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NO. 4



HARRY L. LINDQUIST
1884-1978

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The MASONIC PHILATELIST

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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 EVENTS

May 5th — Members Competition
June 2nd — Annual Dinner
June 16th — Annual Meeting

Requirements for Information on Masonic Philately

It is advisable to confine the subject
matter to a biographical sketch and
source of Masonic affiliation. Stamps
showing Masonic symbols should be
mentioned only without further
delineation since Masons can recognize
them. Masonic cancellations on stamps
and covers are very desirable items. We
are most anxious to have this informa-
tion illustrated for publication.

With the number of new issues that
are flooding our hobby the amount of
Masonic related material is beyond the
research of our limited publication
committee. If our members can research
any such items and send in this in-
formation we will publish it with due
credits.

The many issues pertaining to our
Bicentennial, the omnibus issues of Great
Britain's Royal Wedding, Silver Jubilee
plus the dozens of other countries that
are cashing in on our time and budgets
should and must limit our collecting.
A Masonic collection as described by
the late Brother Sam Brooks can be
much in order. The issuance of cachets
is also being abused. It is not our
position to dictate or deter anyone in
collecting what he desires for his own
collection. However a Masonic collection
is a personal collection that he can
exhibit at his own lodge or other lodges
for the enjoyment and enlightenment of
his brother members.

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York
has tried to maintain a benign policy
in limiting the number of cachets and
quantity of each. The funds derived from
this project are donated for Masonic
benevolence.

Publication Committee
Irwin M. Yarry, Chairman

ANNUAL DINNER

JUNE 2ND, 1978

Masonic Club

71 West 23rd St.

New York City

Harry L. Lindquist – 1884-1978

"MR. STAMPS"

Harry L. Lindquist was born in Escanaba on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan 15th August 1884. He graduated from Iron Mountain High School in 1903, and then took special courses in accounting and journalism in Chicago 1904-1907.

During his school days he became well-known for his interest in, and as a collector of minerals, fossils, and other natural history specimens such as Indian relics that abounded in the mining country in which he lived, and which he obtained largely in exchange for rare forms of iron ores. He became secretary of the **American Society of Curio Collectors**, and before he reached the age of seventeen years he became editor of the Society magazine.

In 1907 he became the owner of a printing plant in Chicago, where he published community newspapers, **The Collector Journal**, and other publications. This was in addition to a general printing and advertising business. This plant was sold in 1918 when he entered the Field Artillery Officers Training School in Louisville, Kentucky, at the onset of World War I.

Returning to Chicago after the war, he became Western advertising manager for several trade publications, and then general manager of the **Hotel Review**, and promotion manager for Geyer Publications of New York City from 1921 to 1932. In September 1932 he organized **H. L. Lindquist Publications, Inc.**

Although his interests were over a wide range of activity in many fields, he was known best in the philatelic world as editor and publisher of **STAMPS**, and of books about stamp collecting which became very popular and are in demand at the present.

He was the founder and president of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs, Inc., which consisted of six hundred clubs and societies with a membership of about 200,000. He was an officer of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc., which sponsored international philatelic exhibitions from 1913. He acted as president of the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition CIPEX in 1947, and as Honorary President and Chairman of foreign participation for FIPEX, the Fifth International Philatelic

Exhibition in 1956 which opened the Coliseum in New York City.

His international activities, friendships, and acquaintances over the years were numerous, and he served as official U.S. representative and international judge for governmental-sponsored expositions in many countries. In addition, he served as judge at scores of stamp exhibitions in the United States.

As a result of his many activities in the philatelic field, he was elected Honorary Member of about seventy philatelic organizations, including Life Membership in **The Collectors Club of New York**, which he served for many years. His posts at the "Collectors" included Governor, and Trustee for a number of years; the Presidency for four years; founder and editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist for seventeen years. In 1957 he received the Alfred G. Lichtenstein Memorial Award for distinguished services to philately in general, and to the Club in particular. He was a Founder Member and was active in the formation of the **Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum** in Weston, Mass. In May 1970 he was presented a large plaque bearing the bronze effigy of Cardinal Spellman for "ceaseless devotion to the C.S.P.M." He was a Fellow and Honorary Life Member of the **Royal Philatelic Society, London**, and was one of few selected to sign the British Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. He was appointed by President Eisenhower to serve as Chairman of the People-to-People Hobbies Committee created to promote friendship and understanding between people of the United States, and those of many other countries of the world as a way of preserving peace and good will. In this capacity he was instrumental in promoting over one million recorded ties between hobbyists in the U.S.A., and in foreign countries, many from behind the "iron curtain."

His affiliations with stamp clubs, and stamp organizations were numerous. He was a member of the 60-Year Club, and a Life Member of the New York Athletic Club where he served as president for three years; former Board Member of LeRoy Hospital in New York City; American Legion; the Shriners; National Press Club, and many other social professional organizations.

(Continued on page 9)

Freemasonry in Brazil

by Bro. Alfred C. Knight, Park 516, Fourth Manhattan



1.30 cr, 50th Anniv. founding of Grand Lodge of Brazil, 18th July 1977; panes of 50; quantity 5,000,000; des. by Julio P. Guimaraes; offset; perf. 11½x11; others are perf. 11; at all by Govt. Press.

I descended from a Braniff jet onto the soil of Brazil, a country covering half of all of South America. Although Brazil is best known in the United States for its famous carnival, its coffee, and its Amazon jungle, it is much more complicated than that — with 110,000,000 people, spectacular examples of industrial progress in the form of factories, offices and skyscrapers, and culture quite unique when compared to other cultures in South America.

The Masonic Lodge visited was in Sao Paulo the largest city in South America — a city of industrial activity, with streets like "Avenida Nove de Julho" rivaling Fifth Avenue in elegance, and a melange of peoples with an ethnic background as diverse as that of New York City. The Grand Lodge in Sao Paulo has more than 4,000 Masons in it.

Freemasonry is indeed thriving in Brazil. Masonry, moreover, seems to have had a prominent influence in the bringing of progressive ideas and civic leadership to Brazil, much as Masonry has had in the United States.

Many famous and admired political and military leaders were Master Masons. Brazil's "George Washington" — the leader who led the breakaway from the mother country Portugal and then headed the first independent government — was Don Pedro I. Brazil's first emperor, Don Pedro was made a Master Mason by Jose Bonifacio, who has been called the "architect of independence" and who was a Grand Master of Masons.

The parallel to American history of Masons taking leadership positions in a great political event like this are obvious. Besides George Washington (who saw the principles of Masonry "founded on benevolence and to be exercised only for the good of mankind"). American Masons remember Benjamin Franklin and Peyton Randolph (first president of the Continental Congress).

Eight presidents of Brazil (including the first two of the republic set up in 1889) were Masons. The names of Marechal Floriano Peixoto and Marechal Deodoro de Fonseca for instance are as well known to Brazilian history students as some names of the fifteen American presidents who were Masons are well known to American students.

Brazil's great military hero, the Duke of Caxias, whose name graces scores of parks and public centers throughout Brazil, was a Mason. So, too, were famous scholars, like Rui Barboza, and artists, like Portinari.

Other distinguished Brazilians, though not Masons themselves, were profoundly influenced by Masonic ideas and individual Masons. Marshal Rondon, for instance, great patron of Brazil's native Indians and catalyst for the formation of Brazil's Indian protective agency (similar to our Bureau of Indian Affairs), was influenced by the ethical principles an old professor of his had espoused. That professor, a Mason, had taught that all men, however primitive and wretched, were united in humanity. The primitive should be accepted for what he was, helped to be true to himself, and helped up the ladder of civilization.

The Masonic ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity, and service to mankind, have had an influence on the advancement of civilization in Brazil. The Proclamations of Independence — and of the Republic — the Movement for the Humane Treatment of the Indians — and the Liberation of the Slaves (a Negro Mason named Jose de Patricinio had a key role here) — were all events in which Brazilian Masons felt a calling and left a mark on history.

In the State of Sao Paulo, there are 124 Lodges. Average membership is 25. Seventy percent of the members of a Lodge attend each meeting, which occur weekly. The average age of Masons is under 40.

(Continued on page 10)

Connecticut Mason Introduced Scottish Rite to Brazil

By James R. Case, 33°

From the Allocation of the Sovereign Grand Commander delivered to the Supreme Council, 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 was a "Norte Americano" by the name of David Jewett, whom the Brazilians looked upon as the Americans looked upon Lafayette." He 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 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 ordnance 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. A portrait shows him wearing no less than four medals and orders of the Empire.

During a 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.

(Continued on page 10)

Brazilian Masons on Stamps

DOM ANTONIO PEDRO DE ALCANTARA BOURBON, 1798-1834, was appointed Regent of Brazil by his father, but when ordered back to Portugal, refused to return and instead issued the Grito de (Cry of) Ypiranga, proclaiming the independence of Brazil.

Assuming the title of Emperor Pedro I, he issued a new constitution which was eventually recognized by Portugal in 1826. Pedro ruled well through his brilliant minister, **JOSE BONIFACIO**, but being jealous, dismissed him, after which Pedro's popularity gradually waned and he was forced to abdicate in 1831, in favour of his son who succeeded as Pedro II. Besides being Pedro I of Brazil, he later ruled Portugal as King Pedro IV.

Dom Pedro was initiated into freemasonry in 1820 and the following year became Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Brazil. On 12th August 1822, he joined Lodge Comercio y Artes Lodge, but shortly afterwards issued a decree closing all masonic lodges, stating that these were being used as a cloak for political manoeuvres.

Today, Comercio y Artes Lodge is once again No. 1 on the register of the Grand Orient. There is a Lodge Dom Pedro I, No. 30 at Uribata, G.L. of Prana, and Lodge Dom Pedro I No. 45 at Mineiros, G.L. of Goias.

JOSE BONIFACIO DE ANDRADE Y SILVA, Brazilian writer, scientist, statesman and patriot, born Santo Sao Paulo 1763 and educated at the University of Coimbra in Portugal. He spent ten years in Europe, studying metallurgy and mineralogy and engaging in scientific research, and was responsible for the discovery of several new minerals.

During the Peninsular War he fought with the **DUKE OF WELLINGTON's** - Portuguese troops who were led by another freemason, **Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN**. Returning home in 1819, he led the movement which secured independence for Brazil without bloodshed.

As Prime Minister to Pedro he faithfully and loyally carried out the order to close the lodges, although himself a dedicated freemason. In July 1823 however, Pedro dismissed Bonifacio and his brothers, Martin Francisco and Antonio Carlos, being jealous of the Prime Minister's popularity.

Some years later he returned to Brazil and became tutor to the five-year-old heir to the throne. His wise guidance had a lasting effect on the young boy whose subsequent rule was marked by high-mindedness and wisdom, qualities rarely found in 19th century heads of state. Jose Bonifacio is credited with having said, long before Lincoln, that no country can exist half slave and half free.

Jose Bonifacio was Grand Master of the Grand Orient in 1821, until succeeded in that office by Pedro I, and on his return to Brazil, he again became Grand Master continuing until his death in 1838.

In addition, a Supreme Council 33° had been formed, then following dissention, a second Supreme Council (No. 2) was set up in conjunction with the Grand Orient, with Jose Bonifacio as Sovereign Grand Commander. Lodges named after him are Jose Bonifacio No. 55, Cangucu, G.L. Rio Grane do S. and Jose Bonifacio No. 20, Santos, G.L. of Sao Paulo.

An unusual stamp issued by Brazil in 1909, S.C. #191, shows Bonifacio with five other New World leaders, **JOSE DE SAN MARTIN** of the Argentine, - **MIGUEL DE HIDALGO** of Mexico, - **BERNARDO O'HIGGINS** of Chile, - **GEORGE WASHINGTON** of the United States and **SIMON BOLIVAR** of Venezuela. All six were freemasons.

A Roman Catholic priest, **Father DIOGO ANTONIO FEIJO** was a Brazilian Statesman, who in 1835 was appointed as sole Regent for the young Pedro II (before then there had been two or more at a time). Nominated for a four-year period, he struggled valiantly against the forces of disintegration, but was forced to resign in 1837. His Mother Lodge is not known, but in 1835 he was a founder of a Lodge named Amizade, at Sao Paulo.

Another early Brazilian freemason was **HIPOLITO DA COSTA**, born 1774, who was initiated in Washington Lodge No. 59, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 12th March 1799. Stamp S. G. 1525 issued in 1974.

R. W. Bro. **DOUGLAS MURISON**, District Grand Master (Mark) for the District of the River Plate, an expert on Latin American history and its connections with Freemasonry, states that **LUIS ALVEZ DE LIMA Y SILVA**, **DUQUO DE CAXIAS** was a member of the Craft.

Brazilian Masons on Stamps (Con't.)

Born in 1803 at Rio de Janeiro he became a soldier of renown and a capable statesman. A leader in the war against the Argentine tyrant Rosas, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian Army 1851-52 and created Marshal in 1862. In the war against Paraguay he again led the Army and captured the City of Asuncion. Created a duke by the Emperor Pedro II he also served four times as Prime Minister, 1850, 1856-7, 1861-2 and 1875-78. He died in 1880.

At least three lodges have been named after our worthy brother, Duque de Caxias No. 33, Januaria, G.L. of Minas Gerais; Duque de Caxias No. 16, Macapa (Amapa) G.L. Para; and Duque de Caxias No. 70, Sao Vicente, G.L. Sao Paulo.

MANUEL DEODORAO DA FONSECA, born 5th August 1827 at Alagoas, was active in the campaigns against Uruguay, Paraguay, 1868-70, served as Governor of Rio Grande do Sul 1887-9 and a leader in the movement against Pedro II.

He became Provisional President in 1889, confirmed by a formal election in 1891 when he became the first President of the new Republic. He commenced to implement the promises he had given by abolishing corporal punishment in the armed forces, establishing universal manhood suffrage, freedom of religion, separation of Church and State and a new Civil Code.

These measures proved too radical for many, and following severe disagreements accompanied by violence, he dissolved Congress, established Martial Law and introduced censorship. This in turn so antagonised his own supporters that he was quickly forced to resign.

An honest and popular man, he was a good soldier, but a poor executive. Marshal Deodoro died at Rio de Janeiro, 23rd August 1892.

In freemasonry he was Grand Master of the Grand Orient, and several lodges have been named after him including: Marechal Deodoro da Fonseca No. 2, Aquidauana, G.L. Mato Grosso, Marechal Deodoro No. 31, Caxias do Sul, G.L. Rio Grande do Sul, and Lodge Marechal Deodoro No. 43, Aparcida de Goiania, G.L. of Goias.

BENJAMIN CONSTANT BOTELHO DE MAGALHAES 1838-91, statesman best known for his liberal and republican teaching when a Professor at the Military Academy. He was another of the leaders in the revolution which caused the abdication of Pedro II in 1889, and the liberal decrees issued by

President Manuel Deodoro were largely the work of Benjamin Constant and Ruy Barbosa.

He is listed by Clarence Beltmann in "Freemasons on Postage Stamps", but particulars are not given. The Benjamin Constant Lodge at Mombaca, G.L. Ceara, Brazil is named after him, issued in 1906 and issued in 1939, Sc. #484.

RUY BARBOSA, statesman and lawyer, born Sao Salvador, 5th November 1848, helped to draft the new constitution when the country became a republic in 1890 and served as Minister of Finance under Manuel Deodoro.

In 1910 he was the unsuccessful candidate in the Presidential election, although he probably polled most votes, but the affair was conducted in a most dubious fashion, hence the assumption that the results were rigged.

Brother Barbosa, a freemason according to R. W. Bro Murison was responsible for revising Brazil's Criminal Code and for several other legal reforms. In 1921 he was appointed Brazil's representative at the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague. Ruy Barbosa died at Petropolis 1st March 1923.

Lodges named after him are Ruy Barbosa No. 16, Peabiru, G.L. Parana; Ruy Barbosa No. 93, Franco de Rocha, G.L. Sao Paulo; and Ruy Barbosa No. 46, Sao Lourenco, G.L. Minas Gerais. 1924 and 468B issued in 1929.

A set of stamps issued in 1935 commemorated the "Ragged Revolution" of 1835, and depicts the Duque de Caxias as well as **BENTO GONCALVES DA SILVA**. Presumably for his part in the affair General Goncalves was imprisoned in the Forte de Mar, and while there wrote letters to various lodges asking for help, as being a freemason in distress. One was read out in Lodge Beneficencia on 30th June 1837 and another in La Virtude of Orient Lodge, Bahia, on 28th July 1837.

Fortunately the Governor of the Fort happened to be a founder of Beneficencia and it is comforting to learn that did in fact obtain official agreement for the release of the General. Bento Goncalves Lodge No. 28, Porte Allegro, G.L. Rio Grande do Sul is named after him.

CARLOS ALBERTO GOMEZ, the greatest Brazilian musician and composer of the 19th Century was born in 1836 and studied in Italy. Brother Gomez, a freemason is not only depicted himself on stamps but another issue shows a few bars of music from his Opea, "Il Guarany", a work which gained recognition in Europe and the United States. He died in 1896.

Brazilian Masons on Stamps (Con't.)

The confused recognition status of the Grand Lodges in Brazil is difficult to understand, and is not made any easier when one finds no less than five lodges named after a previous Grand Master of the Grand Orient in three of the rival constitutions. This is of course explained by the fact that several Orient Lodges seceded when the separate Provincial or State Grand Lodges were formed.

The brother in question, **LAURO SODRE y SILVA**, born 1858 was a Doctor and a General, initiated in Lodge Harmonia and Fraternidade 1st August 1888. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Orient 20th May 1904 and again 18th May 1907. His son, Admiral **BENJAMIN SODRE** also became Grand Master in the early 1950s.

The five lodges are:— Lauro Sodre No. 7, Gama, G.L. Pernabuco; Lauro Sodre No. 3 Sao Luiz, G.L. Maranhao; and three under the Grand Lodge of Minas Gerais, Lauro Sodre No. 36, Nova Era; General Sodre No. 41, Sacramento; and Lauro Sodre No. 59, Governada Valadares. 998 issued in 1958.

MANUEL FERRAZ DE CAMPOS SALLES, born Campinas, Sao Paulo, 1846, was associated with Deodoro in bringing about the abdication of Pedro II, and did much to save the country from economic collapse. The vast upheavals which followed the abolition of slavery and then the overthrow of the monarchy caused a wave of extravagance and inflation, which had to be curbed.

Having served as an outstanding Governor of his State, he was elected President for 1898-1902 and this term was characterised by many reforms in finance, peaceful settlements of boundary disputes and friendly relations with the Argentine and European nations. He arranged a large loan from the House of Rothschild.

There is a Campos Salles Lodge No. 5565 under the English Constitution at Sao Paulo, working an English ritual in the Portuguese tongue, which is a worthy monument to Brother Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles. He died in 1913. S.G. 1193 issued in 1967.

Dr. FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUEZ ALVEZ, born 1848, was one of Brazil's ablest civilian Presidents. After serving as State President of Sao Paulo 1900-02 he was elected President of the Republic for 1902 to 1906. He was again State President 1912-16 and yet again President of Brazil from 1918, but died in office the following year.

Rodriguez Alvaz initiated a programme of municipal improvement, when Rio de Janeiro was freed from the scourge of Yellow Fever, and transformed into one of the world's most beautiful cities.

Captain Phillipe Durand, one of the first masonic philatelists of any real worth, received a letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Orient of Brazil which confirmed that Brother Rodriguez Alvez was a member of the Craft, but alas did not volunteer any dates or names of lodges. S.G. 273 issued in 1906. Sc. #184.

NILO PECHANA, 1857-1924, Brazilian freemason, lawyer and politician became Vice President in 1906 and succeeded as President in 1909 on the death of Alfonso Penna and completed the Presidential term. During this period, Brother Pechan, a civilian, negotiated a treaty settling a border dispute with Uruguay. He again served his country when appointed Foreign Minister 1917-19.

HERMES RODRIGUEZ DA FONSECA, a nephew of Deodor da Fonseca was elected President of the Republic in 1910, after a rather dubiously conducted election when his opponent was Ruy Barbosa. Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, a soldier of some distinction was an initiate of Lodge Rocha Negra at San Gabriel (now No. 1, under the Grand Lodge of Rio Grande do Sul) then under the Grand Orient.

The Grand Master, Lauro Sodre in 1910 is said to have bestowed the "title" of "Well deserving of Lodge Capitular Amoe Trabalho" on the Marshal. S.G. 1186 issued in 1967.

Another freemason **EPITACIO DA SILVA PESSOA** was president of Brazil from 1919 to 1923, after which he represented his country as a member of the World Court at the Hague.

Born 1865, Senator and Supreme Court Justice from Paraiba, he is depicted on several stamps, including one with President Vargas, a dictator who suppressed the Craft during his term of office. Brother da Silva was a delegate to the 1919 Peace Conference and succeeded as President following the death of Rodriguez Alvez.

During his term he undertook vast reclamation work in the North West, and Brazil celebrated the Centenary of its independence. An Act of Congress was passed, allowing members of the Imperial Family to return to Brazil if they so desired and the remains of the Emperor Pedro II and his Empress were brought back and re-interred in the Cathedral at Petropolis.

Our brother died in 1942.

Brazilian Masons on Stamps (Con't.)

QUINTINO BOCAIUVA, 18. — 1912, noted Brazilian journalist was initiated in American Lodge in 1861, S.G. 1070 issued in 1962. (any further information either about the brother or the Lodge would be welcome. It could of course be a Grand Orient Lodge)

JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS, **BARON RIO BRANCO**, born 1845, served as Chancellor and Foreign Minister, and as President of the Council of Ministers signed the Declaration of Independence.

The Foreign Ministers room at the Itamaraty Palace has frescoed around the walls, "In this room which was for many years his workroom, died on February 10th 1912, the great Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States of Brazil, Jose Maria da Silva Paranhos, Baron Rio Branco".

He became a Grand Master of the Grand Orient and made an outstanding reply to a public attack on the Craft. In 1873 the Bishop of Pernambuco tried to get the Craft banned by the civil government following a Papal Bull of excommunication, by raising the matter in the Senate. Rio Branco pointed out that the allegories and traditions connected with our symbols do not in any way conflict with religion, and as to references to the Great Architect of the Universe, he challenged his opponents to say that God was not the Creator of All, or that His wisdom, power and glory were not adored in that formula.

He went on to say, "God preserve us indeed from a principle of faith which denies us the right to appreciate the character and tendencies of a Brazilian civil association upon the grounds that the Spiritual power has declared it irreligious. If today that power is admitted in relation to Masonry, tomorrow the same power will say that another civil institution comes within its anathemas, will proscribe its members, leaving them no other course than to be silent, obey and suffer". Largely due to his eloquence the plan failed.

He was also responsible for a government measure whereby children born to slaves were freed at the age of 21, and as Foreign Minister settled a boundary dispute with Bolivia by purchase. There is a Rio Branco Lodge No. 24 at Piratini under the G.L. Rio Grande do Sul.

Two other Brazilians who appear on stamps and also have lodges named after them are **Joaquim Nabuco** a great fighter for the emancipation of the Slaves, and **Marshal Rondon**. They were quite possibly freemasons and any information would be welcome.

W. Bro. T.C.A. Waghorn
Masonic Phil. Club, Gt. Britain

BRAZILIAN MASONS ON STAMPS

Dom Pedro I and **Dom Pedro II** all Scott's issues 1866-84. Also 261, 1243, 727.

Jose Bonifacio Scott's 191, 261, 800, 801, 959, Scott's 260-262, Independence Set as cut of stamp issued in 1972 for 150th anniversary.

Luis Alvez, Duque de Caxias. Scott's #410, 479, 621, 797, 750-54, 1193

Manuel Deodora da Fonseca 485, 486, (Set 484-86)

Benjamin Constant Sc. #175, 484, 807

Ruy Barbosa Sc. #286, 300, 692, 798, 799

Joaquim Nabuco Sc. #C77

Mariano Rondon Sc. #865

Bento Gonvalves Sc. #409

Carlos Alberto Gomez Sc. #1155

Lauro Sodre, Sc. 855, **Benjamin Sodre** ?

Manuel de Campos Salles Sc. #1064

Dr. Fraciscisco Rodriquez Alvez Sc. #184, 198

Nilo Pechana Sc. #192, 1059

Rodreguez da Fonseca Sc. 824

Epitacio Pessoa Sc. #235, 262, 342, 345, 1002.

Quintino Bocaiuva Sc. #948

Jose Da Silva, Baron Rio Branco Sc. 193, 194, 627, 865, C63, C77

Many other Masons from other countries are depicted on Brazilian stamps too numerous to detail in this article.

For our own presidents Washington Sc. #480, Grover Cleveland 481, Harry S. Truman #673, Franklin D. Roosevelt Sc. #C76, Dwight D. Eisenhower #C93.

Harry Lindquist (Con't. from page 3)

Masonically — Harry was Raised in Veritas Lodge No. 926 A.F.&A.M. Chicago, Illinois, January 14, 1911. When he made New York his permanent home, he limited to Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2. A delegation from the Masonic Stamp Club had the pleasure of visiting that Lodge to see Harry receive his 50 year pin. He was a member of Aurora Grotto and Kismet Temple of Brooklyn, and of the Royal Order of Jesters. Harry was founder of the Masonic Stamp Club and with the late "Charlie" Johnson prepared our first set of By-Laws. Ever since, he found time to be a good friend of the Club and its members.

He passed away quietly in his sleep the night of 16th January 1978; brief services were held in Universal Chapel, 81st Street and Madison Avenue, New York City; and interment was in Ferncliff Cemetery, Hartsdale, N.Y. Friday morning 20th January 1978.

Connecticut Mason Introduced . . .

(Continued from page 5)

The warrant fell into the hands of a tradesman who displayed it in his shop window. A Mason saw it, bought it and returned it 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.

Previously, 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.

Reprinted from "The Northern Light" June 1973, Masonic Phil. Vol. 30 #2 Oct. 1972.



Grande Oriente do Brasil

On August 24, 1973 Brazil issued a single stamp, Cr \$1.00 to commemorate the Grande Oriente do Brasil 1822/1973. Technical details are: Press release Nr. 76, designed by Maria Carmen Ribeiro and Suzana Fonseca.

Printed by Rotogravure on luminescent paper 500,000 total in sheets of 55 stamps stamp dimensions 22 x 39mm and perforation 26 x 44mm. The printing house being Casa da Moeda do Brasil. Based on information supplied by Grande Oriente Do Brasil the Masonry aims are based on the philanthropic, philosophic, educational and progressive points of view.

It was first introduced in Brazil during

the colonial period, and it stands out for the great influence it had on the political movements which happened last century.

The new ideas came from Portugal, brought by Masons who had emigrated hoping to escape from the inquisition. The first Masonic Lodge in Brazil, which was directed by a Venerable, was founded in 1800, in Rio de Janeiro.

During the XIX century, there already were a large number of these lodges and another one, the "Comercio e Artes" Lodge was founded in Rio. Afterwards it was subdivided in three and the "Grande Oriente do Brasil" was then created.

FREEMASONRY IN BRAZIL

(Continued from page 4)

Eighty percent of all Brazilian Masons are Roman Catholics.

Brazilian Masons do not speak the ritual from memory, but rather read it.

Once secretive, Brazilian Masonry is now going a little more public. They do not propagandize, but try to make the Craft known. This summer, they were very proud of the first public monument to Masonry being erected to commemorate the 50th anniversary of a Grand Lodge in a certain state — the Sao Jose do Rio Preto obelisk.

Masons in Brazil keep in touch with each other, despite the vast distances between Lodges. In addition to an active social life within the Lodges, they have "white" social functions — where ladies and friends are allowed in on occasion. The spirit of benevolence and charity is a strong one in the Brazilian Lodges. The Campinas Lodge runs a free pharmacy for poor people; another area Lodge runs an orphanage.

The main themes of Brazilian Freemasonry are well stated by a poem I came across in Sao Paulo's Masonic Magazine "A Verdade" (The Truth). "What is Masonry" was the caption and translated it reads:

What is Masonry?

In the home it is goodness.

On the job it is loyalty, honesty.

In relations with the unfortunate it is compassion.

In relation with the weak it is succour.

In relation with the strong it is friendship.

In relation with the penitent it is forgiveness.

In relation to God it is reverence and love.

The Grand Master himself, Erwin Seignemartin — a distinguished business leader in Sao Paulo with a command of English and an encyclopaedic knowledge of Masonic and Brazilian history — was kind enough to come in to greet me and answer my many questions about the Craft. Thousands of miles from 23rd Street, the institution of Masonry is alive and well.

Princeton University Lends Philatelic Collection To Smithsonian's Division Of Postal History

Princeton University has placed all of its philatelic holdings with the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of History and Technology, Washington, D.C.

The Princeton University Library collections have been loaned to the National Museum of History and Technology for a three-year period, with options for renewals.

Princeton University Library agreed to send its philatelic holdings to the National Museum of History and Technology because it lacked the means of exhibiting its material or making it available to students. The Smithsonian Institution's Division of Postal History, on the other hand, functions with a trained staff, and has excellent display and reference facilities available.

The 108 volumes involved were transported from Princeton, New Jersey to Washington, D.C. by Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Curator, Division of Postal History.

The Postal History and Philatelic Medley collections formed by the late Reverend William H. Tower (Princeton Class of 1894) is housed in 55 volumes. Rev. Tower was a pioneer in the postal history field, and acquired many remarkable covers.

Another notable segment is the 20-volume Roumania collection formed by A. S. Arnold of Metuchen, New Jersey, a founding member of the Masonic Stamp Club.

Arnold served as a volunteer curator of Princeton's stamp holdings for a time, and undertook to form a master United States collection from the several gifts and bequests.

Before his death, Arnold was able to compile an eight-volume representation. Two volumes were required for the United States Locals, and one for the U.S. Carriers. Regular issues were covered by volumes covering the years 1847-57, 1861-89, 1890-1916, and 1916.

Also included in the loan are United States die proofs, U.S. Columbian large die proofs, and National Bank Note Company proofs of 1869, plus a 2-volume U.S. collection in a National album; a volume of United States mainly used material, and U.S. commemoratives.

There are 11 International albums covering stamps of the world; four vol-

umes of Great Britain and Colonies, and single volumes for Germany and its States and the Federal Period of Switzerland.

In addition to Rev. Tower and A. S. Arnold, those who donated philatelic material to Princeton University were Charles T. Riggs (Class of 1893), Robert Garrett (Class of 1897), Edgar Palmer (Class of 1903), Robert Lowry (Class of 1912), John R. Currier (Class of 1913), and Edward L. Pierce (Class of 1923).

Princeton's philatelic and postal collections are now available to students for reference purposes through the National Museum of History and Technology's Division of Postal History.

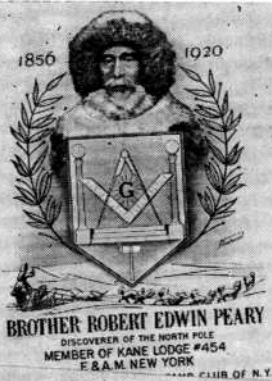
RODGERS STAMP

James Charles Rodgers, "the Singing Brakemen," born Sept. 8, 1897; died May 26, 1933. Initiated in John L. Spinks Lodge #507, Meridian, Miss., Aug. 9, 1920, passed Dec. 31, 1930, raised Jan. 5, 1931. A.A.S.R. degrees at Kerrville, Texas, May 14, 1931; Alzafar Shrine Temple May 15, 1931. Known as "the Blue Yodeler" and "Father of Country and Western Music." First person named to Country Music Hall of Fame, Nashville, Tenn., 1961. Jimmie Rodgers Memorial Festival held at Meridian each May, Memorial Day week-end (This year May 21-27, 1978).

Mail chute (such as those used in office buildings, hotels, apartment houses, and other structures at which mail is dropped from the upper stories) was installed in 1883 in the Elwood Building, Rochester, N.Y., after plans prepared by James Gould Cutler, the architect of the building, who received patent No. 284,951, on September 11, 1883. The device was later developed and suited to the requirements of the Post Office and public use by Joseph Warren Cutler, under a series of about thirty patents issued to him.

Mail box (drive-up) to enable automobilists to post letters without moving from the seat of their cars was installed in July 1927 at Houston, Tex. The box had metal handles 8 to 10 inches long and was tilted 4 inches. The boxes were known as "courtesy collection boxes."

1856 1920



BROTHER ROBERT EDWIN PEARY
DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH POLE
MEMBER OF KANE LODGE #454
F.&A.M. NEW YORK
SPONSORED BY MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF N.Y.



BROTHER JOHN J. PERSHING
GENERAL OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES
MEMBER LINCOLN LODGE #9, A.F.&A.M. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
SPONSORED BY MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF NEW YORK

DeMolay International



BROTHER WALT DISNEY
SPONSORED BY MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF N.Y.

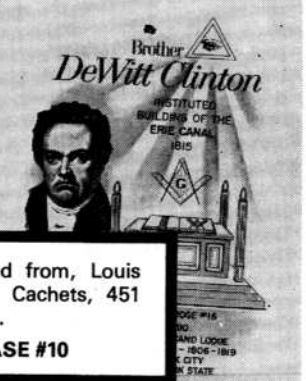


ASTRONAUT EDWIN E. ALDRIN JR.
MAN ON THE MOON
APOLLO 11 - U.S.A.
1st DEGREE - FEBRUARY 12, 1953
2nd DEGREE - APRIL 12, 1953
3rd DEGREE - FEBRUARY 23, 1954
MEMBER OF MONTCLAIR, N.J. LODGE #444
SCOTTISH RITE - KNIGHT TEMPLAR
SPONSORED BY THE MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF N.Y.

BROTHER CHARLES H. MAYO
CO-FOUNDER OF THE MAYO CLINIC



Brother DeWitt Clinton
INSTITUTOR OF THE BUILDING OF THE ERIE CANAL 1815



LODGE #16
1800
AND LODGE
1806-1815
N.Y. CITY
N.Y. STATE

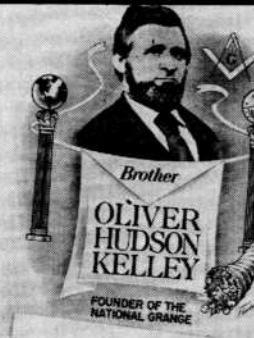
These cachets, and others may be obtained from, Louis Bernstein, Cachet Sales Chairman, Masonic Cachets, 451 West 46th Street, New York, New York 10036.

WRITE FOR AVAILABLE LIST — SASE #10

Brother Sir Winston Churchill
OUTSTANDING LEADER OF THE 20th CENTURY

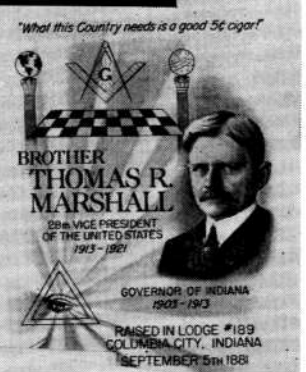


Brother OLIVER HUDSON KELLEY
FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

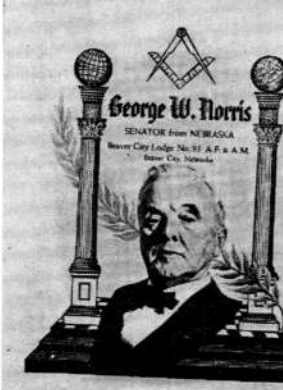


"What this Country needs is a good 5¢ cigar!"

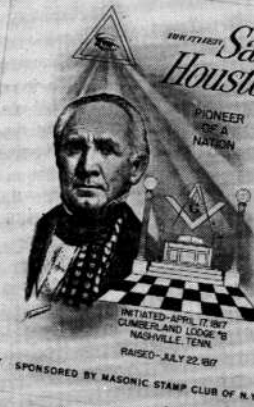
BROTHER THOMAS R. MARSHALL
28th VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1913-1921
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA 1903-1913
RAISED IN LODGE #189 COLUMBIA CITY, INDIANA SEPTEMBER 5th 1881



George W. Norris
SENATOR FROM NEBRASKA
Beverly City Lodge No. 91 A.F.&A.M.
Beverly City, Nebraska



Sam Houston
PIONEER OF A NATION



INITIATED - APRIL 17 1837
CLIMBERLAND LODGE #8 NASHVILLE, TENN.
RAISED - JULY 22, 1837
SPONSORED BY MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF N.Y.

BROTHER HENRY FORD
AUTOMOTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL GIANT



INITIATED
JUNE 28, 1894
PROVED
NOVEMBER 1, 1894
RAISED
NOVEMBER 8, 1894
MEMBER OF
THE LITTLE LODGE #257 FINEAN
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
SPONSORED BY MASONIC STAMP CLUB OF N.Y.