



The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 30

OCTOBER 1973

NO. 2

Honduras Honors Masonry



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FRANKLIN R. BRUNS, JR.

Guest Editor

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The Masonic Stamp Club of New York was organized in 1934 for the purpose of encouraging research and study in Masonic Philately, and to establish bonds of good fellowship among Masons who are stamp collectors. The need for the organization has proved itself through the years with its ever-increasing membership and the formation of other Masonic stamp clubs in the United States.

★ MEETINGS ★

First Friday of Every Month
(Except July and August)

COLLECTORS CLUB BUILDING
22 East 35th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10017

THE MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA RELEASES 100th ANNIVERSARY CACHET

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania celebrated on September 26th, the 100th Anniversary of the Main Masonic Temple in Philadelphia. The Masonic Stamp Club of Philadelphia issued a Souvenir Cover to commemorate this event. This cover featured both sides of the special Commemorative Medal, issued by the Grand Lodge for this occasion. The insert for this cover contains the history of the Temple and other pertinent facts.

Covers are available from Brother David Krantz, 506 Toll Road, Oreland, Pa. 19075, at 35¢ each or three (3) for \$1.00. A self-addressed stamped envelope is requested.

ANOTHER MEMBER RECEIVED STAMP ERROR

We are happy to report the following letter was received by Brother Louis F. Biehl, after having received the September issue of the Masonic Philatelist with the perforation error.

Dear Bro. Smith:

I would have to report the same story Bro. Black send you in regards to the enclosed copy except the copy I have shows Mr. Zip with stamp attached.

It is some more information you wished in regards to this issue.

It will be a headliner for my Zip collection.

Hoping this will be of interest to you.

Sincerely and fraternally,
LOUIS F. BIEHL

TWO NORWEGIAN KINGS WERE MASONS

Two Norwegian kings, Oscar I and Oscar II, were Masons. They are pictured on earlier stamps of the country.

King Oscar I took little part in the Masonic activities of Norway. His son, Oscar II (1872-1905), was an interested Freemason, and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in Norway from its establishment in 1891 until the union between the two Scandinavian kingdoms was broken in 1905. He was initiated in the Lodge "Noriska Forsta" (First Northern), Stockholm.

The present king, Haakon VII, took the first two degrees in Freemasonry but never went on to the third. The reason has not been announced, but it is believed to have been political.

Honduras Honors Masonry

TRANSLATION

Ministry of State
in the Offices of
Communications and
Transportation
M. C. T.

April 4, 1972

Gentlemen
Honduran Masonic Lodge
City

For your knowledge and further use, I have transcribed for you the resolution which literally reads:

"RESOLUTION No. -211, -4 of April, 1972. 'THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC; CONSIDERING: That Masonry is a philosophical, progressive, civilizing and philanthropic institution, working for the moral, intellectual and social betterment of humanity; CONSIDERING: That Masonry in our country dates from 1898, the year in which General Terencio Sierra and other illustrious Hondurans founded in this city the first Honduran Masonic Lodge, which was active until 1906, and that in 1911 Ex-President of the Republic, Dr. Francisco Bertrand, founded Igualdad Lodge #1, one of the 3 Lodges which on the 15th of May, 1922 constituted the Greater Lodge of Honduras; CONSIDERING: That on the 15th of May of this year, Honduran Masonry will celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the Greater Lodge of Honduras, an Institution which in actuality is composed of several Lodges in different parts of the Republic; CONSIDERING: That Masonry is a universal fraternity and that the next anniversary of the Greater Lodge of Honduras will be an event not only national, but also international for which reason it is fitting and proper to issue a Resolution authorizing the overprinting and surcharging of postage stamps with the characteristics which are set forth in the actual resolution; THEREFORE, RESOLVES: To authorize the overprinting and surcharging of postage stamps which will bear the Masonic Emblem and the following legend, "'ANNIVERSARY GREATER LODGE OF HONDURAS' 1922-1972", and in the denominations L.1.00 and L.2.00 will be overprinted correspondingly on the L.0.20 and L.0.24 denominations of the "Trip to the Moon" issue as set forth below:

DENOMINATIONS	QUANTITIES	DENOMINATIONS OVERPRINTED
L.0.05	300,000	on same denomination
L.0.12	300,000	on same denomination
L.1.00	20,000	on L.0.20 demonination
L.2.00	10,000	on L.0.24 denomination

The printing will be done at the "Ariston" Press of this capital city and under the vigilance of persons designated and authorized by the Ministries of State in the Offices of Treasury and Finance, Communications and Transportation, the General Accounting Office of the Republic, the Central Bank of Honduras, and the General Post Office. The color that will be used for the printing will be black, "negrito" type, and the legend should be of visible size. The plates used for the printing should be destroyed in the presence of the delegates, who shall make a corresponding Record. SO BE IT BROADCAST:

RAMON E. CRUZ, the Minister of State in the Offices of Communications and Transportation. ROBERTO CANTERO."

Sincerely,
HIGINIO JIMENEZ C.
Senior Official

First Philatelic Auction Sale

May 20.] THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. [1870.

AUCTION SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,

COMPRISING THE

Entire Stock of a Bankrupt European Dealer,

SEVERAL SMALL

AMERICAN COLLECTIONS

And many exceedingly Scarce Stamps, together with a

JOB LOT OF ALBUMS,

AT

The Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms, and Art Galleries,

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

On Saturday Evening, May 28th,

Commencing at 6 o'clock.

Parties who cannot attend the Sale can have their orders to purchase carefully executed by the Auctioneers, Messrs. COGAN, SAMPSON, and J. W. SCOTT & Co., of this City, and MASON & Co., Philadelphia.

Bro. Dr. Irwin M. Yarry, past president of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York and currently on the board of directors, has researched his philatelic library and has found the information on the first sale of postage stamps. We present for your information the Auction Notice and the results of the sale.

On Saturday, the 28th day of May, commenced a new era in the annals of stamp collecting in the United States, and for that matter in Europe also, for it is not to be supposed that our English and Continental friends will not imitate their American cousins in this matter.

The goods disposed of on the night in question, comprised (as was stated in last number,) every description of articles to be found in a first-class stamp repository, and these were put together in lots of every conceivable size, wholesale and retail to suit dealers and collectors; and from the spirited bidding at the sale, it was very evident that the buyers were quite satisfied, and we have every reason to believe that the sellers were also.

The sale was held in the elegant rooms of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., the well-known auctioneers, and in spite of the drizzling rain, which commenced

falling quite heavily towards six o'clock, there was a very full attendance. The collections were on view throughout the day, and were visited by a large number of people, who were busily engaged in making notes and marking their catalogues. Every prominent collector in New York and vicinity called during some part of the day, some taking it on foot between the showers; but the disagreeable weather compelled the greater part to use their carriages.

Our reporter arrived at the scene of action about 5:50, and there was then quite a number of persons present; amongst the dealers may be mentioned Messrs. Bailey and Williams, who modestly took seats at the extreme end, although the way they bid against some of our wealthiest citizens during the evening, we think entitled them to a more prominent place.

The arrivals followed each other in rapid succession as six o'clock drew near. Mr. Sampson, a dealer of some note, next made his appearance, and several prominent collectors. Messrs. Scott and Watson arrived next, and were quite busily occupied up to the opening of the sale in greeting old friends, the latter gentleman, being well acquainted with probably every person in the large assemblage, had enough to do in shaking hands and answering the hundred and one enquiries of would-be purchasers. S. Allen Taylor, of Boston, had already arrived, and shortly after appeared Mr. Brown—we were going to say the vision of him, as he was supposed to be dead, from a curious propensity he had of not answering letters sent him; but it was evidently the living six feet two of flesh and bones clothed in a seedy suit of black, and summounted by a goodly stock of sandy whiskers and hair, that makes the outer man of this somewhat celebrated personage, better known as Jersey Brown: with his usual modesty he pulled his wideawake over his eyes, and in company with Mr. Taylor of Boston, proceeded to occupy the best seat in the hall, where he remained till the close without making a single bid; but from his appearance this was not expected, and we are happy to say he made no disturbance, but amused himself with marking a catalogue which someone had given him.

Mr. Mason arrived shortly after the sale commenced, but had time to execute numerous orders for his customers.

The sale commenced at 6:25, the first lot being 100 foreign stamps which

started at 25c. and rose to 60c., at which price they were knocked down. Lot 2, which consisted of double the number of similar stamps only brought 90c., after a few more lots of common stamps, came eight lots of albums, which were sold for "little or nothing, or a little less" as Cheap John would say. They scarcely brought half their selling price.

Lot 30, 1 yellow Corrientes stamp, uncanceled, brought \$1.13. Lot 33, set uncanceled, 1851, U.S. adhesives, brought \$1.12. Lot 34, a set of 11 varieties of the present issue U.S. envelopes brought \$1.70, while a similar lot (234) later in the evening was knocked down for \$1.12. Lot 40, 1 penny and 4 penny, wood block, Cape of Good Hope, brought \$2. The Confederate stamps brought very little, (lot 43) a Knoxville in fine condition went for \$2.25; a 2c. green, (lot 42) brought \$1.10; a red 10c. (lot 43) went for \$1.30, these were all cancelled. Lot 50, 25 Official Egypt, brought \$2.60, and a beautiful set of uncanceled French Republic stamps only brought \$3.13, and the two presidencies sold for \$2.12. After these quotations, it would be simply impossible to form any conclusion as to what a stamp would bring at auction. The next lot (50) an original proof of Mulready's envelope design on large India paper, sold for \$3.25. Lot 58, a 2 real, green, 1854, Luzon, brought \$5.00, 1 real, violet, 1863, was knocked down for \$2.12. Lot 61, 1 penny, Mauritius, 1858, used, brought \$1.25, and a collection of 389 (lot 62) uncanceled stamps in a handsomely bound morocco album, was sold for \$9.50. The gem of the sale—a 5c., 1852, Sandwich Island, was bought by J. W. S. & Co., for one of their customers for \$11.00, they had received orders for this stamp as high as \$15, and had eleven commissions to purchase it. Lot 79, 5c. Geneva, went at \$4.00, and the next lot, a 60 crazia, Tuscany, was sold for \$3.12. Lot 120, 100 used 5 shilling, English stamps, went at \$1.63, and the next lot, 25-4 reals, Salvador, at the same price. Lot 197, a used ½ peso, Peru, was knocked down at \$9. Lot 198, red 1856, Mauritius, uncanceled, brought \$3.75, and the red on blue paper only \$2.25. Lot 205, a 1 penny, Mauritius, same as lot 61, that brought \$1.25, sold for 55c. Lot 211, set uncanceled Serbia, sold for 60c. Lot 231, a collection of 1,800 stamps in one of Moens albums, all in good order, sold for the ridiculous low sum of \$38., it would have been cheap to anyone at double that. Lot 232, a set of uncanceled, 1851, U.S. stamps, brought \$1.50, just 25 cts. more than they can be

purchased of our publishers for at any time; but it is very evident that the buyers does not read the papers. Lot 259, consisting of 10 scarce New Granada stamps, sold for 90 cts., they were worth about \$3; but the last lots were hurried on so quickly that the people did not have time to buy.

Collections, albums and essays sold very low, and nearly all stamps went considerably under market value; but on the principal of quick sales and small profits, we suppose it paid all parties.

There were 269 lots sold, the highest price realized for any lot was \$38, the lowest, 35 cents. \$11 was the highest price obtained for any one stamp. The entire proceeds amounted to about \$500.

The number of stamps amounted to about 14,000. After 14,000 stamps changing hands in small lots in a single night, we do not want to hear any more about stamp collecting being played out.

The stamps were purchased by a great number of persons, few buying more than ten lots, the average would be about five lots to each purchaser. Nearly every purchaser paid the cash after the sale and took home his treasures.

The last lot was knocked down at 9 o'clock, and everything passed off to the evident satisfaction of everyone concerned. One lot (240) was marked as unused in the catalogue, when it should have been used, it was sold for 40 cents, and returned on that account, when it was sold again and brought 55 cents.

Connecticut Mason Introduced Scottish Rite to Brazil

By James R. Case, 33°

The following article is reprinted from the Northern Light, June, 1973.

Brazil has issued many stamps showing the likeness of Dom Pedro.

Bro. DeWitt Clinton appears on the United States cigarette tax stamp.

From the Allocution of the Sovereign Grand Commander delivered to the Supreme Council last September, we learned that "to the far south, the Supreme Council for Brazil . . . joined in events and activities commemorating the 150th anniversary of the year 1822 when Brazil became a separate nation." Assisting in the establishment of Brazilian independence that year was a "Norte Americano" by the name of David Jewett, whom the Brazilians looked upon as the Americans looked upon Lafayette." He was also the one who introduced the Ancient and Accepted Rite into the then Empire.

Born near New London, Connecticut, in 1772, Jewett began the study of law under former Governor Griswold, but was offered the opportunity to sail to the Mediterranean as supercargo on his uncle's merchant vessel. He was so pleased with his first venture on the high seas that he forsook the law, began to study navigation, and soon entered upon his life career, which was to be spent largely on salt water.

During the late 1790's he was commissioned in the United States Navy, given command of a 20-gun vessel, the "Trumbull," and was in West Indian waters when Haiti revolted from French rule. He rescued a boatload of refugees and brought them in to New London,

where they were interned, some being sent to nearby Norwich. Among the latter was Pierre Boyer, a later president of Haiti. Jewett was in possession of the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite and had documents to prove it. He visited Somerset Lodge, left some of his papers with local Masons, and may have communicated some of the degrees to a selected few.

Leaving the naval service, Jewett entered the merchant marine, later accepting employment in the navy of the States on the Rio Plata. Logs of his voyages to the Falkland Islands and Antarctica are among the bases for claims by Argentina to a sector in the south seas and the circumpolar continent.

On September 7, 1822, the Brazilian Independence Day, David Jewett was in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, flying the American flag on a ship which he owned, named "Maipo." Dom Pedro himself bought the vessel, renamed it the "Caboclo," and engaged the services of Captain Jewett to command the corvette. The first foreign officer to be commissioned in the Brazilian navy, Jewett was soon named Vice Admiral and held that rank at the time of his death at Rio in 1842.

Aside from command of different vessels, and occasional shore duty, he was sent to the United States to bring back some frigates being constructed here, again for the purchase of ordinance and munitions, and still again to oversee construction of a steam vessel. He also came north on sick leave at

least twice.

Jewett enjoyed the personal esteem of the Emperor and was recognized for his ability as a training officer and disciplinarian. His portrait shows him wearing no less than four medals and orders of the Empire.

During one visit to the United States, he was knighted in Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, at a meeting in New London, where it convened at 6 o'clock in the morning on October 18, 1826. He had been made a Mason and passed in Wooster Lodge, No. 10, at Colchester decades earlier, on August 7, 1793, and was the first brother to be raised at the institution of Uriel Lodge, No. 24, then at Tolland, on the following night.

Under date of November 3, 1826, David Jewett was elevated to the Sublime Dignity of Deputy Grand Inspector General by DeWitt Clinton, Sovereign Grand Commander, and clothed with the powers and authority of Representative in and for the Brazilian Empire, of the Sovereign Grand Consistory at New York (Cerneau). He was instructed to elevate seven Masons through the degrees up to and including the 32°, and then to establish a Grand Provincial Committee of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. When all conditions were met, and a charter issued for a Grand Council, S.P.R.S., in Brazil, Jewett would lose the individual and absolute powers delegated to him, and revert to the status of Grand Representative.

The brother who was to deliver the patent died of yellow fever and his personal effects were sold in New York. The warrant fell into the hands of a tradesman who displayed it in his shop window. A Mason saw it, bought it, and returned to the Supreme Council, when it was sent along to the designee. For that reason it was not invoked until 1832, in which year a Brazilian became Chief of the Grand Council with Jewett as his assistant.

Before this time several "Rites" had been brought into Brazil but did not endure. Dom Pedro himself was a Mason but suppressed the order soon after he became the Emperor. He later relented, perhaps being influenced to some extent by David Jewett. As a believer in strict Freemasonry, Jewett had opposed the attempt to inject politics into the fraternity. When efforts were made to conciliate and consolidate elements with opposing ideas, the plan did not have Jewett's approval.

In the last 150 years Freemasonry has come a long way forward in Brazil. The Republic is the greatest in area, in population, and in resources among all the nations of the South American continent. The Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite is in correspondence with our own Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, and forty others. Craft Masonry is organized under Grand Lodges in twenty states of the Federation. A Masonic observance of the sesquicentennial was well justified.

— 1973 CALENDAR —

The catalog numbers quoted are those supplied by the Scott Publishing Co. Until they are incorporated in the next edition of Scott's Catalog, they should be considered as tentative and subject to adjustment.

- Jan. 12—\$1 Eugene O'Neill definitive coil (#1305c). First day sale at LISDA, covers to Postmaster, Hempstead, NY 11551.
- Jan. 26—8c "Special Stamp for Someone Special" (#1475). First day sale at Philadelphia, PA 19104.
- Feb. 10—15c aerogramme honoring hot air ballooning (#UC46). First day sale at Albuquerque, NM 87103.
- Feb. 16—8c Pamphleteer Bicentennial commem (#1476). First day sale at Portland, OR 97208.
- Feb. 28—George Gershwin commem (#1484). First day sale at Beverly Hills, CA 90213.
- April 3—Tagged definitive, 20c Marshall, 25c Revere coil, 25c Douglas, 30c Dewey, 40c Paine, 50c Stone, \$1 O'Neill sheet, and \$5 Moore. First day sale at Philatelic Center, New York, NY. No mail order first-day cover service will be provided. Order from Philatelic Sales Unit, Washington, DC 20013.
- April 13—8c Broadside Bicentennial commem (#1477). First day sale at Atlantic City, NJ 08401.
- April 23—8c Nicolaus Copernicus commem (#1488). First day sale at Washington, DC 20013.
- April 30—Ten 8c stamps honoring Postal Workers (#1489-98). First day sale at every post office in the US.
- May 8—8c President Truman Memorial stamp (#1499). First day sale at Independence, MO 64051.
- June 22—8c Post rider Bicentennial commem (#1478). First day sale at Rochester, NY 14601.
- June 27—21c A. P. Giannini in Prominent American series (#1400). First day sale at San Mateo, CA 94402.
- July 4—Four 8c stamps in Bicentennial series, featuring Boston Tea Party (#1490-93). First day sale at Boston, MA 02109.
- July 10—6c, 8c, 11c, 15c Progress in Electronics commems (#1500-2 and #C86 respectively). First day sale at New York, NY 10001.
- Aug. 13—8c American poet, Robinson Jeffers commem (#1485). First day sale at Carmel, CA 93921.
- Aug. 27—8c President Johnson Memorial stamp. First day sale at Austin, TX 78710.
- Sept. 10—8c American artist, Henry Tanner commem (#1486). First day sale at Pittsburgh, PA 15230.
- Sept. 14—6c postal card marking 100th anniv. of first US postal card (#UX65). First day sale at Washington, DC 20013.
- Sept. 20—8c Willa Cather commem (#1487). First day sale at Red Cloud, NE 68970.
- Sept. 28—8c Drummer Bicentennial commem (#1479). First day sale at New Orleans, LA 70150.
- Oct. 5—8c Angus cattle commem. (First in Rural America trio). First day sale at St. Joseph, MO 64501.
- Nov. 7—Two 8c stamps honoring Christmas. First day sale at Washington, DC 20013.

PROMISED

Historic Preservation.

1973 MASONIC CACHETS

Sponsored by the Masonic Stamp Club of New York



8¢ Truman	\$1.00		
Skylab II		\$1.00	
8¢ Boston Tea Party		\$1.50	
8¢ Johnson			\$1.00
8¢ Tom Sawyer			\$1.00 (1972)

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