

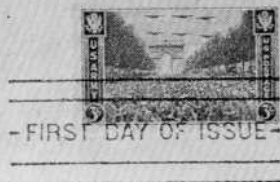


The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 34

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1977

NO. 1



William M. Wagner
5708 Stewart Road
Cincinnati 27, Ohio

Mark W. Clark

MARK W. CLARK
General, U.S.A.
Commanding



FIFTH UNITED STATES ARMY

The MASONIC PHILATELIST

SEPT.-OCT., 1977

VOL. 34

NO. 1

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The Masonic Stamp Club of New York was
organized in 1934 for the purpose of encour-
aging research and study in Masonic Philate-
ly, 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.

FUTURE MEETINGS

December 2 Past President's Night
Exhibition
January 6 Guest Lecturer
February 3 Bicentennial 1778-1978
March 3 Masonic Night and Degree
of Philately
May 3 Annual Dinner
June 2 Annual Meeting, Committee
Reports, Election of Officers, Installation
Program Events Subject to Change

By the Sign of the Gavel

We have "crossed the burning sands
and are in sight of the Promised Land".

The unfortunate delay in adhering to
a fixed publication schedule has been
solved and we are hopeful for the future.
Frankly, the reason for our irregular
schedule has been the untimely loss of
three of our esteemed past presidents
and resignation of our worthy editor.
Our publication committee is now func-
tioning in that capacity.

We need suitable articles for the
Masonic Philatelist which is now
published bi-monthly. Mailing and print-
ing costs are still rising.

We need prompt payment of dues so
that our new treasurer emeritus, Bro.
Edwin Mayer, now in his eighties can
waste no time and postage on delinquent
members.

We need your attendance at our
monthly meetings and annual functions
to welcome our guest speakers. We need
help in obtaining publicity and new
dues paid blue lodge members.

May we count on you, brother mem-
bers to do your share.

Joseph N. Kane
President

In August 10, 1977 Bro. Franklin R.
Bruns, Jr., was appointed Supervisor and
Curator of the Division of Postal History
to replace Carl H. Scheele, Supervisor
since 1963.

Mr. Bruns was Curator of the
Smithsonian philatelic collections from
1951 to 1957, after which he transferred
to the U.S. Post Office to serve as
Director of the Division of Philately. He
was one of three philatelists appointed
to the Postmaster General's Citizens
Stamp Advisory Committee in 1957, and
served as ex-officio chairman until 1962,
he was appointed to the Committee again
in 1971, and continues to serve as
member. In 1972 he returned to the
Smithsonian as Associate Curator of the
Division of Philately and Postal History.

CLOSED ALBUMS

Elwing D. Carlsen
Gordon C. Curry
Irwin Heiman
William D. Miles
Harry B. Myers
Percy E. Myers
Raymond E. Reichelt

General Mark Wayne Clark

Brother Clark was born May 1, 1896 at Madison Barracks, New York. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. in 1917 and later graduated from many of the service schools and has received many honorary degrees from a dozen universities both here and abroad. He was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in April, 1917 and rose to the rank of general in 1945.

In WWI he led a battalion and was wounded. He participated in the offensives of St. Mihiel and Meuse - Argonne. During WWII he became deputy chief of staff, then chief of staff of the Army Ground Forces in 1942. He participated as one of the officers who landed in Africa by submarine to confer with representatives of General Giraud on the forthcoming invasion by Allied forces, and subsequently was commander of the 5th Army (first active in the European Theatre of Operations) in 1943, commanded the 15th Army group, (United States and British armies) in Italy, 1944 - 45; commander - in- chief of U.S. occupation forces in Austria. Later in 1952 he was commander in chief of the United Nations Command in Korea and commanding general of all U.S. forces in the Far East.

In 1953 he retired from the military service to accept the presidency of The Citadel, a military college in Charleston, South Carolina.

Masonically, Brother Clark was raised in Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398 at Indianapolis on December 30, 1929, and later affiliating with Hancock Lodge No. 11 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He received his 32° AASR in Indianapolis in 1930 and later affiliated with the Scottish Rite in Leavenworth in 1934, removing his membership back to Indianapolis and receiving his 33° in 1946. In 1954 the Supreme Council AASR (NJ) presented him the Gourgass Medal, their highest decoration, which has been given only to six others. It is "in recognition of notably distinguished service in the cause of Freemasonry, humanity or country."

Although Bro. Clark is retired from active service, he is Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington, D.C., and resides in Charleston, South Carolina.

On the front cover of the Masonic Philatelist first day cover of the United States Army stamp of 1945 certainly ties in with this great American General. Also note with this article a card signed by General Clark bearing the emblem of the 5th Army.

Robert A. Smith

"THE GOLDEN ROCK"

by Wessel M. Lans
The Netherlands.

The Golden Rock is the name frequently given to the small isle of St. Eustatius, one of the Windward Islands of the Lesser Antilles, since 1632 belonging to the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands, as The Netherlands were named at that time.

This island derived its name from the great prosperity that existed there at a time, favorably situated between the French, English and Spanish Colonies. It formed the central point of enormous smuggling to supply the "rebels" from the English Colonies of North America with arms and ammunitions which they needed in their heroic struggle for independence. For that reason ships of the young Republic of the United States frequently visited the island.

November 16th, 1776, the "Andrew Doria", Commander: Capt. Isaiah Robinson", an armoured American Brigantine, flying the "Grand Union Flag", appeared on the roads of St. Eustatius near Fort Oranje and fired 13 salutes in honor of the Dutch Tricolor. This formed a difficult situation for the Commander of the Fort, Abraham Ravene. Sympathy of the Dutch was clearly for the Americans who fought for their freedom. But our country was official neutral in the struggle of our great rival at sea, England, against its rebelling colony. Johannes de Graff, Governor of the island found a solution for the difficulty by firing two less salutes than were ordered for a National Salutation, and Abraham Ravene gave orders to answer with 11 salutes in honor of the flag of the young American Republic. This incident is of historic importance, because it was the first time that the flag of the United States, flying from an armored ship, was saluted by a foreign country.

This and the enthusiastic reception that Paul Jones met in The Netherlands in 1779, where he sold the prized English ships, aroused the fury of Great Britain. During a punitive expedition in 1781 under Admiral Rodney the Netherlands colony of "The Golden Rock" was entirely destroyed.

The Commander of Fort Oranje, Abraham Ravene, was in 1773 one of the founders of Lodge "Deugd beloond" ("Virtue rewarded") on the Isle of St. Eustatius.

November 16th, 1976 the postoffice of the "Netherlands Antilles" issued a

(Continued on page 5)

Awarded Nobel Prizes

The world famous Nobel Prizes need no introductions, so it is interesting to note that twenty of the craft have been recipients of these awards and most of these have been depicted on stamps.

Jean Henri Dunant 1828-1910 — Swiss businessman, seeing the wounded after the battle of Solferino, began his life work in the Red Cross and its associated organizations in the Muslim, Jewish and other non-Christian countries thru the Geneva Convention was awarded the very first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901. Scotts #Belgium B233, East Germany 350, Germany B330, Saar B95, India 291, Switzerland S15.

Jose Echegaray y Elizaguirre, 1832-1916 — Spanish author and politician awarded Literature prize in 1904. His Masonic record in "History of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree for Spain & Dependencies", published in exile in Mexico City in 1961. Scotts # Sweden #673.

Giosue Carducci 1835-1907 — Writer and poet — initiated in 1862 in Lodge Felsinia, Bologna — joined Propaganda Masonica Lodge, Rome. There are four Giosue Carducci lodges today in his honor. No's 103 and 853 at Bologna, No. 686 Florence and #820 at Follonica, Italy. Scotts #274, 728.

Rudyard Kipling. — 1865-1936. Awarded literature prize 1907 initiated by dispensation in Hope and Perseverance Lodge #782, Lahore. Scotts, Sweden #772.

Albert A. Michelson 1852-1931, born Trelno, Germany, emigrated to the U.S.A., graduated from the Naval Academy and was a naval officer for a few years. He became a scientist of great repute, working in Europe and America, with an exceptional knowledge of Light Waves and their uses. Awarded the Physics Prize in 1907. When a midshipman was initiated in Washington Lodge No. 21, New York City in 1875, Source. Denslow's 10,000 Famous Masons. Stamp: Sw (1967) Sc. 9. Sweden, Scots #770

Wilhelm Ostwald 1852-1932, Professor of Physical Chemistry at Leipzig U., his speciality was Electrolysis, which earned him the Chemistry Prize in 1909. He was initiated in Zu den Drei Ringen Lodge in 1911, by the Grand Master, of the Grand Lodge of the Rising Sun, Germany. Source Masonic Stamp Collector, Vol. 6 Copy No. 3. Stamp Sweden, used in 1969 Scott #846.

R. V. Demlow in "Freemasonry in the Eastern Hemisphere" page 186 says that it is greatly to the credit of the Grand Lodge of Austria, before the Second World War, that **Dr. Alfred Hermannfried**, awarded the Peace Prize in 1911 was one of the oldest and most faithful members of Lodge Sokrates. No stamp to date.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919 one time President of the United States is also so well known, that he needs little introduction, was rather surprisingly awarded the Peace Prize in 1906. Strange that the gallant "Rough Rider" of Cuban fame in the Spanish American War, and the advocate of the Big Stick Policy should qualify for anything peaceful, but in fact on going into it, this was indeed fully merited. He was a member of Matinecock Lodge No. 806, Oyster Bay, New York. Stamps are many, but Cuba 610 issued in 1958 is suitable. U.S.A. Scotts 557, 830, 856, 1039.

Frank B. Kellogg 1856-1937 born Potsdam, N.Y. from humble beginnings became one of the leading judges in the world, and a one time Ambassador to Britain. The Kellogg Pact was an effort to restrict armaments. He was awarded the Peace Prize in 1929. Initiated in Rochester Lodge No. 21, Rochester, Minnesota, in 1880. No stamp to date.

Carl Von Ossietzky 1889-1938, German writer and pacifist, imprisoned in 1931 as a spy, so patently a miscarriage of justice that he was pardoned in 1932 — hardly a German reaction to spying had it been true. He was of course immediately re-arrested by the Nazis when they assumed power and sent to a concentration camp where he died in May 1938. In 1936 he was awarded the Peace Prize, much to the fury of the Nazis, and of course he was not allowed to receive it. He was initiated in 1919, in Lodge Menschentum Lodge No. 3207, G.L. of the Rising Sun. Stamp — a recent one in West Germany.

Sir Alexander Fleming 1882-1955 the famous Scottish doctor who discovered penicillin received the Prize for Medicine in 1945, an initiate of Santa Maria Lodge No. 2682 and served as Master, Joined Misericordia Lodge No. 3286 and served as Secretary, Master and Treasurer. Junior Grand Warden 1948 Past Grand Scribe "E" the same year in Supreme Grand Chapter, holder of the 30° in the Ancient and Accepted Rite in which he was a member of Victory Chapter. Stamp: Liberia SG No. 952, issued 1973. Source: U.G.L.E. Year Book 1949.

George Cattlett Marshall 1880 to 1959, soldier and statesman, best known for the Marshall Plan to aid European Economic Recovery. He was made a mason "At Sight", by the Grand Master of the G.L. of the District of Columbia. This is not quite what it sounds, since all three degrees are worked in a shortened form, omitting the questions between degrees. Usually brethren "Made at Sight" affiliate with a lodge shortly afterwards, but Marshall appears to be the exception to this rule. Awarded the Peace Prize for 1953. Stamp: West Germany issued 1960. Scotts #821.

Sir Winston Churchill 1874-1965 needs no introduction as his exploits are world famous. Awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1958. An initiate of Studholme Lodge No. 1591 which meets at the Cafe Royal in Regent Street. Contrary to what has been put around in error, he took all three degrees in his Mother Lodge. Stamps are many, my choice: Malta issued 1966. Scotts #244.

Hermann Staudinger, a professor of chemistry at the Swiss Federal Technical School and the founder of the modern plastics industry, awarded the Chemistry Prize in 1952. He is listed as a German, but was a member of a Swiss Lodge, the Modestia cum Libertate. Source A.C. Vol. 84. No stamp to date.

Elihu Root, American Secretary of State, while visiting Theodore Roosevelt at his home in Oyster Bay, attended Matinecock Lodge No. 806 as the President's guest. Source John Mirt in the October 1955 copy of Masonry on Postage Stamps Vol. 4, No. 2. I lack further data and would appreciate confirmation that he was a mason, plus any relevant details. Brother Root was awarded the Peace Prize in 1912. Not on a stamp to date.

Senator **Henri LaFontaine** of Belgium was awarded the Peace Prize in 1913. I lack dates and lodge details, but he was quite definitely a freemason (although possibly irregular) as he was one of the leaders of the Universal League of Freemasons who met at Basle, with a central office in Vienna. The League (of which I doubt very much that U.G.L. of England approved) tried to foster good relations and maintained an international Masonic Press Bureau. The advent of the Great War brought their activities to a halt. Source: Lennhoff's "The Freemasons". No stamp to date.

Dr. Charles Robert Richet 1850-1935, French physician, author and physiologist born at Paris became Professor at the Sorbonne University. With Paul Portier he discovered the Phenominin of Anaphylaxis, for which he was awarded the Prize for Medicine in 1918. He was initiated in Cosmos Lodge, Paris, in 1876. Source W. R. Denslow "10,000 Famous Masons" Stamp: Monaco Scotts #303. issued 1953.

Jules Bordet 1870-1961 Belgian doctor, the discoverer (with Dr. Gengou) of the whooping cough virus, which breakthrough advanced the course of research to combat the disease. He was initiated in Les Amis Philantropes Lodge, Brussels 10th November 1908, and awarded the Chemistry Prize in 1919. Source, Ludwig Appledorn in The Masonic Philatelist.

Aristide Briand 1862-1932, right wing socialist who was eleven times Premier of France, and advocated a United States of Europe. R. V. Denslow in "Freemasonry in the Eastern Hemisphere" says that he was a mason but others seem to disagree, and I must confess to strong doubts myself. He shared the 1926 Peace Prize with Brother Stressemann (q.v.) Would welcome confirmation one way or the other. Stamp: France issued in 1933. Scotts #291.

Gustav Stressemann, born 10th May 1878. German politician and Foreign Secretary, the most outstanding statesman of the Weimar Republic. As stated, shared the 1926 Peace Prize with Briand of France. In 1923 he joined the Frederick the Great Lodge No. 618 Berlin and was an Honorary (as we know it: Past) Grand Lodge Officer of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes. Died 3rd October 1929. Source: W. R. Denslow. Stamp: Recent Germany West, same issue as Ossietzky.

Submitted by W. Bro. T.C.A. Waghorn
Masonic Phil. Gt. Brit.

(Continued from page 3)

series of stamps commemorating the visit of the "Andrew Doria" to St. Eustatius, as a part of the Bicentennial of the United States. On the 25c stamp is the picture of the Fort Oranje, of which Bro. Abraham Ravene was the Commander; on the 40c stamp is the picture of the Andrew Doria on the roads of St. Eustatius.

In 1961 the Netherlands Antilles also issued a stamp in honor of the "Andrew Doria".

Source: Archives of the Grand Ieast of The Netherlands.

AMERICA FOUNDATION OF THE SQUARE

1976 was a major milestone in the history of the United States of America — the Bicentenary of the Declaration of Independence; and along with the celebrations were many souvenirs of this great occasion in many guises.

This brings to mind that in 1776 the only way of recording great events was by the painting of pictures, ink drawings and descriptive written records of the observers of the events.

When Independence was declared, the event was recorded by Colonel John Trumbull in his painting "Declaration of Independence" (now in Yale Art Gallery, New Haven, Connecticut) and in this painting have been identified the following Masons: Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Hewes, Robert Treat Paine, George Walton, Robert R. Livingston, John Hancock, William Hooper, Richard Stockton, John Dickinson, William Ellery, and William Whipple.

Although not all were signers of the Declaration, it must be seen that Masons had a hand in the first actions of Independence. The Post Office reproduced this painting on a stamp in 1869 (Scotts #120) but as this is scarce and expensive a substitute in the form of a two dollar bill issued in 1976 can be used — this bill also bears a reproduction of the historic painting.

Following on the Declaration was the formation of the Constitutions, and this event was recorded by Junius B. Stearn in his painting "Signing of the Constitution in the Philadelphia Convention 17th September 1787" — this painting was reproduced by the Post Office in 1937 (Scotts #798) and this stamp is readily available.

Identified in this painting are the following Masons: Gunning Bedford, Jr., David Brearley, Daniel Carroll, John Dickinson, Nicholas Gilman, Rufus King, William Patterson, George Washington, John Blair, Jacob Broom, Johnathan Dayton, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, James McHenry, Roger Sherman, and William Whipple.

With this array of Masons (many of whom appear on other stamps) in the forefront of the Declaration and the Constitutions, it leaves no doubt that the United States of America was founded by Masons — and what is more in the North East Corner.

D. Scholefield, 105
Masonic Phil. Club, Gt. Brit. Apr. "77".

THE ORDER OF MALTA

Introduction. The Order of Malta forms a fertile ground for the Masonic Philatelist, in view of the symbolism, and indeed the subject, of its stamps. However, a brief word on the origins of the present Maltese Orders might be of value. Obviously the interest of these stamps is based on the existence of the Masonic Order of Knights Hospitallars of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, but this article will not concern itself directly with the Masonic Order of Malta, but rather with aspects of the stamps of the Order of Malta that have Masonic significance.

Modern Maltas. Ignoring (for the purpose of this article) the history of the Order prior to 1798, following its expulsion from Malta the Order was re-established in 1834 and again in 1879, with its Headquarters in Rome. An administrative base was also re-established in the Island of Malta (for obvious reasons), and the Order became known as the Sovereign Military Order of Malta (S.M.O.M.).

A German Protestant Order of Malta came into existence independent of the S.M.O.M. (which refused to admit Protestants to membership), and likewise in England, around 1831, it arose as the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, again Protestant and again independent of the S.M.O.M. It is the English Order that led to the foundation of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in 1888, and it is now known as the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. All three Orders of Malta use an internal structure and titles closely similar to those found in the Masonic Order of Malta.

Philatelics. The Philatelic interest became apparent in 1966, when the S.M.O.M. began issuing stamps inscribed with its name and the legend "Poste Magistrali". At first, these stamps were regarded as local Carriage Labels by the cognoscenti, and to date the Bible "according to Stanley Gibbons" has not legitimised them. However, it was not long before these stamps were accepted in Malta when posted from the local Headquarters of the S.M.O.M. It was then announced that letters to the Malta Headquarters from the Rome Headquarters could also be franked with S.M.O.M. labels.

There then appeared some evidence that these stamped letters from Rome were sent to Malta under separate cover

bearing Italian stamps (or perhaps Vatican stamps), and the S.M.O.M. letters were removed on arrival in Malta and then placed in the Maltese Postal System. The situation is not yet clear (to me at least) but it seems that upwards of 30 countries are claimed to recognize the validity of S.M.O.M. stamps. So it would seem likely that these labels may achieve respectability in due course, and the early issues, particularly the 1975 provisional postage dues, and the first (1968) Christmas Miniature Sheet are already rising sharply, and have reached £10 and £33 respectively on current selling prices. They might prove a collectable subject, as the annual issues, exclusive of a Christmas Miniature Sheet, are general restricted to 3 or 4 sets, usually of 4 or 5 stamps each. There appear to have been only 115 stamps, 9 miniature sheets, 16 postage due stamps and 2 express stamps issued up to the end of 1975. Current advertisements quote figures around £70 for the complete collection to that date.

The Stamps

The first set of 9 stamps issued in 1966, depict the Coats of Arms of the Order, and of these the $\frac{1}{2}$ scudo, 4, 20 and 40 Grani are of particular interest. The first illustrates a rather attractive Jewel of Office that few Priors of Malta would be ashamed to wear, and the other 3 show a seal and 2 monumental groups, also replete with interesting symbols.

The second set, of 1967, illustrates the flags of the 8 Langues or Tongues of the Order, and the Banners of the Order and the Grand Master. This set is most attractive, and provided a useful aide memoire in learning the Names of the Langues in the correct order. The Banners of the Grand Master and of the Order, on the $\frac{1}{2}$ scudo stamp were of particular interest, and one cannot help thinking that one has seen them before.

The fourth set, of 1968, illustrates the Seats of the Order in the form of 4 stamps depicting ancient maps, place names and dates. These also are very attractive and the dates reinforce one's memory of the history of the Order, forming a sort of guided tour of the Eastern Mediterranean of those days. A further set issued in 1976 continues this theme.

Sets issued in 1969, 1971 and 1974 honor prominent Grand Masters, and military uniforms respectively. These two subjects are obviously prime for a long

series of sets, but at present the uniforms are only of general historical interest, and it is to be hoped that future sets will fill in the gaps and cover more examples of the uniforms of the 11th and 12th centuries. At present they concentrate largely on the flamboyant dress of the 18th century. The Grand Master sets similarly skip about through the years, but that remarkable character Raymond du Puy, the second Grand Master, is represented in the first set, and if the original artwork is authentic, he must indeed have been a very striking man. Doubtless future sets will fill in these gaps too.

In 1972 a set was issued illustrating Castles of the Order. The 15 grani depicts a Castle in Tripoli, which is presumably Margat, one of the Order's more important Seats. The other 3 stamps in the set are of no little interest and are colourful and attractive.

The other sets issued by the S.M.O.M. cover coins, galleons, and a wide range of charitable and religious subjects, such as one might well expect. One collects these sets according to one's own particular predilections. What is clear, however, is that the Masonic Philatelist whose interests go beyond pure Masonic stamps (i.e. those issued in connection with the Masonic Order) would be well advised to keep a careful eye on future issues. What if a set came out depicting the Jewels of the Order? Further, if the stamps of the S.M.O.M. catch the public interest then this "country" is likely to take off in the market, and that will make the early issues and forerunners most desirable. As a purist, I do not intend to add these stamps to my own Masonic collection but I will be casting a paternal (fraternal?) eye on the future doings of the S.M.O.M. in the philatelic world, and bearing in mind the fact that profit from the sale of stamps presumably goes towards charitable rather than commercial ends.

Submitted by J. D. F. McKee
Masonic Phil. Club of Gt. Brit.
Member No. 16

THE MASONIC PHILATELIC CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN

We have received news letter No. 5 published July 1977 by the Masonic Philatelic Club of Great Britain which contained 20 pages of interesting Masonic significance. Highlights were articles on Belgium, Brazil and Spain.

Write to Bro. T. J. Fray, secretary, 76 Merrivale Road, Beacon Park, Plymouth, PL2 2RP England if you wish to subscribe. (Annual subscription, 4 issues a year £2.00 Masons only).

1977 MASONIC CACHETS

SPONSORED BY THE MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF N.Y.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Charles A. Lindbergh was a member of Keystone Lodge No. 243 in St. Louis. Initiated July 9, 1926 - passed October 20th and raised December 15th. On his historic flight to Paris he wore a chain presented by his Lodge, while an emblem was attached to his plane the "Spirit of St. Louis."

Sponsored by the Masonic Stamp Club of New York



US Bicentennial 13cents

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

1715-BRIGADIER GEN. NICHOLAS HERKIMER-1777 He was made a Mason April 7, 1768 in St. Patrick's Lodge #3 of Johnstown, New York. On August 6th, 1777 an American relief force under Herkimer reached Fort Stanwix but was ambushed at Oriskany by Gen. St. Leger. Although the Americans were defeated and Herkimer was seriously wounded, St. Leger failed to take the Fort. General Herkimer died of his wounds 10 days after the battle.

Sponsored by the Masonic Stamp Club of New York

SET OF TWO \$2.50

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