



The PHILATELIC FREEMASON.



Affiliate #94

Award-Winning Journal of the
Masonic Study Unit.



Walter J. Kirby, Editor
2106 N. Van Buren Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

VOLUME 7, NC. 4

NOV.-DEC. 1983

WHOLE NO. 39

IN MEMORIAM--

Bro. Marshall S. Loke, past-president and charter member of the Masonic Study Unit, died in a Rochester hospital Sept. 29, following a stroke.

Marshall Swett Loke was born April 23, 1893, at Ridgeway, N. Y., son of Ephriam Marshall and Cora Estelle Swett Loke. He is survived by a daughter, Ruth (Mrs. Charles) Rutty, a granddaughter, Jacqueline Rutty, and a number of nephews and nieces. His wife Frances Beswick Loke, whom he married Sept. 7, 1929, died March 9, 1981, shortly after their 50th wedding anniversary. He was a member of Wesley United Methodist Church. Interment was in Riverside cemetery.

Bro. Loke was educated in Medina (N.Y.) public schools, later taking a correspondence course and attending Rochester Institute of Technology. During World War I he served two years as a sergeant in the medical corps. He served four years as a railway mail clerk during the "Great Depression", and served 23 years as an electrical technician with Eastman Kodak Co., retiring in 1958.

Bro. Loke was initiated in Medina Lodge No. 336, F. & A.M., Nov. 19, passed Dec. 3, and raised Dec. 17, 1919. He was a member of Medina Chapter No. 281, Royal Arch Masons. He was also a member of American Lodge of Research, F. & A.M., and a corresponding member of Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2676, of London, England.

He was a member of the American Topical Association, of the Masonic Study Unit and the Masonic Stamp Club of New York.

Perhaps Bro. Loke had the most extensive private library of Masonic information in existence. He had card files of American and foreign Masons, as well as other information regarding them. Asked a question on any Mason, Bro. Loke usually had the answer.

Your editor had corresponded with Bro. Loke for more than 25 years, exchanging Masonic information and biographies. It was through his influence that I became editor of the PHILATELIC FREEMASON. His wise counsel has proven invaluable to me, and each issue has contained interesting items over his "by-line". Two such articles are published in this issue as a memorial to him.

— o —

POLITICS HAS got so expensive that it takes a lot of money to even got beat with nowadays.

— Will Rogers.

FAIRBANKS TO BE HONORED—

The Postoffice Department has announced that the next stamp of the Performing Arts series will honor Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., swashbuckling hero of silent films. No date or place of issuance has been announced as this is written.



Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., was born in Denver, Colo., May 23, 1883, as Douglas Elton Thomas Ullman. He was educated in the Denver public schools, in Jarvis Military Academy and the Colorado School of Mines. He attended Harvard University for five months but left to go to New York. There, between efforts of establishing a career on the stage, he was employed by a brokerage firm and as a hardware salesman.

Fairbanks was a Shakesperean actor for 15 years before going to Hollywood. in 1915. His first movie, "The Lamb", was made under the direction of the pioneer movie director, David W. Griffith. His famous smile and feats of daring made him a favorite, especially among the younger set. In 1917 he established his own producing firm, and in 1919, together with Griffith, Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin, he formed United Artists Corporation.

In 1934 Fairbanks retired from the screen and in 1938 founded the producing company of Fairbanks-International in London. He was married three times — first to Anna Beth Sully (mother of Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.), then to Mary Pickford and to Lady Sylvia Ashby. His marriage to Mary Pickford was the most widely publicised Hollywood has ever known. He died December 12, 1939, in Santa Monica, California.

Fairbanks was initiated in Beverly Hills Lodge No. 528 on August 11, passed September 8, and raised September 23, all in 1925. He was also member of the "233 Club", whose members were Freemasons of the movie colony.

— o —

ELECTION TIME NEARS—

Terms of our elective officers end May 1, and we must elect others, it seems. President Kemp desires to retire, and Sec-Treas. Needham asks to be relieved of his duties, but is willing to serve as Vice-president.

At this time, the following nominations have been received:

For President: #111, Thomas M. Gardner

For Vice-president: #3, Richard M. Needham

For Secretary-Treasurer: #45, Otto L. Steding

Each of these are charter members of the Masonic Study Unit, and shown a deep interest in its affairs. However, any member can nominate any member he chooses. Before nominating someone, you should refer to or new Membership Directory and be sure that he (or she) is a paid-up member. Send nominations to Secy. Needham at 708 No. Mt. Pleasant Ave., Lancaster, Ohio 43130 TODAY in order that they may be published immediately.

— o —

WHEN WRITING officers or members a letter that requires an answer, do not forget the SASE.

GUSTAVUS III (1746-1792)—

Gustavus III, King of Sweden, was born in Stockholm January 24, 1746. When he came to the throne the degeneracy of Swedish politics was such that he decided to overthrow the Riksdag. The Swedish "revolution" took place in August of 1772, and Gustavus displayed remarkable courage. A capable sailor, he was the last Swedish monarch to lead his fleet in a naval battle.



From 1772 to 1789 he, as royal despot, reformed the Swedish state, suspended the Riksdag, and financial order was established. A cultural renaissance begun, the peasants were protected by law, hospitals were founded, and a legal code was written.

In foreign policy, Gustavus maintained peace until 1789, when Russia was at war with Turkey and it seemed an opportune time to invade Russian territory, but an army revolt in Finland nullified Swedish victories. The war was halted and he formed an alliance with Catherine II of Russia to intervene in the French revolution. A plot against Gustavus had been fomenting for some time and he was assassinated at a ball at the Royal Opera house, and he died of his wounds March 29, 1792.

Gustavus III, with his two brothers, was initiated into Freemasonry shortly before his accession to the throne in 1770. He was an ardent Freemason and the Swedish Rite was established about 1777 largely to his influence. He received the title of Vicar of Solomon, or protector of the Craft.

Gustavus III appears on the 1942 issue of Sweden, Scott's No. 329-330

— From the Editor's files.

— o —

FRANCISCO JAVIER ZALDUE (1811-1882)—

Francisco Javier Zaldue, president of Colombia, was born December 2, 1811, in Bogoto. He was a prominent lawyer, and from 1849-1850 was Minister of Interior Affairs, from 1850-1851 was a senator. On May 5, 1851, he introduced a bill in congress concerning the civil marriage. He was a member of the left wing of the Liberal party, the so-called "Los Golgotha". He was representative to the National Convention of Rio Negro on February 4, 1865. In 1878 he was Minister of Interior and Exterior Affairs. Zaldue was elected president for the period of 1882-1884. He died, however, December 21, 1882, in Bogota.



Francisco Javier Zaldue was initiated May 22, 1851, in the Lodge "Estrella del Tequendama", No. 11 in Bogota.

Colombia honored Zaldue on one of the \$7 stamps issued in 1981.

4926

— Wessel M. Lans.

LEOPOLD FALL (1872-1925)--

Leopold Fall, whose name is usually shortened to "Leo", was born in Olomouc, son of Mauritz Fall, a military bandmaster who later moved to Berlin. Leo received violin lessons from his father, later entering the Vienna Conservatory where he studied violin and piano. Fall was briefly a member of the band of the 50th Austrian Infantry Regiment under Franz Lehar, senior, playing the violin alongside the young son of the conductor. He then moved to Berlin to play in his father's orchestra, in cabaret and in theatre orchestras.



He gained a position as theatre conductor, and in 1895 became operetta conductor in Hamburg where he wrote music for stage pieces. After an engagement in Cologne he returned to Berlin, composing for cabaret and revue. Attempts at opera were unsuccessful, but in 1905 came his first operetta, "Der Rebell".

He gave up conducting in 1906 and settled in Vienna. Three operettas in 1907-1908 established him alongside Lehar and Straus in the forefront of Viennese operetta composers and brought him international fame. In 1911-1912 he visited London, composing "The Eternal Waltz" for the hippodrome. His "Die Dollar Prinzessin", composed in Vienna in 1907, was successful in London and America as "The Dollar Princess". Fall composed some of the most captivating tunes of the 20th Century Viennese operettas with glowing melody and rhythmic ingenuity. His brothers, Siegfried and Richard, were composers of operas and cabaret songs. Leo died in Vienna in 1925.

The Grand Lodge of Austria has found in their archives the minutes of Fall's initiation into Freemasonry on March 14, 1909, in Lodge "Freundschaft" (Friendship) in Pressburg (now Bratislava, Czechoslovakia). More of his Masonic activities can not be found as Czechoslovakia is now communist territory.

Fall is honored on a 2s stamp of Austria, Scott's #1021, issued September 16, 1975, on the 50th anniversary of his death.

— John M. Cunningham.

— o —

STEPHEN FULLER AUSTIN (1793-1834)--

Stephen F. Austin, the American colonizer of Texas, was born November 3, 1793, in Wythe county, Virginia, the family settling in Missouri Territory, where young Stephen served as a member of the territorial legislature.



A grant of land in Texas, under control at that time of Spanish authorities in Mexico, having been obtained by his father, Stephen Austin led some 300 families into Texas and established a colony on the banks of the Colorado River in 1832. Others followed. When Mexico gained its independence the following year, Austin reconfirmed his land grant with the new Mexican government and was given absolute authority to admit or exclude immigrants. Eventually the growing population of American colonists in Texas wanted the status of statehood in order to enjoy the advantages of self government, but were unable to obtain prompt action from Mexico due to the frequent revolutions and anarchy in the country.

fwd.

In 1835 war broke out between the American settlers and the Mexican government and Austin assumed temporary command of the Texan patriot army. In November he headed a commission to Washington, D.C., and succeeded in obtaining financial and military support for Texas from the U.S. government. Sam Houston was named commander-in-chief of the Texan armies. In 1836 occurred the heroic defense of Alamo, Texas issued a declaration of independence, and the Texan army inflicted a disastrous defeat on the numerically superior Mexican army at San Jacinto. The Republic of Texas was created in September, 1836. Sam Houston was elected president of the republic and Stephen F. Austin was secretary of state. The city which Austin had founded, originally called Waterloo, was chosen as capital of the Republic of Texas and renamed in honor of Austin. In 1845 when Texas was admitted to the Union as a state, the city of Austin became the state capital.

Stephen F. Austin was initiated June 23, 1815, at the age of 22, in Louisiana Lodge No. 109 (the first Masonic lodge west of the Mississippi, now extinct) at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., near St. Louis. In 1828 he headed a group of Masons who met and prepared a petition to the Mexican National Grand Lodge in Mexico City to charter a Masonic lodge in Texas of which he, Austin, was to be the first Master. Unfortunately the petition was lost and the lodge was never founded. Austin died December 27, 1836.

A 3¢ stamp, Scott's No. 776, depicting Houston, Austin and the Alamo, was issued March 2, 1936, to commemorate the centennial of Texas independence.

— In memory of Marshall S. Loke.

— o —

RAFAEL URIBE URIBE (1859-1914)—

Rafael Uribe Uribe, Colombian statesman, was born April 12, 1859, at Valparaiso, Antioquia, Colombia. He read law, but having finished his studies, he felt more attracted to political life. He took part in the civil disobedience of 1885, of 1895, and in the war of "Los Mil Dias" from 1899 to 1902, in which he developed into an excellent officer. In 1905 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in China, Argentina and Brazil. He was a journalist, great orator and able parliamentarian. He was leader of the Liberal Party. In 1914 he became a senator. In that same year he fell victim to the political polarity in his country. On October 15, Bogota was shocked by an attempt upon Rafael Uribe's life by opponents of the Liberal Party. Uribe succumbed the next day.



On September 25, 1880, at the age of 21, Rafael Uribe Uribe was initiated in the Lodge "Estrella del Tequendama", No. 2, in Bogota. On November 3, 1880, he became a Fellowcraft and on November 21 a Master Mason.

The Republic of Colombia honored this statesman with a stamp, Scott's No. 875, on the 60th anniversary of his death in 1979.

Source: Americo Carnicelli in his book, "Historia de la Masoneria Colombiana".

— Wessel M. Lans.

FREEMASONS IN ANTARCTICA—

(EDITOR'S NOTE— This is the third and final "installment" of Bro. J. F. Wilson's interesting article on the Masone who explored the continent of Antarotioa. We trust all have enjoyed this, and will write Bro. Wilson to that effect. Scott's numbers of stamps have been omitted, as many of our readers do not use this catalog.

THE FORSTERS—

The Prussian-born Johann Rheinhold Forster (1729-1798) and his 16-year old son, Johann Georg Adam Forster (1754-1794) were chosen as naturalists on Captain Cook's 2nd voyage of exploration in the "Resolution" and "Adventure". Their story has been told in the philatelic press in connection with the "Famous People" series of East Germany in 1979; in that issue the 15pf value featured George Forster and the "Resolution". The Cook bi-centenary set in 1979 from South Georgia also included a representation of Georg's drawing of the king penguin (11p).

Bearing in mind the presence of the Forsters aboard "Resolution", a sample of stamps depicting that vessel in the Southern Ocean should include Australian Antarctic Territory 1972 bi-centenary of circumnavigation of Antaarctioa 7¢ and 1980 ships series \$1.00; British Antarctic Territories 1973 explorers' series 1p; Cook Islands 1968 bi-centenary of Cook's 1st voyage (yes -first!) 4¢ "The Ice Islands" after a painting by William Hodges; Norfolk Island 1973 bi-centenary of circumnavigation of Antarctica 35¢ (also based on Hodges); South Georgia 1975 bi-centenary of Cook's possession of Falkland Island Dependencies set of three, and the other three values from the 1979 set. Also bear in mind that it was Bro. Johann Forster who suggested to Cook the names "South Georgia" and "South Thule" (in the Sandwich group); the latter inhospitable spot is depicted of the 25p value in the 1950 Falkland Island Dependencies definitive set.

The 3.50f air stamp of the French Southern and Antarctic Territories Cook bi-centenary issue of 1979 shows the "Resolution" at Kerguelen Island - but the scene is from the 3d voyage, for the other ship is the "Discovery". The companion ship, The "Adventure," seems to have philatelic use on but one occasion, namely the 75¢ Aitutaki 1979 Cook bi-centenary stamp (also available in sheet format) - but it depicts a scene at Matavia Bay (based on Hodges).

Questionable as the last two stamps may be, one cannot resist giving album space to the \$3.00 miniature sheet issued in 1976 by the Cook Island to commemorate the bi-centenary of the American Revolution. In the center is "Resolution", on the left is Cook, and on the right is Bro. Benjamin Franklin - a member of the Nine Sisters Lodge in Paris that Bro. Georg Forster probably belonged to, or at least visited.

ADM. RICHARD E. BYRD—

The man who spent the longest time in the "deep freeze" has had the poorest representation by the country from which he "derived his birth and infant nurture". One stamp -- issued in 1933 on the occasion of the 2nd expedition, symbolically representing the flights over both poles -- drab and uninteresting, relieved only from an investor's point of view only by the example of "Farley's folly (the miniature sheet version).

Fwd.

The philatelic press has kept its readers abreast of Byrd issues through the years, so all that is really necessary here is an updated checklist: Australian



Antarctic Territory 1973 50¢ and 1979 set of two; Libya 1978 3dh; Monaco 1974 45¢, and 1976 85¢; United States 1933 3¢, and the disreputable Panama 1974. All of this is a sad indictment on the traditional "Antarctic countries" with the sole exception of Australia.

##

And if the Masonic-Antarctic thematic collector isn't already "reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty and distress", there is also the field of cachets, covers, Cinderellas, post cards, postmarks, or a plethora of peripheral philatelic paraphernalia fairly easy to obtain from auctions, dealers, or the tin trunk in Grandma's attic.

Jim Wilson
J F WILSON

SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES (1781-1826)—

Sir Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles, governor of Java, founder of the City of Singapore and of the London zoo, was born at sea near Jamaica July 5, 1781, the only son of a sea captain in the West Indies trade. As a young man made principal secretary in the government of Palo Penang and soon became a leading authority on the ethnology of the Malay Archipelago.



He was secretary to Lord Minto, the governor-general of India, when the latter led a British expedition against Java in August, 1811, to wrest it from French-Dutch control. Raffles was rewarded by an appointment as lieutenant governor of the newly acquired colony. He administered that important island and its dependencies with great judgment for five years. Returning to England because of ill health, he was knighted in May, 1817, and in the same year published his "History of Java" in two volumes.

Raffles was next made lieutenant governor of a settlement on the coast of Sumatra. While there he emancipated the slaves and in 1819 founded the British colony of Singapore and made Singapore a free port to ships of every nation. Returning to England in 1824, he founded the Zoological Society of London of which he was its first president. He died in London July 5, 1826.

Sir Thomas Raffles was initiated and passed, receiving both degrees on the same night in the Lodge Vertutis et Artis Amicini, established on the Pondok-Gedeh coffee estate near Buttenzorg, Java. At an emergency meeting on July 5, 1813, Brother Raffles had the third degree conferred on him in the Lodge de Vreindschap (Lodge of Friendship) at Surabaja. He received the 18th degree in Rose Croix Chapter "La Vertueuse" at Batavia.

A \$1 stamp of Singapore Malaya issued in 1955, Scott's No. 40, depicts a statue of Thomas Stamford Raffles that stands in Empress Plaza, Singapore.

— In memory of Marshall S. Loke.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN — A CHECKLIST--

In compiling this checklist we have followed the listing of countries as in Scott's four volumes. Listing of stamps issued by the United States, especially early issues, has been confusing, but we have followed Scott's listing. Stamped envelopes, postals and revenue stamps have not been listed. Where two numbers appear together, as "414/423" all stamps between these numbers are included. Many of these stamps are "group pictures", but Bro. Franklin is usually identifiable. We have not listed countries — or stamps — not listed by Scott's.



United States	(1847) #1; (1875) 3; (1851-56) 5, 5A; (1857-61) 18, 24, 38; (1861) 55; (1875) 40, 46; (1861-62) 63, 71; (1867) 81, 84A, 86, 92, 100, 102, 110; (1869) 112; (1875) 123; (1880) 133; (1870-71) 134, 145; (1873) 156; (1875) 167; (1879) 182; (1880) 192; (1881-82) 206; (1887) 212; (1890-93) 219; (1894) 246, 247; (1895) 264; (1898) 279; (1902-03) 300; 1906-08) 314; (1908) 316, 318; (1908-09) 331, 343; (1908-10) 348; (1909) 352, 357; (1910-11) 374; (1911) 383, 385, 387; (1910) 390; (1910-13) 392; (1912-14) 414/423; (1914-15) 431/44; (1915) 460; (1916-17) 470/478; (1916-22) 497; (1917-19) 508/518; (1918) 523, 524; (1922-25) 552; (1923-25) 575; (1923-26) 581, 594, 596; (1923-29) 597, 604; (1926-34) 632; (1929) 658, 66 (1937) 798; (1938-54) 803; (1947) 947, 948; 1954-68) 1030; (1956) 1073; (1972) 1474; (1976) 1687, 1690; (1978) 1753; (1983) 2036, 2052.
Canal Zone	(1904) 4.
Cuba (U.S.)	(1899) 176, 177
Philippines (U.S.)	(1906) 250; (1909-18) 259; (1911) 270; (1914-23) 283; (1918-26) 2890; (1917-25) 299; (1926-31) 349.
Canada	(1976) 691.
Great Britain	(1976) 785
Cook Islands	(1976) 445, 447, 448, 450; (1982) C21, C22A.
Grenada	(1975) 631, C30.
Ireland	(1976) 391, 392, 392A.
Pakistan	(1976) 409.
Tonga	(1976) 378.
Argentina	(1956) 660.
Bulgaria	(1957) 950.
Burundi	(1976) C246/C249.
Cameroun	(1975) C229.
Chad	(1976) C185.
Colombia	(1976) 846.
Costa Rica	(1976) C681.
Cuba	(1956) C150.
France	(1956) 814; (1976) 1430.
Guatemala	(1976) C608.
Liberia	(1947) 300, C54/C56.
Madagascar	(1975) C139.
Nicaragua	(1975) 986, 987.
Puerto Rico	(1899) 210; (1900) 215.
Romania	(1956) 1122; (1976) 2609.
Russia	(1956) 1875.
San Marino	(1947) 266/271.
Sweden	(1983) 1453.
Togo	(1976) C272.
Turkey	(1957) 1259, 1260.



JOSIAH HENSON (1789-1883)—

On Sept. 16 Canada issued a 32¢ stamp honoring Josiah Henson, a slave who tried to buy his freedom, escaped to Canada and became an educator.

Josiah Henson, the reputed original of "Uncle Tom's Cabin", was born in Charles County, Md., on the farm of Francis Newman. He saw his parents brutally assaulted by his master. In 1828 Henson became a preacher. When he tried to



purchase his freedom he was sent to New Orleans to be sold. He then decided to escape, and on Oct. 28, 1830, he escaped to Canada. Henson helped other slaves to escape and tried to start a community. He traveled to England, was honored by Lord John Russell, the Prime Minister, and invited by Lord Grey to go to India to supervise cotton raising.

A quarter of a century earlier, passing through Andover, Mass., Henson had told his story to Harriet Beecher Stowe. She referred to him in "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin", published in 1853. In 1849 Henson published "The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada as Narrated by Himself", and in 1858 an enlarged edition appeared with an introduction by Harriet Beecher Stowe under the title "Truth Stranger Than Fiction — Father Henson's Story of His Own Life". Again in 1879, a further expanded publication under the new title "Truth Stranger Than Fiction, an Autobiography of Rev. Josiah Henson" was published.

Henson's autobiography told of the establishment of a school for blacks, founded by him and his family in Dresden, Ontario. It also told of three trips to England and an audience with Victoria, Queen of England, at Windsor Castle, and an interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, all in the interest of the anti-slavery movement. It told of the service as a captain of the Second Essex Company of Colored Volunteers in the Canadian rebellion and of a visit to the United States and an invitation to the White House where he dined with President Hayes.

It is not known where Josiah Henson received his Masonic degrees. Some writers think he received them in England; others think he received them in Prince Hall's African Lodge 459 of Boston. At the time of his death he was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 4 at Dresden, Ontario. The records of the lodge show that he was its secretary in 1864.

Upon his death he was given Masonic burial services. The Markings on his gravestone have caused much conjecture among Masons, as it carries the square and compasses in the fellowcraft position with one point of the compasses above the square. Research has determined the position of the emblem was in keeping with the degrees worked in Canada until 1877, at which time the grand lodge changed to the degree and form familiar to Masons today.

— Joseph A. Walkes Jr.

— o —

HAVE YOU PURCHASED a Membership Directory from Secy. Needham? It is a dollar well-spent.

NEW MEMBERS--

What? Only TWO new members this period! Brethren, this wont do! Ask Secretary Needham for some application blanks TODAY, and let's get busy!

396 Clarence A. Rikard, 1501 Moreno Ave., Ft. Myers, Fla. 33901
 397 Gunnar Hegenstehn, P. O. Box 21, S-45300, Lysekil, SWEDEN

Change of Address--

26 Howard A. Drake, RFD #1, Box #261, East Brookfield, Mass. 01515
 88 David W. Power, 15 Columbia Road, Mass. 01923

Closed Albums--

2 Marshall S. Loke.

-- o --

IN THE BEGINNING--

The cathedral builders of Northern Europe and the British Isles were known as Free Masons. Their style of architecture was called "Gothic" and this style was followed in the construction of 1,500 cathedrals in the above area, hence they were called "The Gothic Builders". The lodges of the cathedral builders were located adjacent to the edifices they constructed. As early as the 15th century these operative lodges began to "accept" persons who were not members of the Craft as members of these operative lodges and, by the close of the 16th century, many such persons were accepted.

In the next century there were three kinds of so-called Masonic Lodges, those which were wholly operative, those wholly speculative or "accepted" as that term came into use, and lodges which consisted of both operative and speculative membership.

-- Sunnyside Gavel.

-- o --

MATERIAL NEEDED FOR PUBLICATION--

We are in need of material for publication. This may be stories of American or foreign Masons, being sure to give their Masonic membership and activities. We also need checklists -- of nations or of individuals. Many of "the old masters" have had enough stamps issued in their honor, often by several nations, that many of us would appreciate a checklist of them. Please don't let us down!

-- o --

OUR "FOR SALE OR TRADE" department will be us again next issue. And what about our "Questions and Answers" department? Look over back issues and give us some answers, and don't forget to ask the questions that have been bothering you.