



The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 34

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1978

NO. 3



Two cachets showing General Douglas MacArthur, one prepared by the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, the other by Spenders Stamps, Manila, Philippines.

The MASONIC PHILATELIST

JAN.-FEB. 1978

Vol. 34

NO. 3

Published by
QUIZ GRAPHIC ARTS, INC.
Ord, Nebraska 68862

OFFICERS 1977-78

President Joseph Nathan Kane
First Vice-President Robert L. Shallcross
Second Vice-President Charles Morris
Secretary Robert L. Shallcross
Treasurer Emeritus Edwin Mayer
Chaplain Louis Bernstein

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Class of 1978

Yale Shapiro, Robert Smith, Geo. H. Wet-
tach

Class of 1979

Joseph Oster, E. M. Reggel, I. M. Yarry,
D.D.S.

Class of 1980

M. Herskovitz, J. Levinsohn, Bernard Tepper

All past presidents are ex-officio members
of the Board of Directors.

COMMITTEES

Cachets Robert A. Smith,
Emanuel M. Reggel,
Louis Bernstein
Membership Bernard Tepper
Publication Robert A. Smith,
Irwin M. Yarry
Finance Edwin Mayer,
Joseph Munk, Emanuel Reggel
Ritual Irwin M. Yarry,
Robert A. Smith
Program and Exhibition Irwin M. Yarry

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

March 3 Masonic Night and Degree
of Philately
April 7 Guest Speaker
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 overcome most of the prob-
lems that had to be solved and our fu-
ture looks brighter. However, we still
need lots of help. We cannot allow all the
work to fall on the shoulders of a few
members.

If you can volunteer time to help us,
it will be appreciated.

Attendance at our meetings leaves
much to be desired. Of course, a very
large percentage of our members live
away from the city, many in California
and Florida in retirement.

If the latter surmise is correct, we may
be able to change our meetings. We may
be able to meet in the late afternoon
instead of the evening to accommodate
those who do not desire to travel at night.
Worry about safety, irregular and incon-
venient train schedules, inconvenience of
transportation may be a hidden cause.

We will appreciate hearing from you
with your suggestions whether favorable
or unfavorable. We know that certain
faults exist. We know that correspond-
ence has not been handled as well and
as fast as we desire, but we must rely
upon volunteer help.

Hope that the New Year will bring you
health and happiness.

Fraternally

JOSEPH NATHAN KANE
President

CLOSED ALBUMS

WILLIAM M. CARVER

ARNOLD A. EGBERT

STEPHEN E. BOLINGER

A. SAMUEL BERLIN

General and Brother Douglas MacArthur

Extracted from an article by M. W. Charles W. Froessel, Past Grand Master in the "Empire State Mason", Dec. 1977.

In Universal's motion picture of General Douglas MacArthur in Technicolor and Panavision, the leading role is admirably portrayed by Gregory Peck. I was particularly impressed that the other principal characters in the cast, namely, former Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman, Generals George C. Marshall and Jonathan M. Wainwright, were all Masons.

Roosevelt was a member of one of our own Lodges, Holland Lodge 8 since 1911; he raised his son, Elliot, in Architect Lodge 519 in 1933, and his sons, James and Franklin D., Jr., in the same Lodge on November 7, 1935. Truman was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1940; he personally received our Grand Line officers in his White House office in August, 1945, when we submitted a report of our Grand Lodge's service to the Armed Forces in World War II, and highly commended our brethren for their splendid contribution to the war effort. General MacArthur (in 1962), General Marshall (in 1945), and General Wainwright (in 1946) were awarded and personally accepted our Grand Lodge Distinguished Achievement Medal.

We often refer to the fact that Masons played such a leading part in the Revolutionary days and in the establishment of our nation. This motion picture, portraying the life of General MacArthur, demonstrates that in our own generation, Masons are still contributing most generously to the leadership of our Nation.

Brother MacArthur's life was an outstanding and fascinating one. He was born in Army barracks at Little Rock, Arkansas, on January 26, 1880. His grandfather was Judge Arthur MacArthur; his father, who joined the Union forces in the Civil War at age 17, later became the first American Military Governor of the Philippines following the Spanish American War, and thereafter a Lieutenant General of the United States Army. Thus young Douglas travelled about from post to post, and in 1899 enrolled at West Point. He was graduated in 1903 at the head of his class of 93. His monument has since been erected on its grounds, and in October of each year, our Grand Master

places a wreath there as a token of our respect and affection for him.

His first assignment was to the Philippine Islands, for whose people he had a deep affection throughout the years. During World War I in 1917, Colonel MacArthur became Chief of Staff of the famous 42nd Rainbow Division, and was twice wounded in action. He received distinguished service medals for bravery in action from the Belgian, French, Italian and United States governments, and in later years was awarded high honors from a score of nations, 16 colleges and universities, and countless organizations.

On his return to the United States, he was appointed Superintendent of West Point Academy, the youngest in the history of the school. Subsequent assignments took him back to the Philippines, thence ordered to the continental United States where he served as Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 1930-1935, following which he was re-assigned as advisor to the Philippine Government.

His subsequent service in the Pacific area is well known; he served as Commander-in-Chief of the United States and Filipino Forces during the invasion of the Philippines by the Japanese in 1941-42; Commander of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East between 1941 and 1951. He gallantly defended Bataan Peninsula under overwhelming odds early in World War II. Under Presidential order, he effected a brave passage through enemy infested seas to Australia under the guidance of Commander Buckley who received his First Degree in Toscon Lodge 923 in 1948, and later led the Allied Forces to complete victory in the Southwest Pacific.

He was appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the S.W. Pacific and accepted unconditional surrender by the Japanese in 1945. General MacArthur continued his valiant service as Commander of the Occupational Forces in Japan from 1945 to 1951, demonstrating the highest qualities of statesmanship in his administration of the occupation and reorganization of Japan and earning the gratitude of our former enemies.

At the outbreak of the Korean War, he became the United Nations Commander, organizing the Pusan perimeter defense, the skillful invasion at Inchon, and the attack that carried the United Nations troops to the border of North Korea.

The unfortunate controversy with President Truman resulted in relieving General MacArthur from his Pacific Command, but it cannot be denied that he was one of the most outstanding military leaders of our nation. The unparalleled ovation given him by Congress on his return to the United States, when he said in his farewell address: "Old soldiers never die; they just fade away", stirred the hearts of all mankind.

On September 30, 1963, during the administration of M. W. Harry Orstov, we presented him with our Grand Lodge Medal for Distinguished Achievement in

his apartment in the presence of our Grand Lodge Officers and Past Grand Masters, for which he expressed deep gratitude, a record of which was published in the 1963 Holiday Issue of the Empire State Mason. A few months later, on April 4, 1964, he joined the Celestial Lodge, leaving his devoted wife, Jean, and his son, Arthur.

General MacArthur became a Mason in 1936. He was affiliated with Manila Lodge No. 1. Free and Accepted Masons. In 1947, the 33° was conferred upon him in Tokyo. He was also a member of Nile Temple at Seattle, Washington. His keen interest in Masonry has been a meaningful one, and his writings furnished ample evidence of his earnest belief in Masonry's high precepts.

How proud we may be that General Douglas MacArthur was our Brother!

George Washington at Prayer

Each year as February rolls around, all Americans automatically think of the 22nd, the natal day of George Washington, The Father of Our Country, and generally regarded as our most distinguished Mason. Countless volumes have been written about his various activities and his likeness has appeared on many of our stamps. Much has been written about him in The Masonic Philatelist.

The three most popular pictures of Washington, infinitely multiplied, displayed and propagated, represent him, first, crossing the Delaware; next, collaborating with Betsy Ross in the designing and making of the new flag (shown on Scott #1004); and finally praying in the snow at Valley Forge (Scott #645). The fact that all three scenes are mythical undoubtedly aids in giving them preference over any merely authentic scenes.

Valley Forge prayer has been and still is celebrated to such a degree that it has become perhaps the most famous and familiar anecdote of Washington's life. It has been fixed in bronze on the Sub-Treasury Building in New York City, and in legends everywhere more lasting than bronze.

It takes a very sharp pair of eyes to discern, on the stamp, the man standing

behind the clump of trees to the left of the kneeling Washington. The big question is, Who is that man behind the trees?

In an article which appeared in these columns several years ago, the man was identified as Chayim Solomon (Haym Salomon), Hebrew immigrant, who had been a major factor in the financing of Washington's armies. However, from information placed at our disposal by Bro. Wendell K. Walker, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of New York F. & A.M., there are contradictory versions of the story. It seems that Isaac Pott's name is associated with most of the stories that Washington often prayed on his knees in a thicket near Pott's dwelling. This gives rise to an opinion that the man on the stamp is Isaac Pott, but it appears proper to state that no contemporary evidence of any sort has ever been adduced in support of the entire tradition.

In any event, Haym Salomon is recognized as having been a substantial financial backer of Washington's cause. He was a member of York Lodge No. 2 (Pennsylvania), which Lodge is now extinct. At this writing, we have no information regarding the Masonic affiliations, if any, of Isaac Pott.

The Independence of Peru

by Wessel M. Lans

On the occasion of the celebration of Peru's 150 year's independence the postal administration of that country issued in 1971 a very fine series of stamps to honour those valiant patriots ("Proceres") who in the beginning of the 19th century put an end to the Spanish rule.

In London Francisco de Miranda founded the "Logia Gran Reunion Americana" in 1796. This Lodge can be seen as the Motherlodge of the "Logias Lautarina", that were founded first in Cadiz (Spain) and later in Argentina. From here we can follow with the help of these new founded "Lautarina Lodges" Bro. Gen. José de San Martín on his triumphal expedition over the Andes to Chile and then north up to Peru; successively it were the "Logia Lautarina Argentina" in Buenos Aires, the "Logia Lautarina Mendoza" also in Argentina, the "Logia Lautarina Volante", an expeditionary Lodge, the "Logia Lautarina de Chile" in Santiago, "La Logia de Lima" in Lima, Peru, "La Lautara de Arequipa" and the "Logia Lautarina de Trujillo", also both in Peru.

July 28, 1821 the independence of Peru was declared. In those restless, difficult years the first Peruvian Lodges, still existing today, were founded: July 26, 1817 the Lodge "Paz y Perfecta Union", No 1, in 1822 "Orden y Libertad", No 2, in 1823 "Virtud y Union", No 3, all in Lima. The history of these Lodges testifies to the struggles among themselves of the Brethern during the rise of the young Republic.

After this short introduction let us return to the beginning of our narrative: the "proceres", the fighters for independence, pictured on the 1971 series.

Baquiano y Carrillo, José; 1751-1818. Peruvian patriot. Member of "La Logia de Lima". In 1816 he was a member of the "Logia Central de la Paz Americana del Sud". Later a member of the Lodge "Paz y Perfecta Union", No 1, in Lima. Sc. #551.

Guisse, Martin George; 1780-1828. Peruvian patriot. Organizer of the Marine. He fought under Cochrane and commanded the frigate "Lautaro". In the conflict between Republicans and

Royalists that broke out after the liberation of Peru he took sides with the latter party. Guisse joined the Lodge "Paz y Perfecta Union" No 1 in Lima in 1821. In 1822 he affiliated himself with the Lodge "Orden y Libertad", No 2 in Lima. Sc. #552.

de Luna Pizarro, Francisco Javier; 1780-1855. Fighter for the freedom of Peru. It is not known where and when de Luna Pizarro was initiated. He was a member of "La Logia de Lima". In 1821 he joined the Lodge "Paz y Perfecta Union". In 1822 he was one of the founders of the Lodge "Orden y Libertad". Sc. #C321.

La Mar, José; 1778-1830. As a young officer he fought in Europe in the Spanish army. In 1815 he was sent to Peru and joined the insurgents in 1821. In the decisive battle of Ayacucho in 1824 he commanded the Peruvian contingent. 1827-1829 President of Peru. Died in exile. Member of "La Logia de Lima". In 1822 he became a member of "Orden y Libertad". Sc. #151, Sc. #245A, Sc. #347.

Melgar, Mariano; 1790-1815. Peruvian poet and patriot. Much of his poetry, that is of a melancholy nature, has been set to music and is among the most popular songs of the Latin American countries. In the battle of Umachiri he was made prisoner by the Spanish and shot March 10, 1815. Mariano Melgar was a member of the Lodge "La Lautaro de Arequipa" in Arequipa, Peru. Sc. #547, Sc. #243.

de la Riva Agüero, José; 1783-1858. Peruvian fighter for freedom. In 1823 he became President of the Republic, but in the same year was removed from office by Congress on account of his negotiations with the Spanish. De la Riva Agüero was a member of "La Logia de Lima". Worshipful Master of the "Logia Lautarina de Trujillo". In 1822 he was Co-founder and W.M. of the Lodge "Orden y Libertad". Sc. #C314.

Rodriguez de Mendoza y Collantes, Toribio; 1750-1825. Priest, educator and politician in Peru. In 1771 he was professor of philosophy and theology at the "Colegio Mayor" in San Carlos. In 1778 he was ordained a priest. He worked in the little town of Marcaval as a priest under the Indians. He was rector in

Lima (1786). Later he took part in the struggle for independence of Peru. Rodriguez de Mendoza was a member of "La Logia de Lima". In 1821 he affiliated the Lodge "Paz y Perfecta Union" and in 1822 the Lodge "Orden y Libertad". Sc. #C314, C113.

Sanchez Carrion, Jose Faustino; 1787-1825. Fighter for the freedom of Peru. Member of "La Logia de Lima". In 1822 he was founder and W.M. of the Lodge "Orden y Libertad". Sc. #549.

Unanue y Pavon, Hipolito; 1755-1833. Peruvian patriot and scientist. Physicist. He wrote an important study on the climate of Lima. He was a contributor of the periodical "Mercurio Peruano", that contained important papers on history, geography, botany, mining industry, commerce and statistics. Unanue was in succession a member of the Lodges: "Paz y Perfecta Union", "Orden y Libertad" and "Virtud y Union". He was W.M. of the last named. Sc. #C318.

These are not the only patriots who have made themselves unforgettable in the hearts of the Peruvian people. Years ago the Post Office had honoured a number of them on stamps. On a 1921 series appeared:

Alvarez de Arenales, Juan Antonio; 1770-1831. Spanish officer who took part in the revolutionary wars in Latin America from 1813. He followed San Martin from Argentina across the Andes to Chile and then on to Peru, where he had an important part in two expeditions to liberate the country. When San Martin retreated from Peru, Alvarez de Arenales also went back to Buenos Aires and became Governor of Salta. He was a member of the "Lautarina Lodges" mentioned in beginning of this article. viz. the "Logia de los Caballeros Racionales" in Cadiz; the "Logia Lautarina Argentina"; the "Logia Lautarina Volante", of which fieldlodge he was the W.M.; and finally "La Logia de Lima". Sc. #233, C323.

de Las Heras, Juan Gregorio; 1780-1866. Argentine general, Chief of Staff of San Martin, whom he followed on his expedition via Chile to Peru. From 1824-1826 he was Governor of Buenos Aires. Las Heras was successively a member of the "Logia Lautarina Mendoza" in Argentina, the "Logia Lautarina de Chile" in Santiago and "La Logia de Lima". Sc. #224.

In 1935 three "proceres" were pictured in a series, viz.:

Iturregui, Juan Manuel de; Fighter for the freedom of Peru. Founder and W.M.

of "La Logia de Lambayeque" in Peru. Sc. #244.

Rivadeneira y Tejada, José; 1761-1841. Patriot and politician in Peru. Served in the Spanish army in Europe as an officer. During a term in prison in Cadiz he made the acquaintance of Francisco de Miranda. Was set free in 1820 and travelled back to Peru by way of Argentine and Chile. He posed himself at the disposal of San Martin, who appointed him brigadier-general. In Cadiz he was a member of the "Logia de los Caballeros Racionales". Sc. #242.

Saco Oliveros, Pascual; 1795-1868. Fighter for the freedom of Peru. December 30, 1820 he proclaimed together with Juan Manuel de Iturregui and some others the independence of Lambayeque. He joined San Martin and took part in the military campaigns of the latter in various regions of Peru. Under general La Mar he took part in the war against Colombia. He was Minister of War and Secretary of the Treasury from 1853-1854 and became Director of the Military Academy in 1855. He was W.M. of "La Logia de Lambayeque", that worked in 1818. Later Saco Oliveros officiated in the "Gran Oriente Nacional del Peru", among other things as Great Senior Warden and in the "Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree for Peru".

Eventually in 1958 two airmail stamps were issued with the image of:

Alvarez Thomas, Ignacio; 1787-1857. At an early age he joined the Spanish army, but he soon returned to Latin America with a regiment for the protection of the Viceroy in Buenos Aires. Though Peruvian by birth he passed a major part of his life in Argentine. During the dictatorship of Rosas he went into exile in Lima but after that he returned to Buenos Aires, where he died. He was a member of the "Logia Lautarina de Mendoza". Sc. #C152, 153.

(Source: Arthur M. Wholey: "Freemasonry in Peru").

Famous Firsts in the U.S.

Mail franking privilege was granted to members of Congress and private soldiers in service on November 8, 1775. Regulations of January 9, 1776, provided that soldiers' mail was to be franked by the officer in charge. On April 3, 1800 (2 Stat.L.19), free franking of mail during her natural life was granted to Martha Washington. (Edward Stern—History of Free Franking of Mail in the United States)

FAMOUS FIRSTS IN THE U.S.

Missile mail (official) was dispatched from the submarine U.S.S. "Barbero" (SSC-317), about 100 miles at sea off the Atlantic coast to the Mayport Naval Auxiliary Station, near Jacksonville, Fla., on June 8, 1959. Bearing four-cent postage rather than seven-cent air mail stamps, 3,000 letters were shot in a 36-foot Regulus 1 winged missile at about 600 miles an hour. The missile landed 22 minutes after being launched. The letters, signed by Postmaster General Arthur Ellsworth Summerfield, were addressed to President Dwight David Eisenhower and to other government officials and important personages. The project was under the supervision of Captain Arnold Schade.

Money order system was established on November 1, 1864, in order to promote public convenience and insure safety in the transfer by mail of small sums of money. Foreign service was authorized July 27, 1868. The first agreement was made with Switzerland effective September 1, 1869. Service was extended to Great Britain on October 2, 1871 and to Germany on October 1, 1872.

Navy mail service was established May 27, 1908, when an appropriation was made for the year ending June 30, 1909 (35 Stat.L.417), to designate enlisted men of the Navy as naval mail clerks and assistant naval mail clerks to receive \$500 and \$300 extra respectively. The U.S.S. "Illinois," "Prairie," and "Rhode Island" were the first vessels afforded postal facilities, naval post offices having been established thereon August 15, 1908.

Newspaper wrappers were issued in October 1861 under act of February 27, 1861 (12 Stat.L. 167), in manila and buff, bearing a 1-cent blue stamp with the head of Franklin. In 1863 a 2-cent wrapper was added, bearing a black stamp with the head of Jackson.

Postal fraud order was authorized by the act of Congress of June 8, 1872 (17 Stat.L.322). The act granted the postmaster general, in cases in which fraud was practiced, the right to stamp mail, registered mail, and money orders "fraudulent" and return them to the sender instead of making the delivery to the addressee.

— From Famous First Facts in the United States by Joseph Nathan Kane.
— (Permission to requote granted).

MASONIC PHILATELY

By Sam Brooks

"FAMOUS MASONS ON STAMPS"

This is the most popular grouping in the "Masonic Philately" series. More has been written on this aspect of the subject, and much material is available.

Here, again, it is suggested that you give some thought to your collecting and try to get away from just a stereotyped collection. And above all, try to do a little independent research and aim for accuracy. You'll get a big kick out of reading about your "famous Mason" and making your own write-up on each stamp.

Getting the stamps is easy. Some books are available and from time to time, various stamp magazines have articles on the subject.

It is not our intention to compile a list of Famous Masons on Stamps, except that we suggest you start with the Masonic Presidents. These are Washington, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson, Garfield, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, F. D. Roosevelt, Truman, L. B. Johnson, and G. R. Ford.

Here are some suggestions: First about the stamp: The reason for its issuance, the source of the subject matter with names of the artist, and some technical information, such as where, when first issued, number printed and by whom.

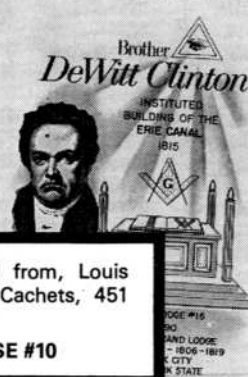
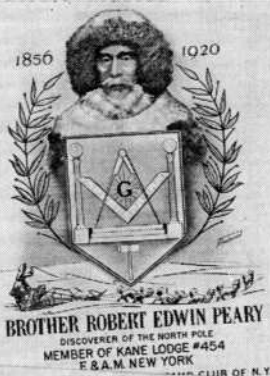
Next about the subject: Place and date of birth, place and date of death. Masonic history, such as dates of E.A., F.C. and M.M. Name of Lodge — positions held and other degrees. Then you can give a short biographical sketch. If this is for your collection, be brief. If you're writing an article, expand it any way you see fit.

Make this your own Collection. Don't copy any material word for word. Spend a little time looking up your subject. This is where you get the biggest kick out of your own efforts to make a real Masonic Collection.

And when you have completed even part of it, show it. In your Lodge, to your friends, and to others who may be interested.

Make of yourself a real Masonic Philatelist.

— (reprinted by request)



These cachets, and others may be obtained from, Louis Bernstein, Cachet Sales Chairman, Masonic Cachets, 451 West 46th Street, New York, New York 10036.

WRITE FOR AVAILABLE LIST - SASE #10

