



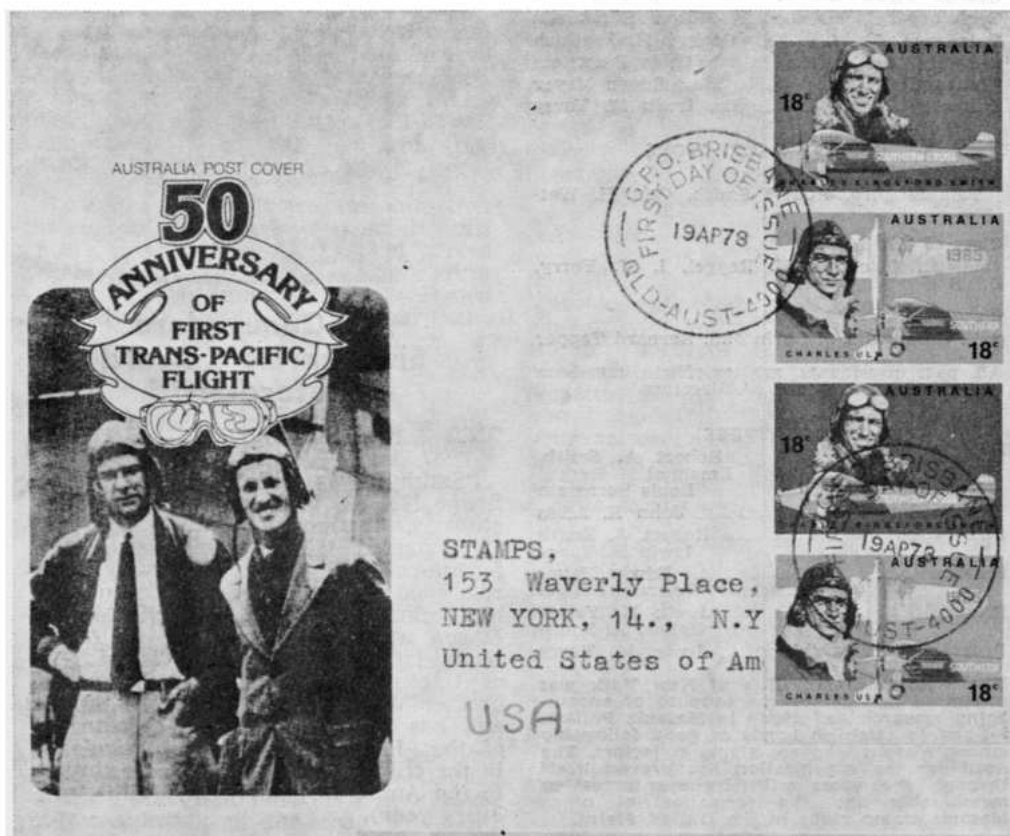
# The Masonic Philatelist

A QUARTERLY

VOL. 35

DECEMBER 1978 WINTER 1979

NO. 2



— Courtesy "Stamps" through Alan Queale, Queensland, Australia

**"US" Charles Kingford-Smith (left) and Charles T. P. Ulm**

# The MASONIC PHILATELIST

A Quarterly

VOL. 35 WINTER 1978-79 NO. 2

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

## On The Cover

### 50th Anniversary of First Trans. Pacific Flight

On 31 May, 1928, Australians Charles Kingsford-Smith and Charles Ulm (co-commanders) and Americans Harry Lyon (navigator) and James Warner (radio operator) left Oakland, California in the aircraft 'Southern Cross' to attempt the first flight across the Pacific. Flying via Hawaii and Fiji, they reached Brisbane, Australia 11889 kilometres away, nine days later.



### Air Commodore Sir Charles Edward Kingsford-Smith

MC., A.F.C., Kt. 9/2/1897 — 7/11/1935

"Smithy" was initiated into Gascoyne Lodge No. 62, Western Australian Constitution, at Carnarvon, W.A. on 9. 4. 1925, passed 1st July and raised 3rd September of the same year. He remained a member of that Lodge until his untimely death in 1935. His Master Mason apron was presented to A.I.F. Memorial Lodge No. 289, United G.I. of Queensland on 16. 8. 1945 by his brother Wor. Bro. W. Kingsford Smith, and has been used in the ceremonies of that Lodge ever since, particularly in the tribute to "Our Fallen Brethren" in the Anzac Day ceremony (25th April every year).

## CLOSED ALBUMS

G. HOWARD FISHER — PORTER L. RANCK — MORTON SIEGEL

## The Philatelic Lodge

No. 552

A.F.&A.M. of Victoria

Masonic Phil., (Vol. 12, No. 8), April 1956

By SAM BROOKS

Many of you who read these lines are aware of the existence of a duly chartered Masonic Lodge, founded by stamp collectors and known as The Philatelic Lodge. From time to time, "The Masonic Philatelist" has mentioned our Brethren in Australia.

The Philatelic Lodge #552 A.F. & A.M. of Melbourne, Australia was formed under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, and is the only Freemasons Lodge of Stamp Collectors in the world. The Lodge was consecrated in June 1944 with 27 foundation members. One of Australia's best-known stamp dealers, the late Wor. Bro. Orlo Smith, was the Foundation Master.

To begin with, it is well to state that the information used to compile this short article was assembled from correspondence with the Lodge's first secretary, the late Wor. Bro. Haden Henshelwood. Foundation Secretary, the present secretary, Wor. Bro. J. J. Beverin, and our good friend, Wor. Bro. Max Kohane.

My first knowledge of the Lodge was in a news item in "Stamps" written by our Brother Harry Lindquist. Interested, I wrote to the Lodge and received a very cordial reply from Bro. Henshelwood, dated June 9th, 1945. He tells me of the formation of the Lodge and the adoption of a motto "Festina Lente" (hasten slowly), as a result of which "we are building up a steady membership comprising of sincerity and talent, which we feel sure will mutually benefit both the Craft and the devotees of our hobby."

From Bro. Beverin we learn that the inspiration which led to the formation of the Lodge was first born in a committee meeting of the then Philatelic Society of Victoria, now the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. A chance remark revealed the fact that the majority of the members of that committee were members of the Craft, although several individually were not aware of the fact.



Perhaps a word of explanation regarding this is in order. In all countries with Grand Lodges originating from English Charters, Masons do not wear distinguishing emblems of any kind publicly; no pins, no rings, no buttons; as we do in this country. You may not know a man is a Mason unless you meet him in a Lodge or are introduced to him as a member of the Fraternity.

At that meeting a desire was expressed that it would be a splendid move for all stamp collectors to meet in Masonic fellowship. Under the capable guidance of Wor. Bro. Henshelwood, stamp collectors from all parts of Melbourne and from other Philatelic Societies banded together to form the new Lodge. Only those of you who are very active in the Craft and who have been part of the formation of a new Lodge can understand the courage it took to do this work.

So we salute that band of 27 intrepid Craftsmen who joined together, and in harmony worked to build what is today, one of the flourishing Lodges in Australia.

As the Lodge grew in numbers and in influence among Freemasons, it was found that many Brethren, although in sympathy with the aims of the Philatelic Lodge, were averse to giving up membership in their Mother Lodge in order to join.

The problem of closer relationship with these Brethren was solved with the formation in 1946 of the Masonic Philatelic Society of Victoria. This organization, similar to our own Masonic Stamp Club of New York, is open to all Master Masons and is not limited

to members of the Philatelic Lodge. Thus, two organizations working together, one the Lodge, the other the Society, are providing for the needs of stamp collectors who also are members of the Craft. That they are succeeding is amply demonstrated by the continuous growth of both organizations.

Thirty percent of the members of the Philatelic Lodge are Life Governors of the Freemasons' Home of Victoria. Fifteen percent are Life Governors of the Freemasons' Hospital of Melbourne. And from voluntary contributions, a Lodge Benevolent Fund has been built up, which at the present time stands at over £1300 (thirteen hundred pounds).

Our Brethren in Australia have labored well. They have shown that Freemasonry and Philately are a happy team, and while they carry on their philatelic activities in the Society, they do not neglect their work in the Lodge.

The following statement in one of their Lodge notices is of interest: "We believe that Philately affords a distinct approach to the study of the liberal arts and sciences, and we sincerely hope that the new lodge will develop fields of service in that direction."

Through the years, the Lodge has provided many opportunities for the Brethren to gather socially. At many of these affairs the ladies were invited, and several such meetings included Philatelic programs.

One of the booklets had a short essay entitled, "The Square and the Stamp."

"What has Freemasonry to do with Philately? Much in many ways. Silent communication, information and service are ideals of the Craft closely related to the mission of the Postage Stamp. The Liberal Arts & Sciences; the hidden mysteries of nature and science; the diversity of objects that decorate and adorn Creation; the beneficent laws of the Almighty Creator; the Cardinal Virtues; and the noble orders of the Architecture are well illustrated by this universal symbol of communication. History, Geography, Biography — lifes humanities — take on a new meaning when read within the glow of the Stamp and the Square. Some find it difficult to relate the one to the other. Of course, you must be initiated into both these branches of progressive science. The Masonic Philatelic Society endeavors to initiate the uninitiated into Philately,

seeks to give interested Craftsmen fuller opportunities for Philatelic fellowship and at the same time hopes to bring to the Craft a new field of intriguing research."

Interesting? We think so, and plenty of thought for every member of the Masonic stamp Club of New York.

## Masons Note Special Date

The 225th anniversary of George Washington's rise to Master Mason was honored Aug. 4 by a cachet offered by Louisiana Lodge No. 102 F&AM. The cachets come in two colors; light-blue, which has the design thermo-engraved, and white, with different stamps affixed. The covers bear a Fredericksburg, Va. Masonic Stamp Club Station pictorial cancel.

Covers are priced at 80c each (three or more for 75c each) plus an SASE, or \$1 each without SASE (add extra postage outside US and Canada). Send orders to John R. Allen, Cachet Chairman, La. Lodge No. 102, F&AM. Box 26135, Richmond, VA 23260.

## Letter to the Editor

Dear Brother Wettach: (Treasurer, M.S.C.N.Y.

Attended CAPEX '78 for four days. It was quite a show, and was the fifth International show which I have attended, SIPEX '66 in Washington, Philympia '70 in London, Belgica '72 in Brussels, Interphil '76 in Philadelphia, and now Capex '78. Have exhibited only once at an International, which was at Interphil, and was pleased that my exhibit of Vermont Stampless Covers was awarded a Vermeil.

I retired eight years ago, after 45 years as an engineer with the Vermont Dep't. of Highways, and have been busy ever since. My grandchildren are now graduating or going to college. One just graduated from Stevens Tech. in Hoboken, another from Colby-Sawyer in New London, N.H., another is returning to Harvard for his senior year, and still another is starting at Brigham Young Univ. Incidentally, I attended my 55th College Reunion at Middlebury, this June.

Fraternally,  
Lloyd Hayward.

## 'Making a Mason at Sight'

From time to time, we read an article about a famous Mason, whose portrait is on a stamp, and we read that he was "made a Mason at Sight."

Over the years, many inquiries have been made asking for a fuller explanation of this UNCOMMON practice in Freemasonry.

The general opinion seems to be that the ritual is somewhat similar to Knighting. That is, a ceremony is held, some words are spoken, the recipient of the honor is tapped on the shoulder, and lo, and behold, a new Mason arises. This is far, very far, from what actually occurs.

The practice of making a Mason at sight, has been one of controversy, for a long time. Many able Masonic writers have explored the subject and numerous articles have been written, both pro and con. In some Masonic jurisdictions it is one of the prerogatives of the Grand Master, that he may make a Mason at Sight. In other jurisdictions it is forbidden.

Without going too deeply into the intricacies of Masonic Jurisprudence, we learn, that where permitted, it is a method used to confer the Degrees on a candidate, usually a person of prominence and known character, who because of lack of time and instability of residence or type of work, cannot take the Degrees in the usual manner.

All Grand Jurisdictions have rules and regulations for conferring the Degrees. These must be strictly adhered to. In general, a candidate must be of good character, in good health, must make an application to the Lodge, be investigated and balloted upon. If found worthy, the Degrees may be conferred upon him. A proper lapse of time must ensue between the conferral of the different degrees, and the candidate must show proficiency, by examination before proceeding to the next degree. Finally, when having been Raised in the ancient manner, he must consummate his membership by signing the By-Laws of the Lodge.

In making a Mason at Sight, many of these requirements are waived. The

Grand Master, after selecting the man to be honored, calls an "Occasional Lodge," and with the assistance of his Grand Lodge staff, or other qualified officers selected by him, confers the Degrees in an abbreviated form and obligates the candidate.

Note the following omissions: the candidate does not make an application to any Lodge. There is no investigation in the usual manner. There is no ballot, no waiting period between degrees, no examination of proficiency and no By-Laws to sign.

Actually, after the ceremony, the newly made Mason is a Non-Affiliated Mason. As such, he should make application for Affiliation to a regular Lodge, and in the manner prescribed by that Lodge. Some of these gentlemen, have not always chosen to seek membership in a regular Lodge. In some jurisdictions, this has resulted in ending the practice.

For those of you who are interested in pursuing the subject further, the following sources are suggested:

Bulletin No. 13, Grand Lodge F. & A.M., California, Committee on Masonic Education.

"Masonic Jurisprudence," by Roscoe Pound.

"The Builder," Feb. 1916; Feb. and July 1925; June 1926.

"Encyclopedia of Freemasonry," by Mackey.

Grand Lodge Bulletin, March 1941, Iowa Masonic Library.

"History of Freemasonry in New York," by McClenachan.

Masonic Service Association, Short Talk Bulletin, March 1937.

"The Masonic News," November 1943.

All of these may be obtained from your Grand Lodge Library.

In our Gallery of Famous Masons on Stamps, we find several who were made a Mason at Sight. President William Howard Taft was made a Mason at Sight by Most Worshipful Charles S. Hoskinson, Grand Master of Ohio, on February 18, 1909. On April 14, 1909, he affiliated

with Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, was made a Mason at Sight on October 21, 1899, by the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, Most Worshipful J. H. Small. He later affiliated with the Benjamin B. French Lodge.

General George C. Marshall, on December 16, 1941, was made a Mason at Sight, by Most Worshipful Asa M. Daniells, Grand Master of the District of Columbia.

General Douglas MacArthur was made a Mason at Sight on January 17, 1936, in the Philippines, by the Grand Master.

Andrew W. Mellon was made a Mason at Sight, December 29, 1928, by Right Worshipful J. William Smith, Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

Louis Kossuth received his degrees in two days.

President William McKinley received his degrees May 1, 2, and 3, 1865.

Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Ohio, Jerry C. Rasor, made United States Senator John W. Glenn, Jr. a Mason-at-Sight on August 19, 1978 in Chillicothe, Ohio. The impressive ceremony took place in conjunction with the 170th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio and the 175th anniversary of the state of Ohio joining the union in 1803.

As a much decorated U.S. Marine Colonel, John Glenn, having served in both World War II and the Korean conflict, was the first American to orbit the earth as one of this country's original seven astronauts. He now serves as United States Senator from Ohio and holds membership in Concord Lodge No. 688, New Concord, Ohio.

Not all Grand Jurisdictions recognize the right of the Grand Master to use all three powers at once and make a Mason-at-sight? Sixteen Grand Jurisdictions, by written law, expressly permit the act, although three restrict the process to a regularly constituted Lodge. Other Grand Lodges permit the act by having adopted Mackey's list of twenty-five Landmarks as official. Mackey's eighth Landmark is, 'The prerogative of the Grand Master to make Mason's at sight.' Four Grand Lodges expressly forbid the

Grand Master to 'make Masons at sight.' "

Masonic affiliation of other astronauts are as follows: Gordon Cooper, 33°, Colorado; Donn F. Eisele, Luther B. Turner No. 732, Ohio; Virgil I. Grissom, Mitchell No. 228, Indiana; Wally M. Schirra, Jacksonville, Florida; Thomas P. Stafford, Western Star Lodge, Oklahoma; Edgar D. Mitchell, Artesia, Lodge No. 28; Paul J. Weitz, Lawrence Lodge No. 708, Pennsylvania; Edwin "Gus" Aldrin, Montclair No. 44, and John Glenn, Concord No. 688, Ohio.

Other famous Americans so honored but, not shown on stamps, are John Wanamaker, Milton Eisenhower and Gov. G. M. Leader of Pennsylvania.

Reprinted in part from article by Samuel Brooks in *Masonic Philatelist*, Vol. 18, No. 8.

## Letter to the Editor:

Dear Bro; Enclosed is my check for \$5 dues for 78-79.

I would like to report that on Sept. 7, 1978 I received my 50 year pin from my Lodge Eunice #830 of Caledonia, N.Y.

Fraternally,

S. Clark Place,  
P.M. 1936 & 1939

\* \* \*

Aug. 26, 1978

From a letter sent by our newly appointed membership chairman Brother John R. Allen:

Dear Brother Kane,

Glad to hear that more have joined. I've simply made applications available and answered occasional questions; the prospective members have taken it from there.

I'm a member of the George Washington and the Philadelphia Clubs which I joined with the Masonic Stamp Club in 1976, when I heard of their existence. At that time, I was active with the first cachet issued by my Louisiana Lodge # 102 F.&A.M. All three stamp clubs offer unique features that are worthwhile and vowed that I'd offer information about active Masonic stamp clubs to all interested brothers.

## Kingsford – Smith Story

In recognition of the 75th anniversary of "powered flight" by the Wright Brothers, another famous pioneer aviator, Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith with his Fokker monoplane, "Southern Cross", which carried the U.S. registration #1985, is being honored this year on the 50th anniversary of the "First Transpacific Flight".

Like the famous flight of another Mason, Brother Charles Augustus Lindbergh, philately honors our Australian Brother, Charles Kingsford-Smith, with the issuance of several stamps commemorating this event.

An experienced flyer, having won the Military Cross with the Royal Flying Corps, Figher Squadron, his flying record after World War I included various promotions to obtain funds to accomplish his dream of a transpacific flight which like many other pioneer flyers had attempted transoceanic flights. He realized that the technical training and scientific requirements were the prime necessities for mastering long distance flying — it was not guts alone, but "nuts & bolts".

Purchasing the aircraft in the United States, Kingsford-Smith made a number of unsuccessful attempts on the world endurance record in a bid to secure money to finance his dream of flying the Pacific.

His financial position became worse when organizations which had promised backing withdrew their support on the grounds — the project was far too dangerous.

He was on the point of abandoning the flight when rescue came in the form of backing from two men above all — symbolically, one American, and one Australian. They were the Californian rancher, Captain G. Allan Hancock, and the Melbourne businessman, Mr. Sidney Myer, founder of the big retail stores chain.

In their book, "Story of the Southern Cross — TransPacific Flight, 1928", like the Lindbergh "We", they relate the requirements — before taking off from Oakland Field, San Francisco at 8:45 a.m. on May 31st 1928.

"It was no stunt that we essayed, but a calm, considered plan to show the world that ocean flying in long hops was a normal development of aviation, and that given the proper organisation and equipment it ceased to be a desperate gamble. We had before us a schedule of flying, and with some justice, we considered we had the most efficient equipment with which to carry out that schedule. Only the burning of gasoline at too rapid a rate, we felt, was the one factor that might have disturbed our schedule." With him was Charles T. P. Ulm, who had previously flown with Smith on a number of record flights and two Americans, Harry Lyon (navigator) and James Warner (radio operator). The first lap of 2000 miles to Wheeler Field, Honolulu, they relate that this hop was the easiest and had been previously accomplished.

The next leg of their historic flight was to Suva, Fiji Islands, a distance of 3,138 miles, never before crossed by air.

Taking off from Barking Sands wide beach on island of Kauai, this most perilous part of the ocean span was to reach a mere "dot" of land. Thru violent rainstorms, radio difficulties, constant worries of fuel consumption, the sputtering and faltering engines, they climbed above storms, during endless hours. The early anticipation of thrills were more than they expected.

The greatest thrill arrived with "Ulm at the controls, Smith was dozing, not expecting land . . . far ahead a small dome sprang up. Ulm swung the plane for it. The sudden oscillation woke Smith who let loose with forceful and colorful language. He thought Ulm had fallen asleep". The land appearing, as he looked thru "the windshield against the glare of the sun there lay the first of Fijian Islands. Our big goal was in sight . . . We had pioneered a new ocean air line of 3100 miles."

The colorful description from their book of a legend that Fijians in Lomaiviti, one of the island groups, being told to watch for the approach of the "Southern Cross" did not see the plane, but on the night of June 4th an eclipse of the moon portrayed what they



believed was the "Southern Cross", ahead of schedule, taking a needed rest on a lunar plateau. How welcome that rest would have been, commented Smith and Ulm who had struck the worst weather the night before their arrival in Suva.

The "Southern Cross" approached the roped off landing at Albert Park, Suva, on June 5th after a flight that covered over 3100 miles, being airborne for 34½ hours. Suva received the pioneer airmen with the presence of the Governor, Sir Eyre Hutson, the Mayor\*, Mr. Henry Marks and local dignitaries. All honored the fliers with gifts and a special shell casket containing 200 gold sovereigns. The crowds assembled were jubilant and the oldest living Fijian, a member of the Legislative Council, Vatu Joni Mataitini presented the whale's tooth, the ancient gift symbol of highest honor.

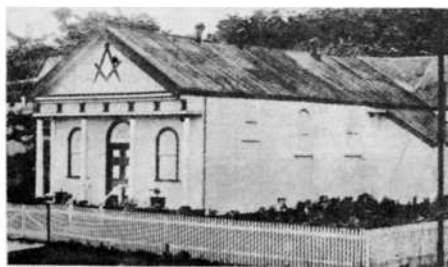
The takeoff for the final leg of 1503 miles to Brisbane, Australia was from Naselai beach. With a heavy sea the

bringing in of the aviation fuel from the unloading vessel "Pioneer" made it impossible for the flight to resume that day. The following day seemed right and bright for the "snack" part of their flight.

This shortest part became the most hazardous for heavy storms and instrument trouble due to an oversight in not oiling their earth induction compass — a mistake that cost them 110 miles off course at Ballina from which they continued north to Brisbane's Eagle Airport on the morning of June 9th.

Both flyers lost their lives in furthering air travel. Charles Ulm on one of the Pacific flights disappeared in 1934, near Honolulu. The Bay of Bengal in 1935 was the final resting place of Air Commodore Sir Charles Edward Kingsford-Smith.

Collated from article in the "Pacific Islands Monthly", June 1978 — By — Staff writer Malcolm Samuel.



Masonic Hall — Suva, Fiji

\*Bro. Henry Marks was Pastmaster of Suva Lodge No. 1931 E.C. His philatelic claim to fame was his establishment as a general merchant and commission agent thru a vast chain of stores during the period when the postal facilities were most primitive. His handstamps used at the various stores which acted as post offices produced some of the greatest rarities in Fijian Postal History. He was later knighted for his distinguished service. Sir Henry Marks died on June 4, 1938 at age 77.



## AUSTRALIAN MASONIC PHILATELY

By Bro. A. Evans

### Sir Arthur William Fadden

PC, G.C.M.G., KCMG, FICA, FCA  
13/4/1895 — 21/4/1973

Shown on stamp issue of 26. 3. 1975 (one of Prime Ministers series).

Born Ingham, North Queensland. Worked as office boy and clerk in a sugar mill, and in 1916 became Town Clerk of Mackay. Began successful accountancy business, entered State politics in Queensland Parliament in 1932. In 1936 became Federal Member for Darling Downs (southern Queensland) and in 1949 Federal Member for McPherson which he held until his retirement. He was Federal Leader of the Country Party from 1941 to 1958, Federal Treasurer and member of the Australian War Cabinet 1940-41. He was a member of the Advisory War Council 1940-45, Assistant Treasurer, Assistant Minister for Supply and Development and Air Minister in 1940. He served as Leader of the Opposition from 1941 to 1943. He was knighted in 1951.

He served as Treasurer and Deputy Prime Minister under Robert (later Sir Robert) Menzies (also a Freemason) and when the latter's government failed in 1941, Fadden formed a parliament and became Prime Minister. Unable to continue, due to an evenly divided house and having to rely on two Independents, he stepped down and the Labour Party under John Curtin took over the war-time government of Australia. When Menzies regained control in 1949, Fadden again became his Treasurer and Deputy in a coalition government of the Liberal and Country Parties.

Sir Arthur Fadden was initiated in CALEDONIA LODGE No. 737 Scottish Constitution, now No. 34 United Grand Lodge of Queensland on 20. 7. 1915. He later affiliated with LAMINGTON LODGE No. 110 in Brisbane. On 5. 6. 1968 he received the 50-year-service jewel from the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. I. A. R. Thompson.

Updating the Philatelic Lodge No. 552 U.G.L. of Victoria, Worshipful Bro. Alan Bunn in Australia mentions that the lodge at present has about 150 members and meets monthly in the Royal Philatelic Soc'y Building in South Yarra, Victoria.

### William Charles Wentworth

1790 — 20/3/1872

Shown on stamps issued 28. 5. 1963 (5d), 16. 5. 1973 (7c) and 9. 10. 1974 (7c).

Australian lawyer, explorer and statesman. Born on Norfolk Island, his birthdate is not known, being variously recorded between 1790 and 1793. Sent to England in 1800 to be educated at Greenwich, near London, he returned in 1811 to NSW, and was appointed by Governor Macquarie as acting Provost-Marshall. On 28. 10. 1811 he began farming at Vermont, on the Nepean River. He joined Blaxland and Lawton in 1813 in the historic crossing of the Blue Mountains, west of Sydney (he is the one at the head of the horse in the stamp design).

In 1814 he joined the schooner "Omberland" and at one time narrowly escaped death by hostile natives in Raratonga. In 1816 his father d'Arcy sent him to England to become a soldier, but William induced the Earl Fitzwilliam to let him study Law. He graduated and was admitted to the Bar on 4. 2. 1822. He returned to Sydney in July 1824 to practice in the newly established Supreme Court. On 14. 10. 1824 he published the "Australian", first non-Governmental newspaper, in which he campaigned for introduction of trial by jury, and a form of representative government. He also fought for freedom of the press. In 1852 he assisted in preparing a constitution which established a bicameral legislation in NSW.

No record has been found of Wentworth's original Lodge, though it is known that he was a distinguished visitor to Lodge of Australia No. 3 (formerly No. 820 E.C.) when George Nicholls (son of the first postmaster) was initiated in 1829. Lodge Wentworth No. 89 U.G.L. of N.S.W., named in his honour, was presented with a certificate and an apron which had been among the family possessions.

The certificate states that the 18th degree was conferred upon him in France; it is known that he spent six months on the continent on a holiday at that time. It is possible that he was

initiated and received the whole 18 degrees in France during that period.

The French Order was practicing all the degrees at the time, but they have incomplete records and have been unable to assist in the search for details. However, the certificate is certainly genuine, and the apron could be the 18th by its colouring.

Photograph of Bro. Wentworth appears in History of the United Grand Lodge of N.S.W. Page 80.



## Lawrence Hargrave

29/1/1850 — 6/7/1915

Aviation pioneer. Born Greenwich, England, educated at Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Kilkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. Arrived Sydney 1866, obtained a position in the draughting room at the engineering shops of the Australasian Steam Navigation Co.

Explored in New Guinea in 1875-6, then settled in Sydney in 1877 and was elected member of the Royal Society of NSW. Married 7. 9. 1878, they had a son and five daughters. In that year he was appointed Assistant Astronomical Observer at the Sydney Observatory, a position he held until 1883, when he retired.

Initiated 3. 4. 1877 in United Service Lodge No. 937 E.C., in Sydney NSW; raised 5. 6. 1877. This Lodge was formerly Volunteer Artillery Lodge No. 1239 E.C., which became No. 937 E.C. in 1873 and changed name to United Service in 1876; it became No. 24 U.G.L. of NSW in 1888. His G.L. Certificate is held in the Museum of Arts and Sciences, Sydney NSW, and reads, in part . . . "regularly received into Freemasonry on the 3rd Day of April AL 58 1877, and was admitted to the third Degree on the 5th June 1877, United Service

Lodge 937, Sydney". Certificate number is 2581, dated 2. 7. 1877. Clearance Certificate, showing wording "Declared Off" is in the Museum; it was issued by Volunteer Artillery Lodge No. 937 Sydney NSW, and stated his membership from 3. 4. 1877 to 5. 11. 1878 (apparently the old Lodge name was still on the stationery). He joined Prince of Wales Lodge No. 1653 E.C., now No. 49 U.G.L. OF NSW. The date of his joining is not known, but it was prior to 1888. The information is taken from a history of Empress of India Lodge. He affiliated with Empress of India Lodge No. 1761 E.C., now No. 57 U.G.L. of NSW on 17. 4. 1878. In this Lodge he served as J.D. in 1879, and S.D. in 1880. He called off on 4. 1. 1882; a certificate to this effect, with the wording "paid all dues and demands to date", is held in the above Museum. He presented to this Lodge a handsome brass derrick with Perfect Ashlar.

He petitioned Zetland R.A. Chapter No. 1, Supreme Grand Chapter of NSW, for membership of that Order on 28. 1. 1878, and was exalted to the Holy R.A. Degree at their regular meeting on 5. 9. 1878. His R. A. Certificate, numbered 1845, is held in the above Museum. It reads, in part . . . "admitted into the mysteries of the Order on the 5th Day of September AL 5878 by Chapter attached to the Lodge No. 390, called 'Zetland of Australia'. Registered in the books of the Supreme Grand Chapter 22nd day of November AL 5878". (There is no record of his membership of Zetland Lodge of Australia No. 390 E.C., now No. 9 UGL of NSW. He was invested as a Steward in 1880 and 1881, and Standard Bearer 1890.

He called off from Prince of Wales Lodge on 22. 8. 1893; a certificate held in the above Museum is dated 24. 10. 1893, shows him as S.D., and the words "Called Off". He rejoined this Lodge on 24. 7. 1900, then called off again on 5. 2. 1904. A further certificate in this Museum indicates that he was S.W. at the time of his clearance. He was a member of Empress of India Lodge from 20. 8. 1903 until his death on 6. 7. 1915. He delivered an occasional lecture in this Lodge, generally on moral teachings, such as the W.Ts. Upon his death, though there is no record of a Masonic funeral.

He was made Life Governor of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution on 21. 8. 1914.



## Edward Hammond Hargraves

7/10/1816 — 29/10/1891

Australian pastoralist, miner and author.

Born at Gosport, England; migrated to Port Jackson in 1832. Obtained employment on a station, and in the same year joined the crew of a beche-de-mer lugger in Torres Strait. Returned to England, then came out to Australia again in 1834, where he followed pastoral pursuits until 1848. He made a home at Illawarra from 1836 to 1841, then at Gosford 1841 to 1849.

On 6. 7. 1849 he sailed for the Californian goldfields (became a "forty-niner"), and succeeded in Stanislaus Valley in finding sufficient to pay his way back to Australia. Noting similarity of earth structure with that in NSW, he returned on 2. 1. 1851 and with a companion John Lister, panned gold on 12. 2. 1851 at the junction of Summerhill and Lewis Ponds Creeks, near Rathurst, finding payable gold.

The NSW Government rewarded Hargraves in October 1853 with 10,000 pounds, and the Victorian government with 2,381 pounds. Earlier discoveries of gold by Strzelecki in 1839 and W. B. Clarke in 1841-2 had been suppressed by high official who wished to avoid a goldrush at the time.

In 1854, Hargraves returned to England, and next year published the book "Australia and its Goldfields". After unsuccessful searches for gold in Western Australia in 1862 and Tasmania in 1864, the NSW Government granted him an annuity of 250 pounds for life. He died at Forest Lodge, Sydney.

Records of Leinster Marine Lodge Australia No. 2, U.G.L., of NSW, show

## Hamilton Hume

1779 — 19/4/1873 Sc. #626

Born Parramatta, son of Andrew, a government Agricultural Instructor and Supervisor. Engaged on exploratory journeys with his two brothers from an early age, and during 1821-2 formed a squatting station near Gunning, south-west of Goulburn NSW. He became known to the Surveyor-Generals and Governor Macquarie, who granted him some 300 acres of land. In 1821 he discovered Yass Plains and in 1822 explored with Alexander Berry in the tablelands near Braidwood thence down to Jervis Bay.

In 1824 Governor Brisbane chose him to accompany William Hilton Hovell to lead an expedition through Victoria and back to Port Jackson. Their journey became a highlight of Australian history, opening up much of the country between Sydney and Melbourne. Both received a 1200 acre land grant as reward for their work. Hume joined Charles Sturt on his first expedition on 28. 11. 1825 as second-in-command, when the Darling River was discovered. Hume was able to converse with aboriginals and became adept in tracking stray animals, he retired to the land and died in Yass on 19. 4. 1873.

Hume was initiated into Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia, No. 260 Irish Constitution No. 2 United Grand Lodge of NSW, on 12. 9. 1825, passed on the same date, and raised on 12. 12. 1825.

that Edward Hammond Hargraves was initiated into that Lodge on 21. 4. 1853, passed 21. 4. 1853 and raised 9. 5. 1853. He became one of the hardest workers in the Lodge, and he was invested as Senior Warden on 17. 12. 1853. There is nothing in the Lodge records to show what happened after his becoming S.W. in December 1853. The minutes record that on 26. 5. 1853 he proposed that each member of the Lodge should take one share in the "Australian Freemasons Hall" Company and present them to Leinster, Marina, but the proposal was rejected, though it was the first Lodge to meet in the new hall when it opened in January 1854.

## John Joseph William Molesworth Oxley

Born 1783 — Died May 25, 1828

Naval Officer, Surveyor, Explorer and Freemason. Born at Kirkham Abbey, near Westow, Yorkshire, England. Entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman on H.M.S. "Venerable" in 1799. Transferred to H.M.S. "Buffalo" in 1801, and was Master's Mate on that vessel when he arrived in N.S.W. in October 1802. He sailed on various vessels in Australian waters and the South Seas, and returned to England on two occasions.

In 1810 he was a Lieutenant, R.N. In January 1812 he was appointed Surveyor-General of N.S.W. on a salary of £273.15s per annum; he retired to Sydney in October that year.

During 1817 to 1821 he made several trips of exploration and survey to the inland rivers and along the nearby coastline.

In 1823 Governor Brisbane ordered him to proceed in the cutter "Mermaid" to Port Curtis (central Queensland coast) to seek a site for a new convict settlement. He was not impressed by this site, and on his return south, entered Moreton Bay on 19.11.1823.

Here on Brinie Island, he found three escaped convicts who told him of a great river flowing into the Bay. Oxley decided to investigate the claim and on 2. 12. 1823 he entered the Brisbane River in a boat from the "Mermaid"; he named it after the Governor. They rowed some 50 miles upstream, then returned to land at a spot at the present day North Quay; from this site the present city of Brisbane grew.

Oxley served as a member of the Legislative Council from August 1824 to May 1825, joining with Marsden in opposition to Macquarie. He was a Director of the Bank of N.S.W. from 1821 to 1825. He was a foundation member of the Philosophical Society in 1821. He was a pioneer settler of some importance, particularly in the Bowral (NSW) district, where the present town Bowral stands on part of a grant issued to Oxley's two sons in August 1855.

Lieut-Governor Paterson granted him 1,000 acres of land in February 1809; this was later canceled and replaced by Macquarie with 600 acres near Camden in May 1810, which he called Kirkham after his birthplace. He died

here, and was buried at the Devonshire St. Cemetery in Sydney.

Bro. John Oxley was a Freemason — as indeed, were many of the leading Governmental authorities of Colonial Australia. Unfortunately, we do not now have detailed records of his Masonic life. We don't even know when he was initiated; however, we do know that he was accepted in Sydney as a reputable Freemason.

His name appears in Masonic records as having participated in a ceremony arranged and carried out in Sydney by members of the Military Lodge No. 227, Irish Constitution, the "Lodge of Social and Military Virtues," on 2. 11. 1816. This Lodge was formed of members of the 46th Regiment, working under a warrant issued by the G.L. of Ireland. Most of their Australian records have been lost, but one interesting document which survives gives details of the proceedings of a Lodge held in the East of Eliza Point, Port Jackson on 2. 11. 1816, being the day for laying the cornerstone of Bro. John Piper's House (Capt. John Piper of the 46th Regiment; former Administrator of Norfolk Island 9. 9. 1804 to 9. 4. 1810). Of those present (listed in full in the Sydney "Gazette" of 9. 11. 1816), John Oxley, the Surveyor-General is shown as a member of Lodge No. 227. It is not known if Oxley was initiated in 227, or before coming to the colony (he was only 21 then, though he had returned to England for brief periods).

It is quite likely that other brethren were with him on the "Mermaid," and more so on the "Amity" in 1824 when he went back to found the New Moreton Bay Settlement. On the latter vessel was a guard of the 40th Regiment, commanded by Lieut Murry; the 40th arrived in Sydney in 1823 and attached to it was Military Lodge No. 284 I.C. This Lodge was quite active, and later held the first meetings in Van Diemen's Land. When the Regiment was stationed in Hobart in 1827-8, Lodge 284 initiated many local residents and granted them a dispensation to form the Island's first permanent Masonic Lodge.

During Oxley's inland explorations of 1817-18, he was accompanied by Bro. Alan Cunningham, who later discovered

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## John McDouall Stuart

7/9/1815 — 5/6/1866

Shown on stamp issue of 25. 7. 1962, and associated with issue of 21. 9. 1960. (Overlanders) Sc. #335. Sc. 342

Australian surveyor, explorer. Born at Dysart, Fyfehire, Scotland; died in London. Educated in Edinburgh, in 1838 he migrated to South Australia where he joined the Government survey staff. Later he practiced as a surveyor, and for a time, devoted his energies to sheep-farming. On 12. 8. 1844 he joined Sturt's expedition to Central Australia as a draftsman. In 1858-62 he made journeys into the interior, culminating in the latter year when he crossed to the north coast, reaching it on 24. 7. 1862. He was awarded a bonus of 2000 pounds and 1000 acres rent-free land by the South Australian government, as a reward for being the first white man to make the crossing. In 1863, he sailed for England and settled in London. His journals are kept in the Mitchell Library at Sydney. He was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

Stuart was initiated into the Lodge of Truth No. 933, English Constitution (later No. 649 E.C., and now No. 8 South Australian Constitution) on 1. 8. 1859, passed on 9th August and raised on 16th August. Special dispensation from the Provincial Grand Lodge was obtained in order that the three degrees be conferred within a month as he was about to set out on his second expedition to explore the country south and west of Lake Eyre. He remained a member of the Lodge until 31. 3. 1864. His G.L. Certificate was issued on 15. 4. 1860 through the Provincial G.L. of England in S.A. Lodge of Truth opened in 1854 and has an unbroken history to date. Stuart was 82nd member on the Lodge register.

### JOHN OXLEY

(Continued from page 12)

the first pass across the Great Dividing Range from the Darling Downs to Moreton Bay Settlement.

Appropriate stamps include the 1967 Banking issue, which commemorates the 150th anniversary of NSW in particular; the 1967 (August) Norfolk Island issue showing the "Mermaid." Other stamps show his political friend Marsden (N.Z. Christmas issue) and Paterson, who made him a land grant.

## Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington

16/5/1843 — 13/6/1928

Shown on stamp issue of New South Wales 1888-9 (20 shillings).

Marquess of Lincolnshire. 1st Earl Carrington (1843-1928), Governor of NSW (1885-90), P.C. (1881), G.C.M.G. (1885), K.G. (1906). Educated at Eton and Cambridge, graduated B.A. 1863. Entered British Army, became Captain of Royal Horse Guards, later Lieut-Col. of Militia battalion of Oxford Light Infantry.

Elected Member for Wycombe in House of Commons 1865-8; in the latter year succeeded his father as 3rd Baron Carrington. He accompanied the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) to India 1875-6 as ADC. Was Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms 1881-5. On return from NSW in 1891 became Member of London County Council and Lord Chamberlain to Queen Victoria's household. In 1895 was created Earl Carrington and Viscount Wendover. Served as President of Board of Agriculture 1905-1911, then as Lord Privy Seal.

Retired 1912 as Marquess of Lincolnshire. Assumed the name Wynn-Carrington by Royal Licence in 1896. Died at High Wycombe, Bucks. Carrington Falls, near Mossvale in N.S.W. were named in his honour.

Initiated in Isaac Newton Lodge, Cambridge 28. 10. 1861; affiliated with Royal Alpha Lodge on 3. 7. 1882. In 1882 Lord Carrington, Past Grand Warden of G.L. of England, on becoming Governor of NSW, was empowered by his G.M., the Prince of Wales, to effect a Masonic reconciliation amongst the different jurisdictions in NSW. The inaugural meeting of the United Grand Lodge of NSW was held in the Great Hall of the University of Sydney, under the auspices of the G.L. of England on 16. 8. 1888. Recognition from other GL's followed; this new G.L. represented approx. 176 Lodges of some 5,600 brethren. Lord Carrington was elected Grand Master, and was installed in that high office by Sir Samuel Way, Grand Master of South Australia, on 18. 9. 1888. The Grand Lodge officers were invested in the presence of 4,417 brethren. Carrington served as Grand Master until 1891. On his return to England he was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Buckinghamshire.

## Sir Joseph Banks

**Born Feb. 13, 1743 — Died June 19, 1820**

When young Joseph Banks graduated from Oxford, he was well qualified for the career which followed. He was born in London, Feb. 13, 1743; and at the age of 21 had come into possession of the ample fortune left by his father, William Banks, M.P. He was elected a member of the Royal Society at the early age of 23, and the same year, 1766, he undertook an expedition to Newfoundland and Labrador, bringing back a rich collection of plants and insects.

Sometime before 1768 he became a Freemason and member of the "Somerset House Lodge" (one of the aristocratic Lodges) in London, now the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No. 4. Because the earliest minutes of the Lodge have not survived, the dates of his receiving the degrees are not available, but it seems a reasonable certainty that Somerset House Lodge was his Mother Lodge, as he was already on their Roll before he was 25 years old.

When Captain James Cook embarked on his first globe circling voyage of discovery, Banks accompanied him as naturalist, fitting out the ship the "Endeavor," at his own expense, with a natural history library and adequate equipment for collecting and preserving anything botanical or zoological. They sailed from Plymouth, England, August 26, 1768, on the first great seaborne scientific journey.

A stamp of Australia (329) relating to Banks features a flower of the Banksia or Australian honeysuckle tree named in his honor. The trees have numerous oblong flowers which secrete much honey and abound in all parts of Australia. One species (*Banksia grandis*) grows to a height of 50 feet. Banks Peninsula on South Island in New Zealand was named after him by Cook. An island in the Torres Straits, between New Guinea and Australia was named Banks, as well as a group of seven island in the southern coast of New Guinea was explored. The expedition returned by the Cape of Good Hope to England, arriving in June 1771 with Banks' rich collection of plants, animals, etc.

In 1772 Banks explored Iceland, discovering the great geysers there. In 1778 he was chosen president of the Royal Society over which he presided 42 years until his death. In 1781 he was made a baronet. In 1895 he received

the Order of the Bath. Sir Joseph Banks died June 19, 1820 at Spring Grove, Isleworth, near London. He bequeathed his library and his celebrated botanical collection to the British Museum.

Aside from the record of Sir Joseph Banks' lodge memberships already mentioned, other details of his Masonic background are rather skimpy. There is, however, a record dated March 3, 1801, of his being recommended by Witham Lodge No. 297 of Lincoln, England, for the office of Provincial Grand Master which he declined on account of extreme ill health, his very numerous avocations and his ignorance of the "Higher Mysteries of the Ancient and Honourable Institution."

No doubt his very close association with Cook, and his personal interest in Australia during its formative years has strengthened the idea that Cook, too was a Mason. There is not one shred of evidence to back up the claim re Cook, either from historians or the Grand Lodge of England. Sir Joseph Banks is shown on a recent issue of Australia of April 20, 1970, Scott No. 480.

Marshall S. Loke, Rochester, N.Y.

## Charles Owen - Leaver Riley

**May 26, 1854 - June 23, 1929**

Masonic Philatelist, Vol. 28, No. 3

First Anglican Archbishop of Perth, Western Australia. Born in Birmingham, England. Educated at Owens College, Manchester and at Cains College, Cambridge. BA 1878. MA 1881. Honorary DD 1894. Ordained a Deacon in 1878, and a priest 1879. Was curate at Brierly,



Yorkshire 1878-80, at Bradford 1880-2, and at Lancaster 1882-5. In 1894, was appointed Bishop of Perth (then the largest diocese in the world, with an area of one million square miles and a scattered population of 100,000).

Was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Westminster Abbey in

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October 1894, reached Perth in February 1895. In 1914, he became Archbishop of Perth, a position he retained until he died. Was appointed Senior Chaplain General of the Australian Military Forces in 1913, served in France from July 1916 to February 1917. In 1920, was awarded the O.B.E. He served as Chancellor of the University of Western Australia 1916-22; President of the Trustees of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, Perth 1920-9.

When Bro. Riley came from England to Western Australia, he was a member of Lodge of Peace and Unity No. 314, E.C. (This lodge was founded by consecration in 1797; at present it meets at Preston in England).

On June 13, 1895, he joined St. George's Lodge No. 2165, E.C., in Perth, W.A. (This lodge became No. 6 W.A. Constitution when the G.I. of W.A. was formed in 1900. He served at W.M. in 1896-7. On September 29, 1896 he was a Foundation Member of Military Lodge No. 2636 E.C. in Perth, W.A. (This lodge became No. 15 W.A.C. in 1900). On June 7, 1898 he joined The Lodge Norseman No. 2637 E.C. (which became No. 20 W.A.C. in 1900). Norseman is a gold mining town some 300 miles from Perth, south of Kalgoorlie. He served as Grand Master of the G.L. of Western Australia from 1904 to 1918 and again from 1920 to 1929.

**Bishop C. O. L. Riley, P.G.M.,** can be seen on the 5½d value of the Jubilee issue of Australia's Commonwealth in 1951. The design of this stamp is from a painting by the Australian artist, Tom Roberts. The original measures 18 feet six inches by 11 feet nine inches. It hung in St. James' Palace, London for many years, then was permanently loaned by Queen Elizabeth II to Australia. It is now in Canberra. Roberts was asked to include at least 250 "correct representations" of those present. He managed to picture no less than 400 recognizable faces! Some 47 of these can be identified on the stamp design, which shows only the central part of the original.

The stamp design also features **Sir Edmund Barton**, Freemason, his wife and daughter, and some other men who later became prime ministers. The original painting shows many Freemasons, including the Grand Masters of other states of Australia. How unfortunate, they were not part of the stamp design.

## Dr. Alan Vickers

1901-1967

Australia Post issued an 18c stamp 15th May 1978, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia. The stamp shows a Baron Beechcraft coming in to land at a station airstrip. May 15, 1928, marked the commencement of operation of the first flying doctor base at Cloncurry, Queensland. At that time the flying doctor service was known as the Australian Inland Mission Aerial Medical Service.

The Presbyterian Church, which started the service, relinquished responsibility in 1934 so that the service could expand into a national organization. Nowadays the Royal Flying Doctor Service emphasizes preventative medicine by conducting regular clinics at isolated locations, and prescribing courses of treatment designed to avoid the possibility of an illness developing into an emergency situation.

Dr. Alan Vickers — 1901-1967 was associated with this and was known throughout Australia as The Flying Doctor. He was initiated in Wodonga Lodge No. 156 of the V.G.L. of Victoria and rose to Grand Lodge honors. (From the Masonic Stamp Coll. Vol. 1. #4)

Australian Masons — Check List in Scotts Catalog.

Sir Arthur Wm. Fadden — Sc. #602.

William Chas. Wentworth — Sc #355, 547, 587.

Edward Hammond Hargraves — Sec. # 244.

Charles Owen Leaver Riley — Sc. #242.

Sir Edmund Barton — Sc. # 450

Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith — Sc. # 310, C2, Fiji Sc. # 238, N.Z. Sc. # 321, Western Samoa 3/21/78, Fiji June 1978

John J. Wm. Molesworth Oxley — Sc. # 425, 625, Norfolk Island, Sc. # 105, 186.

John McDouall Stuart — Sc. # 235, 343.

Charles Robert Wynn — Carrington — N.S.W. Sc. # 86, 88, 120

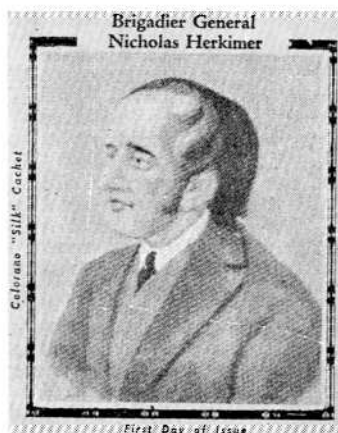
Lawrence Hargrave — Sc. # 391.

Sir Joseph Banks — Sc. #329, 480, N.Z. Sc #197, 462

Dr. Alan Vickers Sc. # 305 18c — May 15, 1978.

Hamilton Hume, Sc. #626

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1878 — GEORGE M. COHAN — 1942  
George M. Cohan was born on July 3, 1878. A life member of Pacific Lodge No. 233, New York City, he was raised on November 16, 1905. On February 3, 1906 he received his 32nd degree A.A.S.P. (NJ) and was a life member. He was also a life member of Mecca Shrine Temple, New York City.

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