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A Great Masonic American
De Witt Clinton

The MASONIC PHILATELIST

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By the sign of the Gavel

From time to time I receive mail from our members, most of which is not being published, only read at our meetings. We will change this proce-dure and publish some of the more interesting letters received. The following is an example:

"Having read the January 1969 'Masonic Philatelist' I have no interesting article to contribute, but want to let you know how much it is appreciated. Each time it comes, I read every word.

I've just been installed for the 32nd year as Secretary of Rockland County

* MEETINGS *

First Friday of each month Collectors Club Building 22 East 35th Street, N. Y. C.

Chapter 371 OES. Some time ago I made available to one of our members who was District Deputy, several copies of Masonic Philatelist and she found quite some material to use in her short talks when on visitations.

My husband, Karl Wm. Schumacher,

retired 6 years ago, wishes he could have had all this stamp knowledge 20 or 30 years ago—but then he was too busy earning a livelihood to spend much time on stamps.

A word of appreciation can go a long ways.

Fraternally, Bertha R. Schumacher"

I wish to thank Sister Bertha R. Schumacher for her very informative and interesting letter, and we are appreciative of the fact that the hard work of our members who are responsible for the publication of "The Masonic Philatelist" bring such good results.
Our Treasurer, Bro. Edwin Mayer

informs us that quite a few members are in arrears in the payment of their dues. Please send your dues and all other correspondence to Br. Ed. Mayer, 225 West 34th Street, New York, NY 10001.

-Joseph Munk

FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE HARRY HENNEMAN



Frederick the Great

Frederick II (the Great) King of Prussia. Born January 24, 1712 in Berlin. He was an ardent music student and the flute was his favorite instrument. He surrounded himself with the ablest musicians and under their guidance became very efficient, as a mu-sician and also a composer of music for the flute. His tone, especially in slower motifs was superb, but in allegro movements he lacked in technique.

Frederick the Great was initiated in Brunswick, Germany, on the 14th of August, 1738, not quite two years be-fore he ascended the throne. His initiation was carried out secretly. At his father's death he openly acknowledged himself a Mason, and on June 20, 1740, presided over a Lodge at the Royal Palace of Charlottenburg. He erected the Lodge of Three Globes in Berlin, its first meeting was on September 13, 1740. On June 24, 1744, the Lodge assumed the title of Grand Mother Lodge of the Three Globes. Frederick the Great was nominally the Grand Master.

Another record shows: London Masons founded a Lodge at Hamburg in 1737. In 1742 a Lodge was established at Frankfort. The Hamburg Lodge first came into prominence when Frederick the Great, then Crown Prince, was accepted as a member in 1738.

HORATIO GATES (1728-1806)



Horatio Gates, Major General of the Continental Army of the American Revolution, was a man who practiced the principles of Freemasonry.

He is shown on U.S. postage stamp No. 644, issued in 1927, commemorating the surrender of British general John Burgoyne on October 17, 1777,

at Saratoga, New York.

The painting represents Gen, Burgoyne, attended by Gen Phillips and followed by other officers, arriving near the marquee of Gen. Gates who has advanced a few steps from the entrance to meet the prisoner who is in the act of offering his sword which Gates declines. A number of the American officers are assembled near their general. These include Major General Schuyler and Major General Arnold.

Horatio Gates was born at Maldon, England, in 1728. He began his military career in the British army where he was commissioned a major by King

George II.

For a few years he was stationed in Nova Scotia. It is believed that he

was a member of the regimental Masonic Lodge that existed at Annapolis Royal at that time.

Gates joined Braddock's army in Virginia in 1755 and later was severely wounded in the march on Fort Duquesne. On his recovery he purchased an estate in Berkeley County, Virginia,

and married a lady of wealth.

When war broke out in 1775, Congress made Gates a brigadier general. In 1777 as major general he was given command of the northern army and, with the assistance of major generals Philip Schuyler and Benedict Arnold, succeeded in the final defeat of the British forces from Canada under the leadership of Gen Burgoyne. At the close of the war, General

Gates retired to his estate where he lived until 1790 when he moved to New York City. There he died April 10, 1806.—Marshall S. Loke, 56 Langford Road, Rochester 15, N.Y.

LOUIS (Lajos) KOSSUTH . . . THE MASON

Born in Hungary, 1802. From his early school days Brother Kossuth symbolized the Washingtonian ideals-The Spirit of Freedom, As one of the early "Freedom Fighters" he won the hearts of all Americans.

While being an exile for Liberty's sake, he applied for membership in Lodge #133 F. & A.M., Cincinnati, Ohio. Brother Kossuth was raised to the degree of Master Mason on February 20, 1852.

He attended many Masonic gatherings and was always a welcome speaker. On one occasion Brother Kossuth said "Besides the great antiquity of the Order, which should endear it to all good Masons, its excellent precepts and high moral teachings must induce all good Members of the order to appreciate its benevolent purposes and useful works."

On another occasion he said "The principals of Masonry are not contrary to the principals of Freedom and Humanity but, in my opinion they tend to promote and strengthen the wel-

fare of the Community.

THEODORE (Teddy) ROOSEVELT... THE MASON

While Vice President of the United while vice President of the officer States, Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt was made a Mason in Matinecock Lodge #806 F. & A.M. in his home town of Oyster Bay, N.Y.

He was initiated January 2, 1901;

passed March 27, 1901 and raised to the

Sublime Degree of Master Mason on

April 24, 1901. While Brother Roosevelt's many arduous duties prevented him from holding any office in his Lodge, he at all times was an interested member and did attend many Masonic functions in various parts of the Country.

In an address in Washington on Nov. 5, 1902, Brother Teddy said "One of the things that attracted me so greatly to Masonry, that I hailed the chance of becoming a Mason, was it really did act up to what we, as a Government and as a people are pledged to-namely, to treat each man on his merits as a man.'

On another occasion Brother Teddy said "Masonry should make, and must make each man who conscientiously and understandingly takes its obliga-tions, a fine type of American Citizen because Masonry teaches him his ob-ligations to his fellows in practical

fashion.

MARCH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY DE WITT CLINTON



Born — Little Britain, New York, March 2, 1769.

Died-Albany, New York, February

11, 1828.

Raised in Holland Lodge No. 16 (now No. 8), September 3, 1790. He became Secretary in 1792, Warden in 1793 and elected Worshipful Master, Decem-

ber 24, 1793. His first assignment in Grand Lodge was that of carrying instructions to country lodges. Although a Mason for less than five years, in 1795 he was chosen Junior Grand Warden. He served on several Grand Lodge committees and assisted indi-vidual lodges to iron out their difficulties. In 1798 he was elected Senior Grand Warden. In 1806 he was Grand Master, serving continuously in that office until June 7, 1820, when he declined re-election.

His other Masonic activities included: Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons, General Grand High Priest, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of New York. At the time of his death he was General Grand Master of the Grand Encamp-

ment of the United States.

Graduated from Columbia College at 15, he then studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1788. His political career began with an appointment as secretary to his Uncle George Clinton, Governor of New York. Later he was elected to the Assembly, State Senate, United States Senate, Licu-Senate, United States Senate, Licutenant Governor, and then Governor for four terms. He also served as Mayor of New York City for about 12 years. In 1812 he was a candidate for President, but was defeated by James Madi-

He is remembered for his efforts in building the Erie Canal and the establishment of the free Public School system in the State. The Eric Canal laid the foundation for New York's commercial supremacy. The Public School laid the foundation for its educational and sufficiently loadership. and cultural leadership. He dedicated the Canal with Masonic ceremonies during the first voyage on the Canal, begun October 25, 1825. He helped organize the State Historical Society, the State Library, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Fine Arts and other cultural institutions.

He was Governor of New York State during the Morgan excitement, but not flinching from his duty, he did everything possible to apprehend and punish those responsible for the abduction. When other Masons were seceding, he remained firm in his devotion to the Order. It can truly be said of him, "he was a great Masonic American."

Although De Witt Clinton's picture has never appeared on any of our postage stamps, it is contained on the U.S. Internal Revenue Stamp formerly affixed to countless millions of packages of cigarettes. Stamps are no longer being attached to the packets. Thus it is possible that his portrait is on more stamps than any other American, except, perhaps, Washington or Franklin.—Sam Brooks.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

It may not be generally known that there exists a Masonic link with the famous Statue of Liberty which is such a striking feature at the entrance to New York Harbor, for the cornerstone of its substantial base was laid with Masonic rites by Officers of the Grand Lodge of New York on August 5, 1884. The famous landmark, it may be re-

The famous landmark, it may be recalled, was the outcome of a gesture of goodwill to its sister Republic of the United States by the French after their own came into being, soon after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was commissioned by the French to design the statue, and the American Congress authorized the site for its erection on Bedloe's Island, 2,950 yards long, which lies to the southwest of the harbor entrance and which it now occupies. The French nation defrayed the cost of \$450,000 for the statue, and the United States that of \$350,000 for the base.

The erection of the statue was completed in four years, and it was unveiled on October 28, 1886. The total height of the monument is 305 feet, 6 inches, the statue itself being 151 feet, 1 inch high, and said to weigh over 200 tons.—The Freemason, Canada.

Check List of Masonic Stamps of United States

We are indebted to Brother Marshall S. Loke of 56 Langford Road, Rochester 15, New York for the following communication and Check List.

"Have been writing up a new check list. The last one in the Masonic Philatelist was nearly three years ago, so this one is a bit more up-to-date (January 1961).

"In spite of efforts to make it as complete and accurate as possible, it falls far short of perfection. I would welcome suggestions for improving the list, corrections, or even criticisms.

"You will notice quite a few names missing. In this listing I included only persons whose figures or portraits are used on stamps. I will follow it up with another list of Masons like Bailey, Beard, Byrd, Gadsen, Peary, Warren, etc., whose stamps honor them only indirectly."

The list includes those signers of the Declaration (U.S. #120) and of the

Constitution (U.S. #798) who were Masons. Also included are American Masons on foreign stamps only when not on U.S. stamps. Asterisk (*) indicates proof of membership not con-Henry H. ("Hap") Arnold C6 Stephen F. Austin 776 Abraham Baldwin 798 John Barry 790 Josiah Bartlett 120 John Blair, Jr. 798 Simon Bolivar 1110-11 David Brearly 798 Yacob Broome 798 ames Buchanan 820, 1081 آير Luther Burbank 876 George Campbell, U.S. Revenue R292 Daniel Carroll 798 George Rogers Clark 651 William Clark 1062 Henry Clay 227, 259, 309 Samuel L. Clemens 863 DeWitt Clinton, U.S. Revenue √ohnathan Dayton 798 Stephen Decatur 791 John Dickinson 798 √Stephen A. Douglas 1115 William Ellery 120 David Farragut 311, 792 George L. Fox 956 Benjamin Franklin (See list in M.P. April 1958) Robert Fulton* Hungary C55 James A. Garfield 205, 224, 256, 305, 558, 825 Giuseppe Garibaldi 1168-69 Moratio Gates 644 Walter F. George 1170 Elbridge Gerry 120 Wicholas Gilman 798 Samuel Gompers 988 Nathaniel Green 785 James Guthrie, U.S. Revenue R306A Nathan Hale* 551 √Lyman Hall 120 Alexander Hamilton* 143, 629, 1053, 1086 John Hancock 120 Warren G. Harding 553, 610, 684, 833 Patrick Henry* 1052 Woseph Hewes 120 Æilliam Hooper 120 Sam Houston 776 √Samuel Huntington 120 Andrew Jackson 73, 135, 211, 220, 253, 302, 786, 812, 941
"Thomas ("Stonewall") Jackson* 788 Thomas Jefferson* 120, 139, 228, 260, 310, 324, 561, 807, 1011, 1033

Andrew Johnson 822 John Paul Jones 790 Rufus King 798 Thaddeus Kosciuszko 734 Zajos Kossuth 1117-18 Henry Knox 854

Mafayette 1010, 1097 John Langdon 798 Richard Henry Lee 120, 854 Meriwether Lewis 1063 Morgan Lewis 854 Charles A. Lindbergh, Spain C56 Philip Livingston 120 Robert R. Livingston 323, 854, 1020 Crawford W. Long 875 Douglas MacArthur, Philippines 519-20-21 vThomas MacDonough 791 James Madison* 262, 312, 808 Daniel Manning, U.S. Revenue RV42/53 George Catlett Marshall, Germany Oct. 16, 1960 John Marshall 263, 313, 1050 James McHenry 798 Thomas McKean 120 William McKinley 326, 559, 829 Paul V. McNutt, Philippines 512/14 Andrew W. Mellon 1072 James Monroe 325, 562, 810, 1020, 1038, 1105 Daniel Morgan 644 Robert Morris* 120, 798, 1004 Thomas Nelson, Jr. 120 Vames Edward Oglethorpe 726 Røbert Treat Paine 120 William Paterson 798 John Penn 120 Matthew C. Perry 1021 Albert Pike "on early U.S. Revenue stamps"

James K. Polk 816 Casimir Pulaski 690 Rufus Putnam 795 Paul Revere 1048 Will Rogers 975 Franklin D. Roosevelt 930-31-32-33 Theodore Roosevelt 557, 830, 856, 1011, 1039, 1023, 1122

Benjamin Rush 120

Jose San Martin 1125-26 Winthrop Sargent 955 Winfield Scott Schley 793 Winfield Scott 153, 786 John Sevier 941 Roger Sherman 120, 798, 854 John Philip Sousa 880 Edwin M. Stanton 138 Baron von Steuben 689, 854 Richard Stockton 120 √ohn Sullivan 657 William H. Taft 685, 831 Matthew Thornton 120
Harry S. Truman, Brazil 673, Ecuador
558, C231-32
George Walton 120
Booker T. Washington (Prince Hall)
873, 1074 George Washington (See list in M.P. March 1958) Anthony Wayne 680 William Whipple 120 Wohn Witherspoon 120 Brigham Young* 950

FINNISH STATESMAN ON STAMPS By Wessel M. Lans Risto Ryti. President of Finland.

Risto Heikki Ryti was born in Huit-tinen, February 3, 1889 and died Oct. 25, 1956 in Helsinki. He set up as a barrister and was a representative of the Progressive Party

in the House of Representatives of his country. From 1921-1924 he was Minister of Finance. From 1923-1940 he was Director General of the Bank of Finland in which capacity he worked vigorously for the stabilization of the Finnish Mark.

During the war with Russia Rista Ryti was Prime Minister (1939-1940). From 1940-1944 he was President of Finland and he concluded a military treaty with Germany directed against

When after W.W. II a government appeared strongly influenced by the U.S.S.R., Risto Ryti was sentenced to 10 years in prison as a war criminal, but pardoned in 1949. Risto Ryti was initiated March 19, 1924 in "Suomi Lodge" No. 1 in Helsinki; passed April 27 and raised June 4 of the same year. "Suomi Lodge" was founded in 1919 by the Grand Lodge of New York and since 1924 forms part of the Grand Lodge of Finland.

Stamp: Finland, Scott 233/238, Karelia, Scott N22/N27.

Source: The Grand Lodge of Finland.

According to the records of the Brit-ish General Post Office, Mr. Benjamin Franklin was appointed postmaster of all His Majesties Provinces in N. America starting Aug. 10, 1753 at a salary of £600 per year. As he was a member of a Philadelphia Lodge and as Masonry had a large following in the Brit-ish Isles, it is assumed that there is some connection. Moreover after serving for eight years, he was reappointed in Oct. 1761 for three years. His commission was renewed in 1765-68 and 71. On Jan 31, 1774 he cast his lot with the Colonies against Gt. Britain and was

replaced. Italian Somaliland issued a threestamp set commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union. However, the stamps are an addition to a Masonic collection because the "father" of U.P.U. was a German

Mason, Heinrich von Stephan.

ARGENTINA HONORS INDEPENDENCE HERO AND MASON

Argentina on Caseros Day, February 3—corresponding to our Independence Day—issued a 1.50p stamp to commemorate the 104th anniversary of the Battle of Caseros when Gen. Justo Jose de Urquiza overthrew the tyrant, Juan Manuel de Rosas, and freed the nation. The stamp shows Gen. Urquiza on horseback in the battle area.

Urquiza was initiated in "Jorge (George) Washington" Lodge No. 44, Conception, and rose to the 33°. He was a member of "Union del Plata" Lodge simultaneously with three other citizens who held the highest office in the land. (See Vol. 3 page 3). He also is pictured on other Argentine stamps—½¢ of 1888 (No. 57); ½¢ of 1889 (No. 68); 5¢ of 1920 (No. 283); 2¢ of 1935-51 series (No. 420).

It is not known whether Masons in foreign lands came here to help the cause of freedom during the Revolution. And yet Gens. Lafayette, 1010; Rochambeau, 703; Kosciuszko, 734; Von Steuben, 689 and Pulaski, 690, just to name a few, might conceivably have done so because of their Masonic connections. And it needs no stretch of the imagination to believe that Masonry was influencial in laying plans for the new nation. Was it coincidence that such patriots as Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, 12-30; Hamilton, 143-1053; Madison, 262-313; Hancock, Morris, 1004 and many more were Mosons? Or that John Marshall, 1050, was our first Justice of the Supreme Court? Or that Livingston, 323, administered the oath of office to our first President and that Samuel Otis held the Holy Bible on that occasion? Incidentally that very Bible is now the property of St. John's Lodge #1 of N.Y.C. and has

been used on similar occasions up to the present time. From all this we can safely assume that many of the ideals contained in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution are traceable to the precepts of Masonry.

"Jonathan Belcher, the first native American to be made a Mason—supposedly in an operative lodge in England in 1704—was active in developing the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. As governor of New Jersey, he issued a substitute charter in 1747. He sparked the financing and construction of a new building in 1756. The trustees proposed that it be named after him so that "when your excellency is translated to a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heaves, let Belcher Hall proclaim your beneficient acts." Instead, he suggested Nassau Hall as a memorial to King William III of England. Belcher's name is included in a list of members of St. John's Lodge, Boston, published in 1736."

"Masons were leaders in the organization of workers. The first national group in the U.S.—the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor— was formed in 1878 and Uriah S. Stephens, a member of Kensington Lodge No. 211, Philadelphia, was elected Grand Master Workman. The initiatory ritual was taken from that of Freemasonry, and "brotherhood" was stressed. By 1886, it had a membership of 600,000. Meanwhile, Samuel Gompers, later a member of Dawson Lodge No. 16, Washington, formed the more aggressive American Federation of Labor and became its president. Although the Knights of Labor in time gave way to its rival, it paved the way for organizing workers on a national basis for their protection."

DON'T WAIT! EXLUSIVE! GET YOURS NOW!





Two Beautiful Masonic Covers — Reproductions of pen and ink drawings by the famous portrait arist — M. A. Rasko:

Each cover is cancelled on the "First Day of Issue" for each special stamp. These cacheted covers are designed exclusively for The Masonic Stamp Club of New York. The number issued are of course quite limited and most desirable for a Masonic collection.

Important: These sets of 2 or 3 covers will be mailed under separate cover.

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