offers to sell "for the best offer". Here are 25 years of this great magazine, an unusual store of topical information. If interested, write the editor.

Jean Proteau, 1 Rue Verlaine, 17 La Rochelle, France, has cacheted covers produced by his Masonic stamp club. Ask him for a list of availabilities, sending an International Reply Coupon.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—

Q 12 How many lodges were established in Latvia during its brief independence (1918-1945)?

Q 13 Are any Masons pictured on Latvian stamps?

Q 14 Is it known whether Masonry is alive in Latvia at this time?

ANSWER to previous Question—

8 Bro. Thomas Gardner informs us that a previous answer to this question was incorrect, and sends us a Xerox of Kirt's First Day Cover of the Rough Rider stamp. Thanks, Bro. Gardner.

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DID YOU get a new member this month?

NEW MEMBERS—

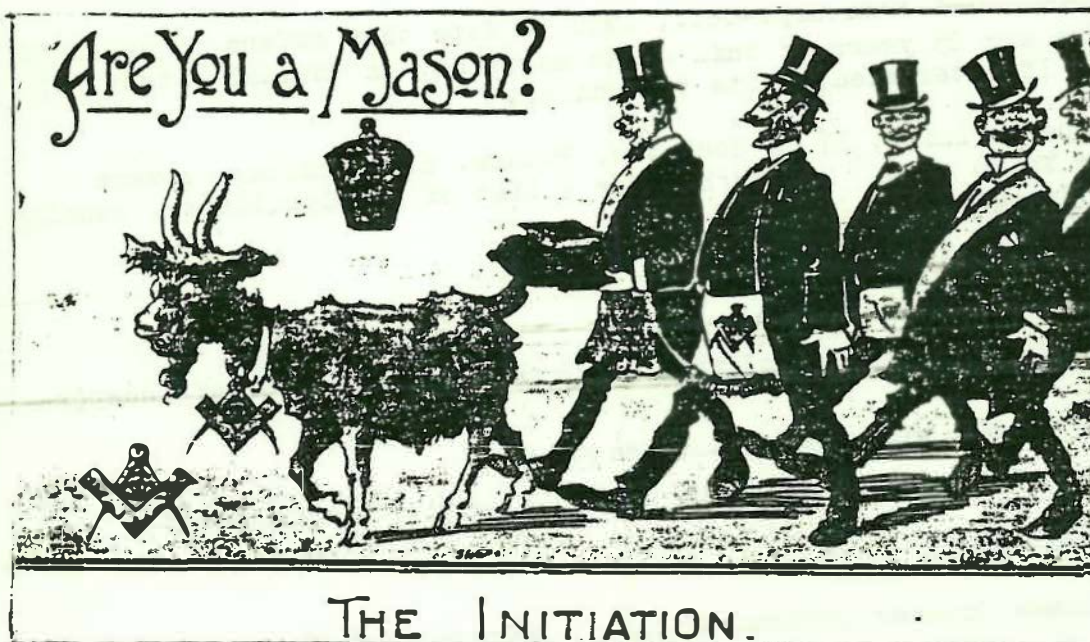
We have received a number of compliments on our Alphabetical Membership Directory, all of which are greatly appreciated. A few errors crept in, but we are correcting them as called to our attention. Following is a list of new members since our last issue:

- 200 Allen D. Wakeham, 91A Coronation Dr., Innisfail 4860, Queensland, AUSTRALIA
- 201 Donald E. Craft, 33339 Continental Dr., Missouri City, Texas 77459
- 202 Robert P. Grimes, 22 Pleasant St., Nantucket, Mass 02554
- 203 Roberto Schukste, Caxia Postal #215, Caxias Do Sul-RS, #95100, BRAZIL
- 204 Jerold H. German, 3853 Grandview Drive, Ogden, Utah 84403
- 205 William C. Carracher, 744 W. 69th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6P 1E3, Canada
- 206 Paul Brenner, P.O. Box 402, South Orange, N.J. 07079
- 207 Lydia Jo Mazer, P.O. Box 5003, San Mateo, Calif. 94402
- 208 Raymond C. Boystel, Jr., P.O. Box 746 (831 Lincoln Ave.) Lancaster, Ohio 43130

Changes and Corrections:

- 23 Mrs. Gladys M. Vogel, 1961 S.E. Ranier Rd., Ft. St. Lucie, Fla. 33452
- 24 Osmond D. Jamouneau, 624 Village Woods Dr., New Port Richie, Fla. 33553
- 33 O. Joseph Martins, 6150 S. Rural Rd., Apt. 147, Tempe, Ariz. 85283
- 57 Daniel J. Frankignoul, Clos des Peopliers 64, 1200 Brussels, BELGIUM
- 74 Wessel M. Lans, 27 Primulastraat, #2565 PH, The Hague, NETHERLANDS
- 83 Elio A. Pelotti, 6464 Shaw Circle, Magalia, Calif. 95954
- 102 Lionel Katchem, 2232 Albright, Upland, Calif. 91786
- 108 Lt. Col. Jay R. Hern, 9819 Perrot Court, Fairfax, Va. 23031
- 145 Chas. H. Chapman, Apt. 202, 3090 3d Ave., Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1E3, CANADA

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Here we have another of those "comic" post cards popular many years ago, this from the collection of Frederick Palmer. The reverse of this card shows it to have been produced by an English printery, and distributed by Douglas Postcard Company of Philadelphia. It was posted June 21, 1909, at Mount Vernon-on-the-Potomac, Va. This is one of the many cards we have seen that "poke fun" at our order. Some

are definitely "not funny", but are a brief look at days gone by. We have more of these that we will show you from time to time.