

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor
Robert A. Domingue
59 Greenwood Road
Andover, Mass. 01810



MASONIC PHILATELIC CLUB
Commemorating the 300th Anniversary of the founding
of the first Grand Lodge of England, 1717 - 2017

No. 4 of 200

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VOL. 41, NO. 4

November-December 2016

Whole No. 236

JAMES CLEVELAND "JESSE" OWENS

Recently Bro. Cliff Cyphers of Bethel, Vermont was internet surfing Prince Hall Masonry and stumbled across the fact that James Cleveland “Jesse” Owens was listed as a Brother of King David Lodge #100 within the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Illinois. (reference: mwphglil.com). As far as I can tell this is a new find for our interests. Bro. Jesse is pictured on two stamps issued by the US – one on July 6, 1990 in the set honoring Olympians and on the “Celebrate The Century” sheet released on September 10, 1998 for the 1930s. He was also included in a set released on July 25, 1994 by several former French Colonies.



Born September 12, 1913 in Oakville, Alabama, he was five years old when his family moved to Cleveland, Ohio. His new teacher asked his name for the roll book misunderstood the “J.C.” as “Jesse” and that nickname stuck with him for the rest of his life. As a boy he took several jobs in his spare time and realized that he had a passion for running and attributed the success of his athletic career to the encouragement of his junior high track coach at Fairmont Junior High School. He first came to national attention when he was a student of East Technical High School in Cleveland where he equaled the world record of 9.4 seconds in the 100-yard dash and long-jumped 24 feet 9½ inches at the 1933 National High School Championship in Chicago. He attended the Ohio State University and became known as the “Buckeye Bullet” winning a record eight individual NCAA Championships, four each in 1935 and 1936. Though he enjoyed the athletic success he had to live off campus with other African-American athletes and experience other “restrictions”. His greatest achievement came on May 25, 1935 during the Big Ten meet at Ferry Field in Ann Arbor, Michigan where he set three world records and tied a fourth. He tied for the 100-yard dash and set records in the long jump, 220-yard sprint, and 220-yard low hurdles. At the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin, Germany, he won international fame with four gold medals: 100 meters, 200 meters, long jump, and 4X100 meter relay. He was the most successful athlete at the games and as such has been credited with “single-handed crushing Hitler’s myth of Aryan supremacy”. After the games he decided to capitalize on his success by returning to the US to take up some lucrative commercial offers and his amateur status was withdrawn. His offers disappeared and he went to work at Ford Motor Company. He later helped form the West Coast Baseball Association which quickly failed, ran a dry cleaning business and served as a US goodwill ambassador but on March 31, 1980 died in Tucson, Arizona from a drug-resistant type of lung cancer which began in December 1979.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

My apologies for the obliterated entry in the previous issue; someday I will explain the reason for it - but not yet. (A vetting issue)

ADDRESS CHANGES:

None that I am aware of.

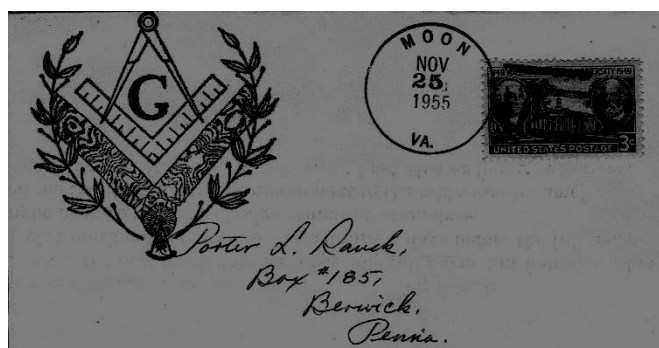
CLOSED ALBUMS or RESIGNATIONS:

None that I am aware of.

A note received from Rt. Wor. Bro. George M. Stephen states that he has not been too well for the past few months but is now on the mend. An e-mail from the Masonic Philatelic Club of Great Britain states that Bro. Maurice Beazley, one of the Vice-Presidents of that Club, has become ill and has made the decision to donate his collection of 31 volumes to the Club to benefit the members in general and the Club in particular. It will be auctioned off with the unsold items going into stock or into the Packet Scheme. We wish them the best in that transaction theirs is a much more closely knit organization than ours as more members are within that country and their organization is organized quite differently than ours – we could not handle such a situation.

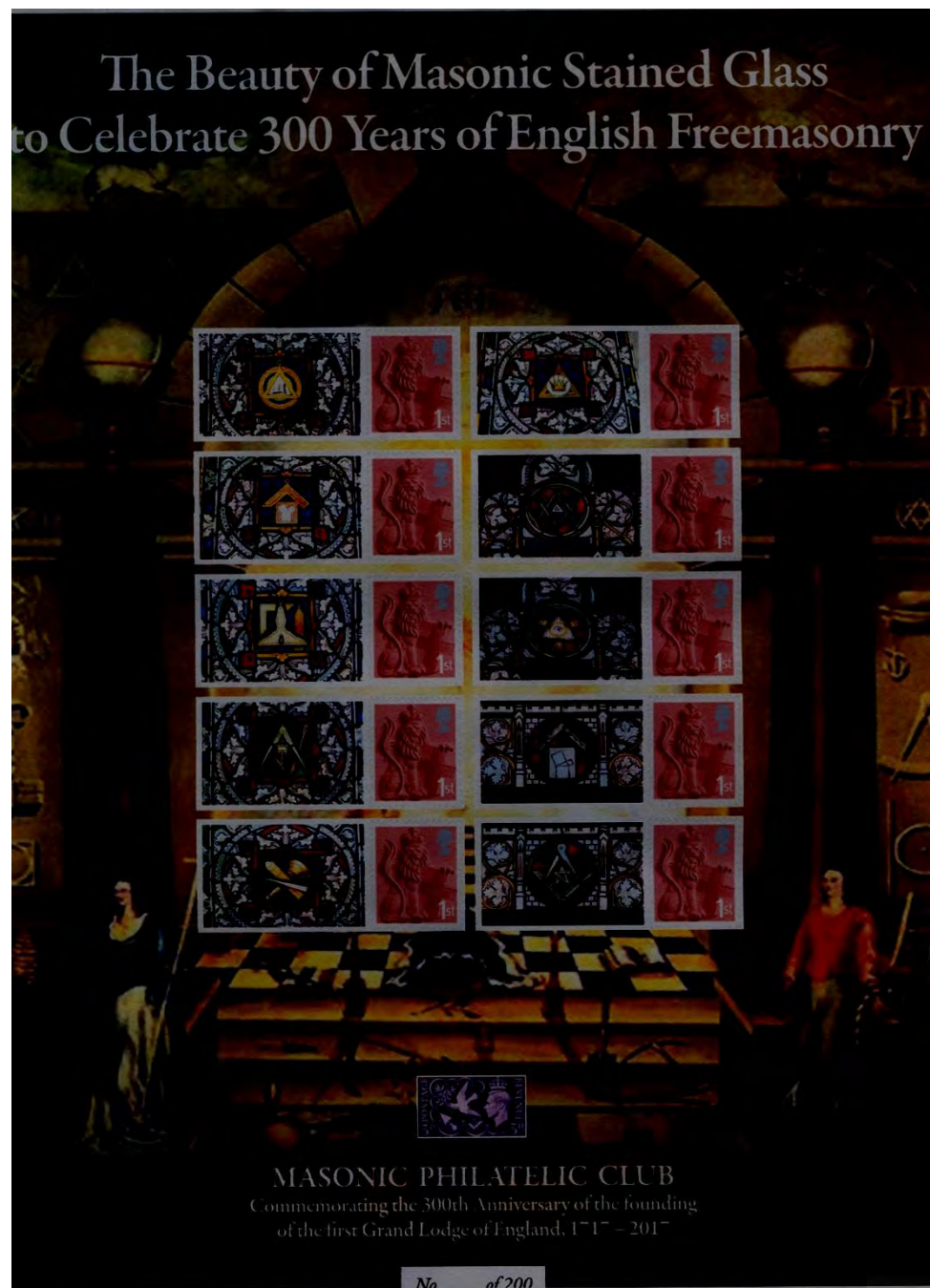
Bro. Richard O. Wright of Lodi, California informs us that recently he attended the installations of the Grand Master of Idaho and the Grand Master of Alaska. Bro. Right is a member of Lodi Lodge No. 256 and Woodbridge Lodge No. 131, less than two miles apart. M. Wor. James A. Hensley, installed Grand Master of Idaho A. F. & A. M. in September, is a Past Master of Lodi Lodge. M. Wor. Carl L. Lindstrom, installed Grand Master of Alaska F. & A. M. in February is a Past Master of Woodbridge Lodge. These two Grand Masters intend to visit their former Lodges at their Stated Meetings in November along with the soon to be installed (on October 30) Grand Master of California F. & A. M. What a gathering.

Bro. Cyphers has also sent in a correction, a pertinent stamp identification and an interesting cover. Ferde Grofe is cited as a Mason in William Denslow's "10,000 Famous Freemasons" but claims that he was raised in Silver Trowel Lodge No. 414, Los Angeles, California and was a member of St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, New York City. He suggests that the Herman Melville stamped envelope of March 7, 1970 might be a good philatelic item for Bro. Peleg Nye as it does picture a whale – Moby Dick. The cover he purchased on eBay for a dollar bears a blue Masonic Past Master's emblem and was cancelled in Moon, Virginia. He checked out the date to see if it was that of a full moon but it was actually 4 days before a full moon. Perhaps the date was a Lodge communication or installation date. He wonders if the recipient was a Past Master. Regardless, it is an interesting Masonic cover.



FORTHCOMING MASONIC SOUVENIR SHEET

The Masonic Philatelic Club of Great Britain has announced that they will be producing their first sheet of Commemorative stamps to commemorate the 300th Anniversary of the First Grand Lodge of English Freemasonry. Orders received before January will cost £20 per sheet plus p&h (UK £2.00, Europe £3.50, Rest of the World £4.00). Orders should be sent to the Treasurer Mr. Keith Adams, 23 Copperbeech Close, Harbone, Birmingham, B32 2HT UK (contact only kadams1948@outlook.com) with remittance by cheque, PayPal (PayPal only keith@adfam.co.uk), or Bank Transfer. Sales are restricted to a maximum of 2 sheets per Club member, 1 sheet for non-members. Stamps will be sent out in April 2017. Orders received after January 2017 will cost the full price of £35.00 per sheet.



RUBEN DARIO FELIX RUBEN GARCIA SARMIENTO

Ruben Dario was a Nicaraguan poet who initiated the Spanish-American literary movement known as modernism that flourished at the end of the 19th century. He has been pictured on stamps issued by several of the Latin American countries including a set of airmail stamps issued on January 18, 1967 – one value shown here. He was initiated on January 24, 1907 in the Lodge “Progreso” No. 1 at Managua, Nicaragua.



Born on January 18, 1867 in Metapa, Nicaragua to on-again, off-again parents who were second cousins. His paternal family had been known by the surname Dario for many years and he adopted it. He spent his childhood in the city of Leon and was brought up by his mother's aunt and uncle whom he considered, in his infancy, to be his real parents. He attended several schools in Leon before going on, during 1879 and 1880 to be educated by the Jesuits. He learned to read at the age of three and soon began to write his first verses – a sonnet written in 1879 has been preserved and he was published in a newspaper when he was thirteen years old. A short time later he gained attention as a “child poet”. His early dominating influences were Spanish poets and his writings displayed a liberalism hostile to the excessive influence of the Roman Catholic Church. Around December 1881 he moved to the capital, Managua, at the request of some politicians who thought he should be educated in Europe at the expense of the public treasury. The anti-clerical tone of his verses discouraged the congress and he preferred to stay in Managua. He traveled to El Salvador in August 1882 and was introduced to the president who took him under his wing. He enjoyed much fame and social life there but encountered economic hardships and contracted smallpox and returned to his homeland in October 1883 and became an employee of the National Library of Nicaragua. During that time he continued experimenting with new poetic forms and prepared a few books for printing but did not get published until 1888. He tested his luck with theater and released a play. Finding life in Managua unsatisfactory he embarked for Chile in June 1886. There he was able to attain some fame but it was difficult and he embarked upon a journey of several Central and South America nations obtaining several different jobs and meeting many influential personages. He petitioned the Nicaraguan government for a diplomatic position but it went unattended; however, he discovered an opportunity to travel to Europe to be a correspondent in Spain to report on the situation there after the disaster of 1898. On December 3, he departed to Europe and settled in Barcelona reporting the defeat that Spain suffered when the US took the colonial possessions of Cuba, Puerto Rico, The Philippines, and Guam. Two years later he moved to Paris and in March 1905 was appointed as consul by Nicaragua travelling throughout Europe. During this time he continued writing and publishing. In 1907 he returned to Nicaragua, via New York and Panama, to fight a court settlement regarding his marriage which he lost. He was able to return to Spain as resident minister in Madrid for the Nicaraguan government. In 1910 he traveled to Mexico as a member of a Nicaraguan delegation to commemorate a century of Mexican independence. He made several more trips around the world over the next several years but his alcoholism caused him frequent health problems and psychological crises. He died on February 6, 1916 in Leon, Nicaragua. His funeral lasted several days and his birthplace was renamed Dario, Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

-Thanks for the prod by Bro. Eddie Levey.

RECENT MASONIC CACHETED COVERS FROM ITALY

Bro. Massimo Morgantini, Secretary of the Associazione Italiana di Filatelia Massonica has provided a copy of their latest Masonic cacheted covers. Shown here, information on their acquisition can be acquired from him at AIFM – Grande Oriente d'Italia; Via San Pancrazio 8; 00152 Roma; Italia.



REMINDER – MASONIC STAMPS AVAILABLE

Just a reminder that over the past 40 to 50 years your Editor has built up a large stock of duplicate stamps, mint and used, which are applicable to a Masonic stamp collection. I have them listed according to country identifying the applicable Mason and offer them for sale at 30% of the 2012 Scott catalog value plus shipping cost. Just send me an e-mail requesting your wants or request the listing by e-mail.

MASONIC STUDY UNIT OF THE AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION

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ARNOLD DANIEL PALMER

Bro. Arnold Palmer recently passed away on September 25, 2016 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275 in Latrobe, Pennsylvania in 1958. He remained an active member there throughout his life and was also a 33rd degree Scottish Rite Mason. He was honored on a stamp issued by the Democratic Republic of the Congo on December 20, 2003.



Born on September 10, 1929 in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. He learned golf from his father, who had suffered from polio at a young age and was head professional and greens keeper at Latrobe Country Club, allowing young Arnold to accompany his father as he maintained the course. Palmer attended Wake Forest College on a golf scholarship. He left upon the death of close friend Bud Worsham and enlisted in the United States Coast Guard, where he served for three years and had some time to continue to hone his golf skills. Palmer returned to college and competitive golf. His win in the 1954 U.S. Amateur made him decide to try the pro tour for a while, and he and new bride Winifred Walzer (whom he had met at a Pennsylvania tournament) traveled the circuit for 1955. Palmer's first tour win (in his rookie season) was the 1955 Canadian Open, where he pocketed \$2,400 for his efforts. His first major championship win at the 1958 Masters Tournament cemented his position as one of the leading stars in golf. (He won the Masters 4 times.) Arnold was an American professional golfer who is generally regarded as one of the greatest players in professional golf history. He won numerous events on both the PGA Tour and Champions Tour, dating back to 1955. Nicknamed "**The King**", he was one of golf's most popular stars and its most important trailblazer, because he was the first superstar of the sport's television age, which began in the 1950's. Palmer's social impact on behalf of golf was perhaps unrivaled among fellow professionals; his humble background and plain-spoken popularity helped change the perception of golf as an elite, upper-class pastime to a more democratic sport accessible to middle and working classes. Palmer is part of "The Big Three" in golf during the 1960's, along with Jack Nicklaus and Gary Player, who are widely credited with popularizing and commercializing the sport around the world. Palmer won the PGA Tour Lifetime

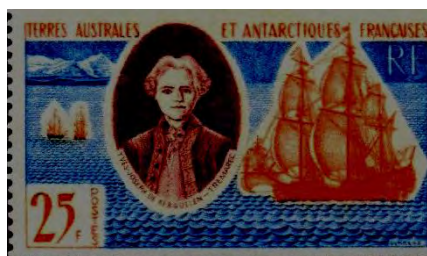
Achievement Award in 1998, and in 1974 was one of the 13 original inductees into the World Golf Hall of Fame.

One of Palmer's most recent products is a branded use of the beverage known as the Arnold Palmer, which combines sweet iced tea with lemonade. He was in the habit of drinking iced tea with lemonade at home, and in 1960 at the U.S. Open at the Cherry Hills Country Club in Denver, he ordered the non-alcoholic drink at the bar. A woman sitting nearby overheard him, and ordered "that Palmer drink", thus giving the beverage its name. In 2012 an ESPN documentary was produced on the drink, featuring Palmer, beverage experts, a group of PGA golfers and comedian Will Arnett discussing the drink's history and popularity. In the film, Palmer attributes the spreading of the drink's name to a similar incident in which a woman copied his ordering the drink at lunch while working on a golf course in Palm Springs, California. Palmer preferred three parts unsweetened tea, to one-part lemonade, but when mixed equal parts tea and lemonade, the drink is sometimes called a *Half & Half*. The alcohol-based "Arnold Palmer" is called a John Daly.

-Thanks to Dwight Seals and his "Masonic Did U Know"

YVES JOSEPH KERGUELEN-TRÉMAREC

Bro. Jean-Claude Vilesby has informed us that Yves Joseph Kerguelen-Trémarec was a Freemason and has forwarded images of the stamps depicting him. A couple of them are shown here. He was initiated about 1773 in the Lodge La Parfaite Union in Quimper, France. His signature is on the "Lodge Rules".



He was born in Landudal, Brittany, France on February 13, 1734 and during the Seven Years' War he was a privateer but did not have much success. In 1767 he sailed near Rockall, or *Rokol*, an uninhabited granite isle within the exclusive economic zone of the United Kingdom – situated in the North Atlantic Ocean, roughly 430km Northwest of Ireland and 700km south of Iceland. His charted position for it was only 16 miles North of its actual location and he accurately described its appearance and the nearby Helen's Reef where there is a submerged rock over which the water breaks. His map of the area was published in 1771. In early 1772 he was assigned command of the fabled Terra Australis with the vessels *Fortune* and *Gors Venture*. They discovered the isolated Kerguelen Islands north of Antarctica in the southern Indian Ocean and took possession for France before returning to Mauritius. In his report to King Louis XV he greatly overestimated the value of the Kerguelen Islands; consequently, the King sent him on a second expedition with the ships *Rolland* and *Oiseau* but was again unsuccessful in finding Terra Australis. By then it had become clear that the Kerguelen Islands were

desolate and quite useless and certainly not the Terra Australis. On his return he was sent to prison. (The islands were later visited by Captain James Cook but were not surveyed until 1840 during the Ross expedition.) During the French Revolution, Kerguelen-Trémarec was recognized as a victim of the Ancien Régime and restored to his position, taking part in the Battle of Groix. He died on March 3, 1797 as a Rear Admiral and commander of the port of Brest, France.

CALEB DAVIS BRADHAM & JOHN SMITH PEMBERTON

If someone can find a stamp picturing Pepsi Cola and/or Coca-Cola we could add these two Masons to our collection. Bros. Bradham and Pemberton were the inventors of those products, respectively,

Bro. Bradham was born May 27, 1867 in Chinquapin, North Carolina, graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and attended the University of Maryland School of Medicine dropping out about 1890 as a result of his father's business going bankrupt. He was a public school teacher or about a year and soon thereafter opened a drug store in New Bern, North Carolina. The "Bradham Drug Company", like many other drug stores of the time, housed a soda fountain where, in 1893 he invented the recipe – a blend of kola nut extract, vanilla, and "rare oils" – for what was initially known as "Brad's Drink". On August 28, 1898 it was renamed Pepsi-Cola – named after a combination of the terms "pepsin" and "cola" as he believed that his drink aided digestion much like the pepsin enzyme does, even though it was not used as an ingredient. On December 24, 1902 the Pepsi-Cola Company was incorporated in North Carolina with Bradham as the president and on June 16, 1903 the first Pepsi-Cola trademark was registered. In 1903 he moved his production out of his drug store and into a nearby building. Two years later he began selling Pepsi-Cola in six-ounce bottles and awarded franchises to North Carolina bottlers;

up to that time he sold it as a syrup only. At the peak of his success he had authorized Pepsi-Cola franchises in over 24 states; however, on May 31, 1923 he declared bankruptcy – the major factor being the rise in the price of sugar immediately after World War I and then a severe drop after he purchased a large amount at the higher price. The assets of his company were sold to the Craven Holding Company and he returned to operating his drug store. He died February 19, 1934 following a long-term illness. He was a member of the New Bern Masonic Lodge and the pallbearers at his funeral were members of that Lodge.

John Smith Pemberton was born July 8, 1831 in Knoxville, Georgia and spent most of his childhood in Rome, Georgia. He entered the Reform Medical College of Georgia in Macon and at the age of nineteen was licensed to practice pharmacy. During the Civil War he served in the Third Cavalry Battalion of the Georgia State Guard which was a component of the Confederate States Army achieving the rank of lieutenant colonel. In April 1865 he sustained a saber wound to the chest during the Battle of Columbus. He soon became addicted to the morphine used to ease the pain. In 1866, seeking a cure for his addiction, he began to experiment that would serve as opium-free alternatives to morphine. His first recipe was "Dr. Tuggle's Compound Syrup of Globe Flower", in which

the active ingredient was derived from the buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), a toxic plant which is common in Georgia. He next began experimenting with coca and coca wines, eventually creating a recipe which contained extracts of kola nut and damiana, which he called Pemberton's French Wine Coca. According to Coca-Cola historian, Phil Mooney, his world-famous soda was "created in Columbus, Georgia and carried to Atlanta". In 1886, when Atlanta, Georgia and Fulton County enacted temperance legislation, Pemberton found himself forced to produce a non-alcoholic alternative to his French Wine Coca. He relied on an Atlanta drugstore owner-proprietor to test, and help perfect, the recipe for the beverage, which he formulated by trial and error. With his assistance, Pemberton worked out a set of directions for its preparation that eventually included blending the base syrup with carbonated water by accident when trying to make another glass. He then decided then to sell it as a fountain drink rather than a medicine. Frank Mason Robinson came up with the name "Coca-Cola" for the alliterative sound, which was popular among other wine medicines of the time. Although the name quite clearly refers to the two main ingredients, the controversy over its cocaine content would later prompt The Coca-Cola Company to state that the name was "meaningless but fanciful". Robinson also hand wrote the Spencerian script on the bottles and ads. Pemberton made many health claims for his product, touting it as a "valuable brain tonic" that would cure headaches, relieve exhaustion and calm nerves, and marketed it as "delicious, refreshing, pure joy, exhilarating", and "invigorating". Soon after Coca-Cola hit the market, Pemberton fell ill and nearly bankrupt. Sick and desperate, he began selling rights to his formula to his business partners in Atlanta. He died from stomach cancer at age 57 on August 16, 1888; at the time of his death, he also suffered from poverty and addiction to morphine. His grave marker is engraved with symbols showing his service in the Confederate States Army and his pride in being a Freemason (his gravestone has the Masonic Square & Compasses on it, along with the words "Originator of Coca- Cola"). He was a member of Columbian Lodge No. 7, Columbus, Georgia.

- With thanks to Bro. Dwight Seals

NEW ISSUES OF MASONIC INTEREST

The following new issues have been reported in recent issues of Linn's Stamp News:

Albania Sept. 27, 2015 - #2971 – Souvenir sheet picturing locomotives, including Robert Stephenson.

Australian Antarctic Territory June 21, 2016 - #L196/200 – Photographs of Shackleton's Expedition.

Maldives Islands May 5, 2014 - #3168 – Souvenir sheet for WWI, includes Joseph Joffre

St. Thomas & Prince March 16, 2015 - #2842 & 2853 – S/S including Winston Churchill & HST

PIERRE DE FRÉDY, BARON DE COUBERTIN

Pierre de Fredy, Baron de Coubertin was a French educator and historian, considered the father of the modern Olympic Games, and founder of the International Olympic

Committee. He was an active Freemason from his days at Oxford University where he was initiated in Apollo University Lodge No. 357, Oxford, England in 1890. He is pictured on stamps issued by France on November 24, 1956 and is included in a set issued by Russia in 2013 for Sports Legends.



Pierre de Frédy was born in Paris on 1 January 1863 into an established aristocratic family. He grew up in a time of profound change in France: France's defeat in the Franco-Prussian War, the Paris Commune, and the establishment of the French Third Republic, and later the Dreyfus affair but while these events were the setting of his childhood, his school experiences were just as formative. In October 1874, his parents enrolled him in a new Jesuit school called Externat de la rue de Vienne, which was still under construction for his first five years there. He boarded at the school under the supervision of a Jesuit priest, which his parents hoped would instill him with a strong moral and religious education. There, he was among the top three students in his class, and was an officer of the school's elite academy made up of its best and brightest. As an aristocrat, he had a number of career paths from which to choose, including potentially prominent roles in the military or politics. But he chose instead to pursue a career as an intellectual, studying and later writing on a broad range of topics, including education, history, literature, and sociology.

Some historians describe Coubertin as the instigator of the modern Olympic movement, a man whose vision and political skill led to the revival of the Olympic Games which had been practiced in antiquity. Coubertin idealized the Olympic Games as the ultimate ancient athletic competition and the idea for reviving them came to him in 1889 and he spent the next five years organizing an international meeting of athletes and sports enthusiasts that might make it happen. He helped organize the 1894 Congress in Paris and the 1896 Athens Olympic Games. He took over the IOC Presidency in 1896 and by the 1906 Summer Olympics, revived the momentum, and the Olympic Games have come to be regarded as the world's foremost sports competition. He created the modern pentathlon for the 1912 Olympics, and subsequently stepped down from his IOC presidency after the 1924 Olympics in Paris, which proved much more successful than the first attempt in that city in 1900. The Olympic motto *Citius, Altius, Fortius* (Faster, Higher, Stronger) was proposed by Coubertin in 1894 and has been official since 1924. The Pierre de Coubertin medal (also known as the Coubertin medal or the True Spirit of Sportsmanship medal) is an award given by the International Olympic Committee to those athletes that demonstrate the spirit of sportsmanship in the Olympic Games. This medal is considered by many athletes and spectators to be the highest award that an Olympic athlete can receive, even greater than a gold medal. He was succeeded as president, in 1925, by Belgian Henri de Baillet-Latour. Coubertin died of a heart attack in Geneva, Switzerland on September 2, 1937. In 2007, he was inducted into the IRB (International Rugby Board) Hall of Fame for his services to the sport of rugby union.

-again, many thanks to Bro. Dwight Seals for uncovering this worthy
Mason

WILLIAM HENSON WALLACE

Bro. William H. Wallace was the first Master of Steilacoom Masonic Lodge in 1854 and was elected Master of the Lodge again in 1871. Elected Master again in 1878, he was installed in December of that year but died February 1879. He was buried with full Masonic honors and military honors at the Steilacoom Cemetery with Grand Master Elisha P. Ferry presiding at the service. He had a major role in the organization of Washington Territory and can be associated with the stamp issued on March 2, 1953 to commemorate the centenary of the organization of that Territory.



William Wallace was born July 19, 1811, near Troy, Ohio. He attended the common schools of Indiana, studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing law. His older brother David Wallace served as a Whig Governor of Indiana from 1837 to 1840 and his nephew was Lew Wallace, Civil War Union general and author of Ben-Hur. After being admitted to the bar, Wallace moved to the Iowa District of Wisconsin Territory in 1837. He was elected to the Iowa Territorial Legislature as a Whig after Iowa Territory was organized the following year. He was appointed colonel of state troops and receiver of public money at Fairfield and ran an unsuccessful campaign for delegate from Iowa Territory in 1843. In 1848 he was a candidate for United States Senate from the new State of Iowa, but the Iowa Legislature instead selected Democrats George W. Jones and Augustus C. Dodge. Wallace moved to Washington Territory in 1853. Sometime during the early 1850's, he befriended Abraham Lincoln and they remained good friends until Lincoln's death. It is said that he and his wife were invited by Lincoln to the fateful performance at Ford's Theater where the president was assassinated, but were unable to attend. He was selected to be a pallbearer at Lincoln's funeral service in Illinois, having accompanied the funeral cortege from Washington D.C. In 1861 Wallace was appointed governor of Washington Territory by President Lincoln, but was also elected the territory's delegate to the United States House of Representatives and never took office as governor. He was the first Republican chosen for those roles in Washington Territory. He served a single term representing Washington Territory in the House. During his term, he got Congress to establish Idaho as a territory. Shortly after his term expired in March 1863, Lincoln appointed Wallace governor of the new Idaho Territory and he took office July 10, 1863. Wallace designated Lewiston as the territory's capital and arrived there in July. Later that year, Wallace was elected as the delegate from Idaho Territory and again vacated his gubernatorial appointment to serve in the House. After his term expired in March 1865, he returned to Washington Territory where he served as a probate judge in

Pierce County until his death on February 7, 1879 in Steilacoom. Wallace is buried in Fort Steilacoom Cemetery, Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington.

- Thanks to Bro. Dwight Seals

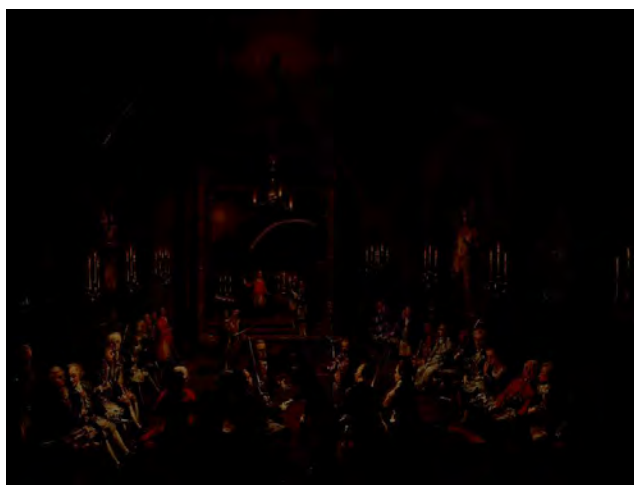
LAST MASONIC RITES PERFORMED FOR JOHN PAUL JONES

The Grand Lodge of Maryland has completed the formal cycle of Masonic rites for one of the nation's greatest military leaders who was also a Mason. He died in Paris in 1792 and was buried there with Masonic Honors. Some 113 years later, President and Brother Theodore Roosevelt ordered the body of Jones recovered from the cemetery in France, brought to the U.S., and placed in a crypt at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. On April 24, 2016, more than 500 persons led by Grand Master K. S. Wyvill, Sr. performed a belated Masonic Service in the Academy's Dahlgren Hall.

-Taken from the EMESSAT Notes published by the Masonic Service Association

THE CROWNED HOPE – THE STAMP AND THE PAINTING

Bro. Jean-Claude Vilesby offers this evaluation of the painting of Mozart's Lodge Meeting which was selected for the souvenir sheet issued by Austria several years ago.



This painting shown in the Wien Museum in Austria was the object of an in-depth and erudite study by H. C Robbins Landon in his book: "Mozart and the Masons".

The stamp was created for the 250th anniversary of the birth of Mozart and depicted **the Lodge "Zur Gekronten Hoffnung"** in Vienna, (Crowned Hope) of Mozart and his father. The 18th century in Europe and quite particularly in France as well as in Germany and Austria, is a period of exceptional creativity so much profane point of view with the "Age of the Enlightenment". France played a role of undisputed leadership in the creation of the "Higher Degrees" and "Rites" which we know today (the Rite Ecossais Rectifie in 1778, Rite Francais in 1786, and the "Perfection Degrees" before 1770, basis of the Rite Ecossais Ancient Accepte (AASR) coming to Europe

from Louisiana in 1804.). For this period Freemasonry evolved under the influence of the Roscrucians and the Alchemists. We find all these influences in the rites and particularly in this painting.

From a general point of view, we can think that the picture describes several specific “points” of the “Reception” in a Lodge.

1. The central plan describes the reception recognized thanks to the “headband”. The painter describes the “Transmission of the touch”, more exactly the check by the Supervisors that the applicant understood well the touch. We see five important “Officers” in this scene: 1st, 2nd Supervisors, Master of Ceremonies, “Frere Terrible” (In French in the Lodge documents found by Roberts), and the new fellow. At the point of the ceremony, the new fellow wears the personal clothes and is no longer in the form where he was when he entered the Lodge. He also holds his at in his hand.
2. In the East of the Lodge we can see the Master of the Lodge holding a mallet in his right hand with two brothers by his side one of whom seems to be reading a text and the other one providing him light and, consequently, the commitment of the new initiate.
3. On the columns, the Brothers seem to be discussing freely. This point in the Lodge there is a “Recreation” while waiting for an important phase of the ceremony. It can be the point where the new fellow is asked by both Supervisors to make sure of good transmission of the “Signs, Words, and Touches”.

The description of the Lodge:

1. Behind the Master there is the Sun on the left and, in the lower right, the rainbow. The Rainbow is likely a recollection of the Alchemy and the Old Testament where it is one of the major signs of “the Alliance”. The Sun contains in its center a Star of David or Solomon’s Hexagram or a very important Alchemist’s symbol, rather rare in Freemasonry. The Sun placed on the left gives evidence of a practice of a rite of “Ancients”. The Moon is missing. This part of the wall, in the East, also represents the name of the Lodge because the Rainbow is a symbol of Hope, or revival of the life after the rain (deluge).
2. As for Candelabras, it is necessary to remember that at that time they served only to enlighten the Lodge and did not have the symbolic sense of “Lights”. The three symbolic “Lights” of the Lodge being the Master, the 1st and 2nd Supervisors.
3. The main lights (used to enlighten) could be three “candles” put on respective trays of the “3 Lights” of the Lodge that are the Master, 1st and 2nd Supervisors. Later and by extension the three candles were placed in diverse places in the Lodge (according to the rite) in the form of candleabras. There also existed “pillars” in certain rites corresponding to the three virtues of “Strength, Wisdom, and Beauty” themselves attributed to the “three lights”. Later, but always in the 18th century, three lights were placed on three pillars and the set eventually symbolized the three Lights of the Lodge.
4. In the painting all the lights serve to simply provide light without any symbolic sense. In particular we can see that both brothers standing close to the Master, one holds a candle so that the other can read. The only light which could be symbolic is the

one with three candles on the tray of the Master where the Sword, Skull, and Bible are located and which can gather the “three Symbolic Lights”.

5. I do not speak over the Bible and over the Sword, on the other hand the Skull is important. Few Rites describe it on the Altar of the Master. Certainly we think of the 3rd Degree but it seems to me that this skull comes rather from the Reflection Room which was introduced after 1751. It is described for the first time in “Rose Croix Degrees”. “nec plus ultra” of Speculative Masonry. During every meeting, and not only for the reception day, every Brother is confronted with this major symbol of Masonry which places each of us in front of our future reality and incites us to the Humility.

6. In the center, the Master of Ceremonies and “Frere Terrible” in French in the list of the Lodge, proves the French influence.

7. Brothers on columns are dressed in their city clothes, more or less specific of their social position. We can see in particular two prelates (in white and in chestnut (Franciscan) on the column on the South). There are also two soldiers. All Brothers wear three symbols of Equality: the Sword, the Gloves, and the Hat. We can notice also that they all have a Square which was normally the jewel of the “Installed Master” or “Master”. Thus, they all seem to be Masters, including the applicant.

Bro. Vilesby’s dissertation then goes on to identify the individuals who can be recognized within the painting. That part will be reserved for a future issue.