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MASONIC STAMPS OF THE WORLD

By Clarence Beltmann
ATA Life Member #68
32° Mason, Master of Philately

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The Masonic data in this handbook was compiled by Clarence W. Beltmann from various sources. Much of this information was obtained through research in Masonic libraries in Milwaukee, Wisc., and Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Clarence Beltmann was initiated in Garfield Lodge #309 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1942 and received his Fellowcraft and Master Mason degrees in Riverside California through courtesy of a local Bluelodge, while stationed in Riverside at the Arlington Receeblion Center during World War II.

He received his 32° in Wisconsin Consistory A.A.S.R. of Milwaukee, Wisc. In 1951, he received the Master of Philately Degree in the Temple Stamp Club of Milwaukee, composed of Masonic stamp collectors. Other philatelic interests are first day covers, sports collection, and early covers and postcard collections.

Mr. Beltmann will edit the Masonic Newsletter to be published periodically by the Masonic Unit of ATA at 3510 No. 91st St., Milwaukee 22, Wisconsin. All inquiries should be addressed to Mr. Beltmann at this address.

MASONIC STAMP UNIT

of the

American Topical Association

We are pleased to announce that the organization of Masonry on Stamps Unit of ATA is now underway. The possibility of such an organization has been requested by many collectors. We expect upwards of 200 to 300 members during the first year.

The first project of the Masonic Unit was to have all available Masonic data on Masons, both American and foreign published in this ATA Handbook.

UNIT NEWS

All information concerning new Masons on stamps or additions to those now in the Masonic handbook will appear in the Unit News bulletin, sent to all members of the Unit. This bulletin will keep your collection up to date. Masonic symbols and other Masonic relationships to stamps will also be covered.

MEMBER PARTICIPATION

We request all members to submit any data not now contained in the Masonic handbook for publication in the bulletin. Full credit will be given to all contributors of material. Please give the source from which all information was obtained so we may maintain accurate records.

LOW FEES

Membership fee in the Masonic Unit is only $2 which covers eight issues of the periodic newsletter, thereafter 25c for each additional newsletter. By not charging by the year, but rather by the number of issues, members will get full value for their membership, if issues appear at varying intervals. Back issues: 25c each. Unit members must also be members of ATA or submit ATA membership application at the same time as submitting Unit application.

Membership application appears on page 34. Send to Clarence Beltmann, 3510 North 91st St., Milwaukee 22, Wis.

AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION

The publisher of this Handbook, the American Tolical Association, is a non-profit organization of topical stamp collectors with 5000 members from 58 countries. ATA publishes a more than 52 page bi-monthly journal TOPICAL TIME with illustrated articles and checklists on all phases of topical collecting, publishes handbooks on specific topics with detailed checklists, conducts an all-topical sales department for its members, publishes a membership list showing all members names under 250 different topical headings, has a 150 member information board to answer all topical questions free of charge and offers many other services. Dues are a mere $3 a year, plus $1 initiation fee for new members paid only once. Apply for membership now from ATA, 3306 N. 50 St., Milwaukee 16, Wis.

Supplements to the checklist in this handbook will appear in TOPICAL TIME magazine sent to all members of the American Tolical Association. If you are not one now, join today and share the many benefits.

MASONIC STAMPS OF THE WORLD

By Clarence Beltmann ATA #L68.1097

This booklet is dedicated to all Masons who wish to seek more light in the field of Masonic Stamp Collecting. The Masonic data herein contained, has been obtained by extensive research by numerous brother Masons who have given of their time, to accumulate these facts for the enjoyment of all.

The information contained on the following pages, has been quite thoroughly substantiated as to its authenticity, and any data not known as being well founded, has not been included. We are not positive that all Masonic data stated in this booklet is correct, and we do not profess it as such. The main purpose is to pass along whatever information appears to be quite authentic, and each individual may take from its contents whatever he so desires.

Only Masonic data has been included to facilitate a booklet easy to read and to handle. Historical information on all Masons can be obtained from any reputable reference encyclopedia.

We would appreciate that all persons having more data on Masons listed in the booklet, or pertaining to others who are not herein contained, to forward any new Masonic data to the "Masonic Unit," in care of this writer. We will pass this new material along to our members whenever we have a suitable amount to print a newsletter.

Special credit must be given to JOHN MIFT, SAMUEL BROOKS, and GEORGE B. CLARK, who have given many hours in extensive research to obtain much of the information contained in this booklet. These three Masons are considered as the "Pioneers" of Masonic Stamp Collecting.

A complete index of all Masons herein appears in the back of the book, all numbers are from 1960 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue.

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United States Presidents

George Washington

George Washington was initiated, passed and raised in "The Lodge at Fredericksburg," Virginia, (now No. 4 on the Virginia register) on November 4, 1752, March 3, and August 4, 1753. He was made an Honorary member of Alexandria Lodge No. 39, on June 24, 1784. When this Lodge gave up its Charter under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to accept one from the Grand Lodge of Virginia and become No. 22, on April 28, 1788 Washington was elected the first Worshipful Master, and was re-elected Master on December 20, 1788. On March 6, 1789, he became an Honorary member of Holland Lodge No. 8, New York.

When he was inaugurated on April 30, 1789, he took his oath of office on the Bible of St. John's Lodge No. 1, of which General Jacob Morton was Worshipful Master. At the laying of the Cornerstone of the United States Capitol at Washington, D. C. on September 18, 1793, Washington was in active participation.

Upon his death on December 14, 1799 he was buried with Masonic Honors by Alexandria Lodge No. 22, and the burial was conducted on December 18, 1799. This Lodge later changed its name to Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, in 1805.

Other incidents noteworthy of mention are as follows:

October 6, 1779. Washington (Military) Lodge was instituted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Washington visited this Lodge.

August, 1784. Was presented by General LaFayette with a Masonic apron made by Madame LaFayette.

Nov. 1794. Late in this year Alexandria Lodge received and accepted the Masonic portrait of Washington, painted by Williams on order of the Lodge, and for which Washington sat while in the city some time in the latter part of 1793 or early 1794.

Pictured on numerous stamps of United States and world.

James Monroe

James Monroe was initiated in the Lodge No. 6, Williamsburg, Virginia on November 9, 1775. At this time he had not as yet attained his eighteenth birthday. He is said to have also been a

member of Kilwinning Crosse Lodge No. 2, Port Royal, Virginia. Records show that he visited Cumberland Lodge No. 8, in Nashville, Tennessee, on June 8, 1819.

Monroe only received his E.A. degree in Williamsburg. He left College at this time and went to the front, and it is regarded by many that he received his Second and Third degrees in one of the Military Lodges that worked in the field during the war. Other records state that he was a member of St. John's Regimental Lodge of New York in 1777. This record has not been proven.

Monroe's Vice-President Daniel D. Tompkins who served during both terms as Vice-President, served as Grand Master of New York in 1820-1821, and as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction in 1813-1825.

Pictured on United States #562, 810, 1105, 325.

Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson was initiated and became a member of Harmony Lodge No. 1, Nashville, Tennessee in 1800. He served as Grand Master of Tennessee from October 10, 1822 to October 4, 1823. He was elected to an Honorary membership by Federal Lodge No. 1 of Washington D. C. on January 4, 1850.

Jackson Lodge No. 1 of Tallahassee, Florida, elected him to an Honorary membership. Date of this occasion unknown. The Grand Lodge of Florida elected him to an Honorary membership on January 15, 1833. He officiated as Deputy Grand High Priest at the Grand Chapter of Tennessee when it was instituted on April 3, 1826.

Pictured on U.S. 221, 253, 841, and others.

James Knox Polk

James Knox Polk was initiated on June 8, 1820, in Columbia Lodge No. 21, Columbia Tennessee. He was Passed in the same Lodge on August 7, 1820, and was raised on September 4, 1820. He served this Lodge as Junior Deacon in October, 1820, and also as Junior Warden on December 3, 1821.

He was also a member of La Fayette Chapter No. 4, Columbia, Tennessee. He received the Mark Master, Past and Most Excellent Master Degrees on April 5, 1825, and the Royal Arch Degree on April 14, 1825.

Records show that he attended the Masonic observance of St. John the Baptist Day sponsored by Cumberland Lodge No. 8, and Hiram Lodge No. 7, at Nashville, Tennessee, on June 24, 1840. On May 1, 1847, he assisted with the cornerstone laying of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington D. C., which was held under Masonic direction.

Pictured on U.S. 816.

James Buchanan

James Buchanan was initiated on December 11, 1816, in Lodge No. 43 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was passed and raised on January 24, 1817. He served this Lodge as Junior Warden on December 13, 1820. He later became Master of the Lodge on December 23, 1822, and was installed on March 12, 1825. In 1858 he was elected to a life membership.

On December 27, 1823, he was appointed First District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He was exalted in the Royal Arch Chapter No. 43 of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on May 20, 1826.

When the Statue of George Washington was Masonically dedicated in Washington Circle in Washington D. C., on February 22, 1860, he was in attendance and delivered the dedicatory address.

Pictured on U.S. 820.

Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson received his degrees at Greenville Lodge No. 119, at Greenville, Tennessee in 1851. He was Knighted in the Nashville Commandary No. 1, Knights Templar, Nashville, Tennessee on July 26, 1859. He was unaffiliated at time of death.

He received the Scottish Rite Degrees and became a 32° Mason at the Executive Mansion, Washington D. C., June 20, 1867, by communication from Benjamin B. French, 33°, and A. T. C. Pierson, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction. He was the first President to receive the Scottish Rite Degrees.

He was buried at Greenville, Tennessee on August 3, 1875, at the request of Greenville Lodge No. 119. G. C. Conner, Deputy Grand Master of Tennessee, conducted the Masonic funeral service. Four Lodges were present. In addition Coeur de Lion Commandary, No. 9, Knights Templar, of Knoxville, Tennessee, performed the Templar burial service.

Pictured on U. S. 822.

James A. Garfield

James A. Garfield was initiated November 19, 1861, passed December 3, 1861, and was raised on November 22, 1864, in Columbus Lodge No. 30, Columbus, Ohio, by request of Magnolia Lodge. He demitted from this Lodge on August 1, 1863. He then affiliated with Garrettsville Lodge, Garrettsville, Ohio, October 10, 1866. He became Chaplain of this Lodge during 1868-1869.

He was also a charter member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 23, Washington D. C. on May 4, 1869. He petitioned Columbia Chapter No. 1, Washington D. C. on April 4, 1866 and received his Mark Master degree by dispensation. He also received his Past and Most Excellent Degrees on April 14, 1866, and the Royal Arch Degree on April 18, 1866. He received his Knight Templar Degree in Commandary No. 2, Knights Templar, Washington D. C. on May 18, 1866. He was elected an Honorary member of Hanselmann Commandary No. 16, Knights Templar, Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 19, 1881. He joined Mithras Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Washington D. C., and was elected on May 2, 1871. Several degrees were communicated by General Albert Pike, Grand Commander of Supreme Council, 33°, Southern Jurisdiction.

When he was buried, the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, Benjamin Dean, nearly all of the officers of the Grand Commandary of Ohio, fourteen commandries from adjacent States, were present at his funeral and participated in the civic and military cortege.

Pictured on U. S. 825, 256, 224.

William McKinley

William McKinley was initiated in Hiram Lodge No. 21, Winchester, Virginia on May 1, 1865. He was passed on May 2, 1865, and was raised May 5, 1865. He later demitted on May 3, 1867. He affiliated with Canton Lodge No. 600, Canton, Ohio on August 21, 1867. He became a charter member of Eagle Lodge No. 431, Canton, Ohio on June 2, 1869. This Lodge was later named William McKinley Lodge No. 431.

He became a member of Canton Chapter No. 84, Canton, Ohio. He received his Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master Degrees on December 27, 1883, and the Royal Arch Degree on December 28, 1883. Had the Knights Templar Degrees and Malta Degree conferred on him in Canton Commandary No. 38, Knights Templar, Canton, Ohio, on December 23, 1884. Was elected a Life Member of the Washington Commandary, No. 1, Knights Templar, Washington D. C., on December 23, 1896.

Elected an Honorary member of the Illinois Masonic Veterans Association on October 26, 1898. On October 11, 1900, he reviewed the parade of Knights Templars of the District of Columbia, from the White House.

Both of his Vice-Presidents were Masons. Garret A. Hobart was raised December 8, 1868 in Falls City Lodge No. 82, at Paterson, New Jersey. The second, Theodore Roosevelt, became President at McKinley's death.

Pictured on U.S. 829.

Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt was initiated in Malinecock Lodge No. 800, Oyster Bay,

New York, on January 2, 1901. He was passed on March 27, 1901, and was raised on April 24, 1901.

He was elected an Honorary member of Pentalpa Lodge, No. 23, Washington D. C. on April 4, 1904. He was also an Honorary member of the Illinois Masonic Association in 1903. On November 5, 1902, he attended the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania celebration of Washington's initiation in Philadelphia.

On February 21, 1903, he was present at the Masonic ceremonies of the cornerstone laying of the Army War College. He was present at the Masonic cornerstone laying of the House of Representatives office building in Washington D. C. on April 14, 1906. He delivered the address on this occasion and delivered a bound copy of it to the Grand Master. He also delivered an address at the cornerstone laying of the new Masonic Temple in Washington D. C. on June 8, 1907. On April 24, 1903, Theodore Roosevelt participated in the cornerstone laying of the entrance arch to Yellowstone National Park at Gardiner, Montana.

Pictured on U. S. 830, 856, 1037, Canal Zone 159, Cuba 610, C102.

William Howard Taft

William Taft was made a Mason 'at sight' on February 18, 1909, in an occasional Lodge in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Grand Master Charles S. Hoskinson, at five o'clock in the afternoon. The Grand Master giving him the obligations and instructions in the unwritten work of each degree, after which the charge appertaining to the Master's degree was read to him, whereupon he was declared by the Grand Master to be a Master Mason in good and regular standing. Taft was again present in the evening; and witnessed the conferring of the third degree on a candidate, by Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Cincinnati, Ohio. He petitioned Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Cincinnati, Ohio for affiliation on February 18, 1909, and was elected to membership on April 14, 1909.

He was elected to an Honorary membership in Crescent Lodge, No. 25, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on June 5, 1918. He visited St. John's Lodge No. 1, Newark, New Jersey, on May 11, 1911, on the occasion of its 150th anniversary.

Pictured on U. S. 631, 605.

Warren Gamaliel Harding

Warren G. Harding was initiated in Marion Lodge No. 70, Marion, Ohio, on June 18, 1901. He was passed on August 13, 1920, and was raised on August 27, 1920. He received an Honorary membership in the Albert Pike Lodge No. 36, Washington D. C., on April 4, 1921. He was presented with a Gold membership card on May 4, 1921, at the White House.

He received his Chapter degrees in Marion Chapter No. 62, Marion, Ohio. He received his Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master degrees on January 11, 1921. The Royal Arch degree was conferred on January 13, 1921. He had the Malta and Templar degrees conferred by Marion Commandary, No. 36, Knights Templar, Marion, Ohio, on March 1, 1921. Was also a member of the Scottish Rite, Columbus, Ohio; Enoch Lodge of Perfection; Franklin Council of Jerusalem; Columbus Chapter of Rose Croix; Scioto Consistory. He received the degrees from 4° to 32° in these bodies on January 5, 1921. He was also elected by the Supreme Council, 33° Northern Jurisdiction, to receive the 33° on September 22, 1921, but was deterred by his wife's illness and died before the session of 1923.

Member of Aladdin Temple, A.A.O.N. M.S., Columbus, Ohio. He was created a Noble on January 7, 1921. He was the first President to become a Sehriner. He was also elected an Honorary member of Almas Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S., Washington D.C. on March 21, 1921. Also elected an associate Honorary member of the Imperial Council, Mystic Shrine in June, 1923. He was a member of Washington Chapter, No. 3, Sojourners Club, Washington D.C. Was presented with a Gold Badge of membership at the White House on May 28, 1923.

Pictured on U.S. 684, 833

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Franklin D. Roosevelt was initiated

in Holland Lodge, No. 8, New York City, on October 10, 1911. He was passed on November 14, 1911, and was raised on November 28, 1911. He received the Scottish Rite Degrees in Albany, New York, on February 28, 1920. He was a member of the Grotto (Poughkeepsie, New York) and Tall Cedars (Warwick, New York). He was 'Right Worshipful' having been accredited the representative of the Grand Lodge of Georgia near the Grand Lodge of New Yurk on September 22, 1930.

He was an Honorary member of Stanshury Lodge No. 24, Washington D. C. on November 21, 1919, when he officiated at the Masonic laying of the cornerstone of its Temple.

He personally raised his three sons in Architect Lodge No. 510, New York City. Elliott, on February 17, 1933, and James and Franklin D. Jr., on November 7, 1935.

Pictured on U.S. No. 930-933, and many other countries.

Harry S. Truman

Harry Truman was initiated in Belton Lodge No. 450, Belton, Mo., on February 9, 1909, and was raised March 18, 1909. He served that Lodge as Junior Warden. In 1911 he assisted in the organization of Grandview Lodge, No. 618, and was Worshipful Master under dispensation, as well as the first Master under the Charter. For a time he was secretary of the Lodge and was serving as its fifth Master when he left for the Army in 1917.

He served as District Deputy Grand Master and District Lecturer for the 59th Masonic District from 1925 to 1930. Because of his proficiency as a ritualist, he was chosen as Lecturer by the then Grand Lecturer, James R. McLachen, his friend and admirer. At the 1930 Communication of the Grand Lodge, he was appointed Grand Pursuivant By Grand Master William R. Gentry and progressed regularly until his election as Grand Master in 1940.

Most Worshipful Brother Truman is a member of all the associated Masonic organizations. He belongs to both York and Scottish Rites, but his activities as a Freemason have been largely limited to the Lodge, where he has rendered a conspicuous service to the ancient craft.

He is a member of the Orient Chapter, No. 102, R.A.M.; Shekinah Council, No. 24, R & S. M.; the A.A.S.R.S.J., and Ararat Shrine, all of Kansas City, Mo., and of Palestine Commandary, No. 17, Knights Templar, Independence, Mo. He received the 33° designation on October 19, 1945 at Washington D. C.

Pictured on Brazil 673, Ecuador 558-9.

FAMOUS AMERICAN MASONS

General Hap Arnold

General Arnold was a member of Union Lodge No. 7 of Junction City.

He is the pilot at the controls of the 1923 C6 stamp. He was one of the two licensed pilots in the navy at this time.

U.S. 640

John James Audubon

In the book entitled "Audubon's America," edited by Donald Culross Peattie and published by Houghton Mifflin Company, appears the following statement by Audubon from one of his Journals. He writes that he was at a breakfast, and among the prominent personages, a Mr. A. Lianland. Breakfast over, I was told to remain and see the best part. Mr. Lianland, the Learned Guest, was about to be received as a Mason, and by being a brother entitled me at once to a seat -- this was conducted in the most ludicrous manner one can conceive.

(Scottish Rite New Bulletin, September 1966.

U.S. 874

Stephen F. Austin

Stephen Austin became a member of Louisiana Lodge No. 109, St. Genevieve, Territory of Louisiana, (now Missouri) in 1815. This Lodge is now extinct. He afterwards affiliated with St. Louis Lodge No. 3. In 1828 he organized the Lodge of Union in his colony and petitioned the York Grand Lodge at Mexico City for a Charter. The petition was lost in transit, and, because of uncertainty between superior bodies of the York, Scottish and French Rites in the Capitol city, nothing further seems to have been undertaken.

He died before the first steps were taken toward the organization of the Grand Lodge of Texas.

Pictured on U.S. 776

Luther Burbank

Luther Burbank was raised in Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, in Santa Rose, California, on August 13, 1921. He had the 33° conferred upon him during December, 1925, by the Southern Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.

He died in 1926 leaving many Masonic accomplishments behind.

Pictured on U.S. 836

Richard Evelyn Byrd

Richard Byrd was raised on March 19, 1921, in Federal Lodge No. 1, Washington D. C. He later affiliated with Kane Lodge No. 454, of New York City. He was also a member of the Washington Chapter No. 3, National Sojourners.

Of the eighty-two members of his second expedition to the Antarctic, sixty were Masons. Admiral Byrd made the first aerial flight over the South Pole in 1929. When they passed over the pole, Byrd dropped a Masonic flag. His companion on the trip, Bernt Balchen, also a Mason, dropped his Shriners Fez.

On one of his expeditions on February 5, 1935, he and his men formed the First Antarctic Lodge No. 777, New Zealand constitution.

Pictured on U. S. 733

Christopher (Kit) Carson)

Kit Carson was a member of Montezuma Lodge No. 1, New Mexico. The Carson Valley shown on the Nevada stamp issued in July, 1951, at Genoa, Nevada was named after the intrepid Scout. The first Masonic Lodge, now Carson No. 1, at Carson City, was chartered in 1863.

He was made a Master Mason on December 26, 1854. Later he demitted and joined Bent Lodge on April 30, 1860. This Lodge was named after the first Governor, and Carson was made Junior Warden of that Lodge. Later when that Lodge gave up its Charter, Carson affiliated with Montezuma Lodge No. 1, and remained a member until his death on May 24, 1868, at the age of 59.

The metal bust at the head of his grave has been replaced by Masons three times, as the other ones were ruined by souvenir hunters, who had chipped off pieces. He presented one of his rifles to Montezuma Lodge No. 1, and it remains in the Lodge at the present time.

Nevada stamp issued in 1951, 909 shows Carson Valley.

George Rogers Clark

Abraham Lodge No. 8, of Louisville, Kentucky called a meeting for his burial and he was buried Masonically.

U. S. 651.

William Clark

Clark was initiated in St. Louis Lodge No. 111, and his certificate was dated September 18, 1809. He was buried in 1838 by St. Louis Lodge No. 20, the successor of Missouri Lodge No. 1. His burial was in Bellefontaine cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. A large beautiful monument upon which the square and compasses appear rests at the head of the grave.

He was a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Pictured on U. S. 1063.

Henry Clay

Henry Clay was raised in Lexington Lodge No. 1, in Lexington, Kentucky in 1799. He served as Junior Warden of Lexington Lodge in 1802. He also later served as Worshipful Master. In 1820 and 1821 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. He also served many years as the Grand Orator for the Grand Lodge.

Clay was one of the few important men of his time who defied the Anti-Masonic party, and he assisted materially in bringing Freemasonry back to the prestige it enjoyed prior to the "Morgan incident."

He was buried in 1852 with Masonic honors. The cornerstone of the Clay Monument was laid by Masons on July 4, 1857. When the statue was struck by lightning, Brother John G. Cramer of Lexington Lodge No. 1, was instrumental in starting a movement that obtained an appropriation from the Legislature to replace it. The committee in charge did not invite the Masons to its unveiling.

Henry Clay in 1822 was one of the signers of a set of resolutions proposing a general Grand Lodge. The resolution was adopted in the United States Senate Chamber, the only Masonic meeting on record ever held in that room.

Pictured on U. S. 151, 227.

Samuel Clemens

Samuel Clemens was a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 70, St. Louis, Missouri. He was initiated on May 22, 1861, and passed on June 12, 1861, and was raised on July 10, 1861. While in the mining camps of California in the sixties, he acted as Junior Deacon of Rear Mountain Lodge No. 76, at Angels Camp on February 8, 1865. He also attended meetings at Carson City, Nevada.

A few years later he went overseas to Jerusalem and sent a gavel made from cedar of Lebanon to the Master of his home Lodge. A demit to a Lodge in Nevada was granted in 1869, but he remained unaffiliated as he traveled extensively.

Pictured on U. S. 833, also foreign countries.

Stephen Decatur

Decatur was initiated into St. Johns Lodge October 12, 1799, at Newport, R. I. Decaturs body was placed in a vault in Washington D.C., until 1846 when it was removed to St. Peters Protestant Episcopal Churchyard in Philadelphia, where the beautiful fluted column, with a Ionean cap, and on a cubic plinth, marks the spot. (Builder, May, 1920).

U. S. 791.

David G. Farragut

Admiral Farragut's Masonic connection is beyond doubt, but there is no record of his Lodge affiliation. Naval Lodge No. 87 was instituted at Vallejo, opposite the Navy Yard at Mare Island, and there are members of that Lodge that said they greeted him when he visited there. Surgeon General John Mills Browne of the Navy who was Grand Master in California, as well as Master of the Naval Lodge, and also an active 33° Mason, was intimate with the Admiral in California, as well remembered Farragut as a Mason and a promoter of Masonry.

His son Loyall, writes that some orders were conferred upon his father while he was a Midshipman at Malta, but is not positive what these orders were. When he died on August 14, 1870, he was buried with Masonic honors by a Lodge at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Pictured on U. S. 792.

Rev. George L. Fox

He was raised in Moose River Lodge No. 82, Concord, Vermont, in October, 1939, and served as Chaplain of the Lodge. He also was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

U. S. 956.

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was made a Mason on June 24, 1731 in St. Johns Lodge of Philadelphia, Pa. He was elected Junior Warden on June 24, 1731. He became Worshipful Master on June 5, 1732, and Provincial Grand Master in June, 1734. In 1779, while in Paris, he was elected Venerable of the Lodge des IX SOEURS. He also served as Grand Master for the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge.

When Voltaire, the noted writer was initiated into Masonry, it was Benjamin Franklin that accompanied him into the Lodge.

Franklin is credited with writing the first Masonic book in America, a reprint of Andersen's Constitution.

Pictured on U. S. 210, 246, 1073 and many others.

Robert Fulton

Robert Fulton was a member of Hiram Lodge in New York City.

Out of gratitude for Robert Livingston's aid in financing extensive experiments, Fulton named his ship the "Clermont," which was the name of the former Grand Masters Manor home.

Steamship "Clermont" pictured on U. S. 372.

Samuel Gompers

Samuel Gompers took his degrees in Dawson Lodge No. 16, of Washington D. C. He was initiated on February 8, 1904, passed on March 28, 1904, and was raised on May 9, 1904. He was continually a member of that Lodge until his death.

He received his Scottish Rite degrees in Albert Pike Consistory. He received the 32° on February 10, 1906.

When Gompers died in 1924, Dawson Lodge requested that he be buried with Masonic honors by St Cecile Lodge No. 568 in New York City. In 1925 Samuel Gompers Lodge No. 45 was founded in Washington D. C. and was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Columbia.

He was an Honorary member of Journeymans Lodge of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Pictured on U. S. 988.

Nathaniel Greene

Nathaniel Greene was said to have been made a Mason in one of the ten Military Lodges of the Continental Army. Another claim has Greene as a member of Portsmouth's St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Rhode Island. However, there is a claim that a Colonel by that name was a member of that Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island has in its possession a Masonic Medal, which Greene wore throughout the war. This was presented to him by LaFayette.

Pictured on U. S. 785.

Nathan Hale

Nathan Hale is said to have received his degrees in Portsmouth's St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Rhode Island. However there is a claim that a Colonel by that name was a member of that Lodge. Another claim is that he was made a Mason in a Military Lodge before his death. The claims of St. John's Lodge No. 1, create confusion.

Pictured on U. S. 551.

John Hancock

John Hancock received his degrees in Merchants Lodge No. 277 in Quebec, Canada in 1762. He later affiliated with St. Andrews Lodge in Boston, Mass., on October 14, 1762.

John Hancock appears on the 24c issue of 1869. He is seated at the table as President of the Continental Congress.

U. S. 120.

Sam Houston

Sam Houston was raised on July 22, 1817, in Cumberland Lodge No. 8, in Nashville, Tennessee.

He became Junior Deacon of this Lodge in 1818. He became Junior Warden in 1821.

He was the President of the First Masonic Convention at Houston, Texas, to form the Grand Lodge of Texas on December 26, 1837.

He affiliated with Holland Lodge No. 1 of Houston, Texas in 1837.

Pictured on U. S. 766.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson

Simon Wolf, a Mason in his book "Presidents I Have Known," claims that when he (Wolf) answered the call of General Pope that food was badly needed for his prisoners in the Civil War, he loaded a wagon full of supplies and was captured by the Confederates. He asked to see the commanding officer, who was none other than Jackson,

to whom he gave the sign of distress. Jackson answered, set him free and even saw that he was safe across the Union lines.

U. S. 788.

John Paul Jones

John Paul Jones was made a Freemason in the Lodge of Saint Bernard No. 122, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, Nov. 27, 1770, but he afterwards took his membership to that famous French Lodge, Neuf Soeurs, in Paris.

In olden times it was often permitted a man to shape the wording on his own petition within certain limits. Following is the one submitted by Jones. "To the Worshipful, The Master, the Wardens and permanent brethren of Free and accepted Masons of the Lodge of St. Bernard held at Kirkcudbright. The petition of John Paul, Commander of John of Kirkendal, humbly sheweth — that your petitioner, for a considerable time past, hath entertained a strong and sincere regard for your most noble, honorable, and Ancient Society of Free and Accepted Masons, but hitherto not meeting with reasonable opportunity, do now most humbly crave the benefit of receiving and admitting me into your Fraternity as an Entered Apprentice, promising, assuring and engaging to you that I shall in all rules and order of your Lodge be most obsequient and observant. The compliance of you, Right Worshipful Warden and rest of the Brethren, will similarly oblige and very much honor. Right Worshipful, your most humble petitioner and most humble servant, John Paul"

Pictured on U. S. 791.

Meriwether Lewis

Lewis was the first Royal Arch Mason of record to sojourn in the area now known as Illinois. Although the sojourn of Lewis, the Mason, has no place in the Masonic membership records of that State, it is interesting to read the following Masonic Certificate from the files of the Congressional Library.

"We the High Priest," Cabtain of the Host, and Captain of the Guard of the Royal Arch Chapter of Royal Arch Superexcellent Masons of Staunton Lodge No. 13, do certify and attest that our worthy, faithful, true and well beloved brother, Meriwether Lewis, (who has affixed his name adjacent to the seal), was by us exalted to the sublime degree of a Royal Arch Superexcellent Mason, he having, with due honor and justice to the Royal Community, justly supported, with skill and valor, the difficult and amazing trials attending his exaltation, and as such, we recommend him, to all true and faithful brothers of the Royal Arch." Given under our hands and seal of our Chapter this 31st day of October, anno Dom. 1799 and of Royal Arch Masonry 2809. Signed, Wm. Chambers High Priest.

Lewis received his degrees in Widows Son Lodge in Virginia and after returning from his expedition, became Master of Saint Louis Lodge No. 111, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1808.

He is well known for his part in the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Pictured on U. S. 1063.

Charles A. Lindbergh

Member of Keystone Lodge No. 243, St. Louis, Missouri. He took his B. A. degree on June 9, 1926.

U. S. C10.

Robert Livingston

Robert Livingston was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York from 1784 to 1800, inclusive, this being the first Grand Mastership of the State of New York, strictly so called, for the former Grand Body was in reality a Provincial Grand Lodge. He was also District Deputy Grand Master of New York from 1801 to 1803. Robert Livingston was but 38 years of age when he first become Grand Master. He had been Worshipful Master of the old Union Lodge under English constitution in 1771, a Lodge which appears to have suspended its labors during the war of the revolution.

While he was Grand Master of Masons he had the privilege of administering the oath of office to George Washington

as the First President of the United States.

Pictured on U. S. 1020.

Dr. Crawford W. Long

He was a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 22, Athens, Georgia. His year of initiation was 1854.

U. S. 875.

Douglas MacArthur

General MacArthur was made a Mason 'at sight' by Samuel R. Hawthorne, Grand Master of the Philippine Islands, on January 17, 1936. The General affiliated with Manila Lodge No. 1, and received the 32° in the Manila Scottish Rite Bodies later the same year. In 1937 he was elected Knight Commander of the Court of Honor.

He was elected by the Supreme Council, A.A.S.R.S.J. on October 16, 1945, to the 33° at the same time President Truman received that honor.

When the Supreme Council 33° of the Philippines was formed in 1951, he became a member of the Council and its Grand Orator.

Pictured on Philippine Islands No. 519-521.

Thomas MacDonough

Thomas MacDonough was reported to have been made a Mason on the Island of Malta, while a young man. Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Delaware (1851) state that he was a Delaware Mason.

He was buried in Middletown, Conn., with Masonic ceremonies conducted by St. John's Lodge No. 2.

Pictured on U. S. 791.

Paul V. McNutt

Paul V. McNutt a 33° Mason and a prominent figure in American politics died on March 24, 1955.

Speaking before the Grand Lodge of the Philippines in 1939, Brother McNutt said, "Through all the years of my life I have but all that I have against those who would deny any man the right to worship God as he pleases or who would draw any line of creed or of color."

McNutt also installed the Grand Lodge officers in 1946. He is pictured on Philippine 512-514 — 2nd figure from left.

John Marshall

John Marshall was a member of Richmond, Virginia Lodge No. 10. He was Deputy Grand Master in 1792. He also served as Grand Master of Virginia, being installed on October 28, 1793. He served in this capacity until 1795.

On July 8th, 1835, the Liberty bell was cracked as it was being tolled to mark the death of John Marshall.

Pictured on U. S. 313.

Andrew Mellon

Andrew Mellon was made a Mason 'at sight' by the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, on December 23, 1928, and was also made a Royal Arch Mason 'at sight' by the Grand High Priest of Pennsylvania on October 15, 1931.

Andrew Mellon served as a member of the advisory committee in connection with the construction of the George Washington Masonic Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia.

Pictured on U. S. 1072.

General James Edward Oglethorpe

General Oglethorpe's home Lodge is unknown. He did assist in the founding of the first Lodge at Savannah, becoming its first Worshipful Master on February 10, 1734. This Lodge was later known as Solomon's Lodge. No. 1. This was the first Masonic Lodge established in Georgia. Oglethorpe served this Lodge as its Master for nine years.

Oglethorpe and twenty brethren developed the plans for a colony in America. The Grand Lodge of England interested themselves in the idea, solicited funds from all the London Lodges, and made every effort to provide generously for the comfort of a number of brethren among the colonizers . . . Oglethorpe, himself was the leader of the first shipload in 1733. Among those of the second convoy was John Wesley, founder of Methodism.

On June 21, 1866, a chair was presented to King Solomon's Lodge No. 1, which was made from the oak under which Provincial Grand Master Oglethorpe

convened the first Masonic Lodge in Georgia. This Lodge also had a Bible presented by Oglethorpe.

Pictured on U. S. 726.

Charles Wilson Peale

Peale, was a Mason according to records of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6 of Williamsburg, Virginia. Brother Peale is referred to in several instances in 1775 minutes in connection with his borrowing from the Lodge of a portrait of Peyton Randolph, Provincial Grand Master, for copying purposes.

Peale helped to found the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Pictured on U. S. 1046.

Oliver Hazard Perry

His Lodge is unknown.

On September 10, 1858 the District Grand Master with the assistance of the officers and members of Science Lodge No. 50, and a large concourse of brethren from this and adjoining states, laid in ancient and Masonic form, the foundation stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of Commodore Oliver H. Perry and his companions in arms and their glorious victory on the lake in the war of 1812, on Gibraltar Island.

Another monument to the hero of the battle of Lake Erie was erected at Put-In-Bay under the auspices of the United States Government. The cornerstone was laid by the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

Pictured on U. S. 155.

Albert Pike

Albert Pike was initiated, passed and raised in Western Lodge No. 2, Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1850. After Magnolia Lodge No. 60, Little Rock, was Chartered, he became its Worshipful Master in 1854.

He received the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Degrees from the 4° to the 32° inclusive, at Charleston, South Carolina, on March 30, 1855. He also had the honor of receiving his 33°, on April 25, 1857 at Washington D. C.

On January 2, 1859, he was elected Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction. This position he held for the rest of his life. He moved his home to the House of the Temple, in Washington D. C, where he died April 2, 1891.

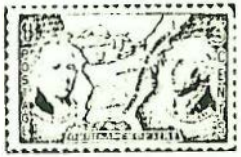
Pictured on early U. S. Revenue Stamp.

Count Casimir Pulaski

Count Pulaski was said to have been a Mason when he met Benjamin Franklin in Paris. However, the Grand Lodge of Georgia states that he was raised in a Military Lodge in Georgia in 1779.

Congress voted a memorial to his memory, which, however, was never built, but the people of Georgia raised a fund for a monument, the cornerstone of which was laid with Masonic ceremonies by Marquis de LaFayette, at Savannah in 1824.

Pictured on U. S. 690.



Rufus Putnam

Rufus Putnam was raised in 1779 in American Union Lodge, (Military) on September 9, 1779. He received his E. A. degree on August 2, 1779, his F. C. on August 26, 1779. This Lodge meeting was held only two miles from West Point. He acted as Junior Warden on June 28, 1790. He also served as Master of the Lodge, His first term was on August 22, 1791. He served as Master for many subsequent terms in 1794, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1804, and 1805.

In 1808 he was elected the First Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. This meeting was held on January 7, 1808, and was the organizational meeting. Putnam declined to serve the Grand Lodge in this position as stated in the following, "My sun is far past the meridian, it is almost set, a few sands remain in my glass. I am unable to undergo the necessary labors of that high position, unable to make you a visit at this time, without a sacrifice and hazard of health, which prudence forbids."

He also organized Union Lodge No. 1, in Marietta, Ohio.

Pictured on U. S. 795.

Will Rogers

Will Rogers was raised on March 21, 1906, in Claremore Lodge No. 53, Claremore, Oklahoma. The Rogers Memorial in Claremore exhibits his Masonic petition, and the Bible on which he took his obligation.

He was also a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies in McAlester. Was a member of Akdar Shrine Temple in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and was an Honorary member of Bedouin Shrine Temple in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

He attended a Shrine Ceremonial in Fairbanks, Alaska, just prior to his death.

Pictured on U. S. 975, Nicaragua C236 C240.

Alexander Scammel

Made a Mason in old St. John's Lodge (now No. 1) at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in March 1777. On several occasions he was a visitor to American Union Lodge.

Scammel was portrayed in John Trumbulls historic painting of the Surrender of Burgoyne pictured on U. S. 644. When Marietta, Ohio was founded by some of his comrades in arms and brothers in Masonry, his name along with those of other Revolutionary heroes, was given to one of the principal Streets. For two years he served as adjutant General of the Continental Army.

A wave of indignation swept through the allied forces besieging Yorktown, when the story went around that Colonel Scammel has been deliberately shot after ambush and capture and while being interrogated by Hessian Cavalrymen, as field officer of the day, he was taken while reconnoitering the enemy positions, wounded under suspicious circumstances, and died 6 days later.

He took part in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Burgoyne Campaign, seige of Boston, retreat from Canada and was wounded in the battle of Stillwater.

Scammel is one of the American Generals pictured at surrender of General Burgoyne on U. S. 644.

Winfield Scott Schley

Winfield Scott Schley was made a Mason 'at sight' by the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, on October 21, 1899. He later affiliated with Benjamin B. French Lodge in 1899, and later took the Royal Arch, Cryptic, Templar, and Scottish Rite degrees. He was the only man to be made a Mason 'at sight' in the District of Columbia.

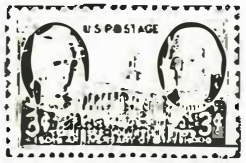
He was so fascinated with Freemasonry that he took all his degrees as rapidly as he could.

Pictured on U. S. 793.

Winfield Scott

Scott was a member of Dinwiddie Lodge No. 23 of Virginia in 1805. He visited the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1825.

U. S. 786.



John Sevier

Sevier was the first Worshipful Master of Tennessee Lodge No. 2 at Nashville, Tennessee. The Portrait used on the stamp was painted by another Mason, Charles W. Peale in 1792.

U. S. 941.

Roger Sherman

Roger Sherman's Masonic Apron which was worn by him has been added to the Historical collection of Yale University, of which he was at one time treasurer. An inquiry addressed to Yale University was replied to under date of September 20, 1926 in part as follows. "We have in our possession the Masonic Apron worn by Roger Sherman one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This was given to Yale University by Henry Daggett Hooker, whose Grandmother was Elizabeth Prescott Daggett, the wife of Henry Daggett. She was the sister of Roger Sherman's wife, and this apron came from her to Commander Edward Hooker, U.S.N., the father of Henry Daggett Hooker."

We have been endeavoring for many years to get some trace of the Masonic connection of Mr. Sherman which we naturally supposed was Hiram No. 1. It seems that the record book of Hiram Lodge No. 1, of this period is not available, and Roger Sherman's name does not appear in any of the records. We have been informed that the apron, which is rather an elaborate one is similar to the ones used by the Masons at New Haven when LaFayette visited the city.

Roger Sherman appears on the 24c issue of 1869. He is standing second from the left facing John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress. U. S. 120.

John Philip Sousa

John Sousa was raised in Hiram Lodge No. 10, in Washington D. C. on September 2, 1881. He was a member of the craft for slightly more than half a century.

He was also a member of Eureka Chapter No. 4, R. A. M; and of Colombia Commandery No. 2, K. T., and Almas Shrine Temple, all of Washington.

His funeral was held in the Marine Barracks in Washington, and Masonic services were conducted at Congressional cemetery by Hiram Lodge No. 10, Washington. He wrote many musical selections for the Masonic order.

Pictured on U. S. 880.

Edward McMasters Stanton

Stanton was a member of the Steubenville Lodge No. 45, Steubenville, Ohio.

Pictured on U. S. 149.

General John Sullivan

General John Sullivan was raised on December 12, 1768 in St. Johns Lodge No. 1, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He became Worshipful Master of this Lodge on December 23, 1779. He was elected the First Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire on April 8, 1790. He resigned after only five months in office.

When he died in 1795 at the age of 55, he was buried with Masonic Rites.

Pictured on U. S. 657.

Baron Frederick Von Steuben

Baron Von Steuben was a member of Trinity Lodge No. 12, New York City. In 1789 he was elected an Honorary member of Holland Lodge No. 8, in New York City. Quatuor Coronati, the great London Lodge of Research, credits his original Masonic affiliation to the Rite of Strict Observation.

When Von Steuben came to the United States in 1778, he brought credentials that he was a Past Master.

Pictured on U. S. 689.

Anthony Wayne

Wayne was a member of Winchester Lodge No. 12, of Winchester, Virginia. In 1857 a monument over his grave was dedicated by the Grand Lodge of New York.

U. S. 680.

Brigham Young

When the Freemasons who were followers of the Mormon religion first settled in Illinois, they applied to the Grand Lodge of Illinois for dispensation to organize a Lodge. Eventually this request was honored by Grand Master Jonas, and on October 15, 1841, he issued a dispensation to establish this Lodge at Nauvoo. Among the many hundred who were made Masons at Nauvoo was Brigham Young.

In May of 1860, Rocky Mountain Lodge was organized but ceased to exist when the troops were withdrawn to other areas. The second Lodge was established in the Territory of Utah and was Mount Moriah, under dispensation through the Grand Master of Nevada.

At this time the Mormons were accused of killing gentiles and the Grand Master of Nevada issued an edict excluding the Mormons from the right of visitation of the Salt Lake City Lodge. No petitions were accepted either.

Pictured on U. S. 950.

MASONS OF THE WORLD

KINGS OF THE WORLD ON STAMPS

King Christian X
Denmark No. 100

The following story is to be found in the 1947 proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island. It was related by the Grand Master in his address and concerns the late King Christian X of Denmark who died April 21, 1947. King Christian, soldier and statesman as well as monarch, was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Denmark for many years and an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The story goes:

"During the occupation of his country by the Nazis this gallant king stood by his people, and lived in his own residence in Copenhagen. The story is told of his ordering the Nazis to leave the Danish flag flying over the Palace. He was told that if a Danish soldier attempted to hoist these colors he would be shot. Promptly King Christian went to the roof and hoisted his country's flag in person. The Nazis were unable to cope with this sort of bravery and the colors remained at the masthead."

The Grand Master of Prince Edward Island concluded his narration with: "Brethren, an act of this nature takes courage, and we should be proud as members of this worldwide fraternity that a man of this caliber headed the Masons of Denmark.

Constantine I
Greece

Constantine I who was the oldest son of King George I, was made a Mason "at sight" by the Greek Grand Master, who in turn also had been made a Mason "at sight" by Lord Dalhousie, Grand Master of Scotland. Constantine I in 1922 abdicated in favor of his son, George II, who at the time of his death in 1947 was in exile in England.

Pictured on Greece 389-390, 414, 415.

King Edward VII
England

King Edward was initiated by King Charles XV of Sweden in 1868. He became Grand Master of England on April 28, 1875, while Prince of Wales. The heir to the throne of England was installed amid the Plaudits of a vast assemblage of British Masons. When King Edward VII ascended the throne he was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master, but graciously consented to act as the Protector of the Craft.

Upon the death of King Edward in 1901, Brother Charles F. Forshaw composed the following commemoration Sonnet in honor of the event.

So as King Edward loved our craft Divine—
And well he loved its Wisdom, Hope and Beauty
So as he loved each Password, Grip and Sign
And e'er attended to Masonic Duty.
So his Blest Memory we shall aye revere,
And Praise the Prudence of his Tactful Reign;
Paying the passing tribute of a tear,
To Him who left upon our Throne no stain
As British King by Britain's Laws may never
Act as Grand Master of our Royal Art
And though perforce His Rulership must sever,
He acted still a Kingly Brothers part,
And said by Mandate of Monarchial Will
Though not their Master I'll protect them still.

(other verses available)

Pictured on Great Britain 127-142.

King Edward VIII
England No. 230-33

While Prince of Wales he was installed as Worshipful Master of Household Brigade Lodge No. 2614 in 1921. He also during that year was admitted to the Royal Arch Masonry, and to the Scottish Rite Bodies.

He was installed as Senior Grand Warden of the United Lodge of England in Albert Hall on October 25, 1922 at what in English form was called an "Especial" meeting of the Grand Lodge

of England, Wales, its Colonies and Dependencies. A total of 9,000 seats were filled and all by invitation. Masons received notice as to the clothes to wear and the seat to occupy. The ceremony was conducted by the Duke of Connaught, who was the younger brother of King Edward VII.

King Frederick VIII
Denmark 72-78

King Frederick as Grand Master of Denmark, had the pleasure of initiating his three sons into Masonry. The three sons were King Christian, later Grand Master of Denmark, King Haakon of Norway, who had to resign his Masonic affiliations because of political implications, and Prince Hered who also served as Grand Master of Denmark. He succeeded his older brother.

Frederick The Great
Germany

Frederick the Great was initiated in Brunswick, Germany on the 14th of August, 1738, not quite two years before he ascended the throne. His initiation was carried out in secret. At his father's death he openly acknowledged himself a Mason, and on June 20th, 1740, presided over a Lodge at the Royal Palace of Charlottenburg. He erected the Lodge of Three Globes in Berlin, its first meeting was on September 13, 1740. On June 24th, 1744, the Lodge assumed the title of Grand Mother Lodge of the Three Globes. Frederick the Great became the Grand Master.

The Hamburg Lodge first came into prominence when Frederick the Great, then Crown Prince, was accepted as a member in 1738. The Lodge was originally founded by London Masons in 1737.

Frederick was a 33° Mason and has been given credit for revising the Scottish Rite, giving it to us substantially as we now have it.

Pictured on Germany 396-400355 and others.

King George I
Greece

King George I, who reigned from 1863 until his assassination in 1913, was born in Denmark and was initiated in that country.

Pictured on Greece 418-420 and numerous Crete stamps.

King George II
Greece

George II, son of Constantine I became King in 1922 and was later exiled in England. While in England he held the rank of Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England.

He received the 33° while in exile in England.

Pictured on Greece 391-394, 498500, Crete 76.

King George V
Hanover

King George V on ascending the throne of Hanover on the 18th of November 1851, declared himself, like his father, who was a Freemason, the Protector of Freemasonry in Hanover, and was initiated on the 14th of January, 1857 in the Lodge of the Black Bear, in Hanover. From that time on he directed as Grand Master, the Freemasonry of the country and always took an active part in Masonic labors. He is said to be the first reigning Monarch to join the Masonic order.

King George became Grand Master on condition that the foreign lodges in Hanover join the Grand Lodge and that the statutes should permit Jews to become Freemasons. These requests were approved.

The King of Hanover was initiated at 7:15 o'clock, retired, returned and passed at 8, retired and again introduced at 8:15 for the M. M. degree. By a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, part of the M.M. degree was conferred historically, "though none of the solemn ceremonies were omitted peculiar to this degree, nor any of its obligations."

George V reigned from 1851 to 1866, in which year Hanover became a province of Prussia. He died in 1878 at the age of 59.

His portrait appears on numerous Hanover stamps.

King George VI
England

Initiated in 1919 in Navy Lodge No. 2612 within a few months of his 24th birthday. He later became Master of this Lodge. He was also Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Middlesex, and five years as ruler of the Mark Province.

King George, while Duke of York, was Worshipful Master of Navy Lodge No. 2612 in 1921. He also joined the Scottish Rite and Royal Arch Bodies.

King George is a Past Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, Past Grand Master of Masons of Scotland, and Past Provincial Grand Master Middlesex.

As a ritualist, his Majesty showed proficiency and interest during his 12 Year tenure of the office of R. W. Prov. Grand Master of Middlesex by conducting personally the consecration of two lodges, in 1927 and 1934.

While he was king he installed three Grand Masters and was to have installed a fourth when he became ill and a few months later following a major operation, he passed away.

Pictured on Great Britain 235-248, 264-265, all British Colonials of his period, and others.

Gustavus III
Sweden No. 329

King Gustavus III was a Mason, and the Protector of the Swedish Freemasons order from 1740 to 1792. He served as King of Sweden from 1771 to 1792.

He was Grand Master of the Templar Lodges, or lodges of Strict Observance. The Lodges of this system gave him the most superb feasts, at which he assisted with his whole suite, composed entirely of Masons.

He was initiated in Masonry in 1770.

King Gustav V
Sweden

King Gustav was initiated by his father King Oscar II on January 13th, 1877 in Lodge Nordiska Forsta, Stockholm. He later became Grand Master. The then Crown Prince Gustave Adolph, now King Gustav VI, was Deputy Grand Master under his father.

Freemasonry in Sweden dates from 1735 when it was founded by Count Axel Ericson Wrede-Sparre. Lodges were organized under the Grand Lodge of France until 1760 when the National Grand Lodge of Sweden was formally constituted, as in other Scandinavian countries, Freemasonry is supported by the ruling families. Beginning in 1753 with King Adolph Frederick, each king of Sweden has been either, "Protector," or Grand Master of the Craft. Since 1800 the organization has been on a sound basis and has shown steady progress. Today there are about 43 Lodges with over 14,000 members.

Gustav V was first on a stamp when he was 51 years old. He has been on a total of 10 stamps during his reign as King. He was 89 years old when he appeared on his last stamp.

Pictured on 299-309, 280-281, and others.

King Gustav VI Adolph
Sweden 418-24

King Gustav was Grand Master of Masons in Sweden. He was initiated in 1902 and since 1905 has been protector of the Swedish Freemasons' order.

The Swedish Constitution differs from that in the rest of the world, though the recognized fundamentals are there. For that reason, Swedish Masonry is recognized by other Grand Lodges in the world. One distinct difference was established in 1706 when the then King issued a decree that in the future all princes of the royal house would by birthright be Freemasons, a decision unique in Masonic annals. Also by long established tradition, the sovereign becomes the Grand Master, while the Crown Prince is his deputy.

King Kalakaua
Hawaii

King Kalakaua was an active member of "Le Progress de L'Oceanie" Lodge. He visited many foreign Lodges and showed great interest in Freemasonry while on his travels. He was entertained by Columbian Lodge of Boston, Mass., on Jan. 7th, 1874, and by the National Grand Lodge of Egypt on May 22, 1861.

In Egypt the King was elected Honorary Grand Master, and he afterwards delivered a lengthy oration in which he expressed his belief in Egypt being both the cradle of operative and speculative Masonry.

His home Lodge was erected by Warrant of the Supreme Council of France in 1850.

Pictured on Hawaii 35, 67, 68.

King Kamehameha IV
Hawaii

The king, who assumed the throne in 1855 at the age of 20, was initiated and passed January 14th, 1857, in Lodge le Progress de l'Oceanie, Honolulu. His raising was deferred until February 8th. An account of the latter event was carried in the June 1857 issue of "Freemason's Monthly Magazine." It said in part:

"The Lodge was opened on the F. C. degree, when he passed his examination in open lodge, in full on the two degrees he had taken to the surprise and admiration of the Brethren present, thus evincing the attention and interest necessary to such proficiency in the time elapsed."

Worshipful Brother R. G. Davis, Master of the Lodge, in a letter to the magazine, reported:

"Seldom have I witnessed the impressive ceremonies of this degree conducted with such solemnity. The candidate divested of all regal honors, standing before the large assembly of brethren, many of them decorated with rich jewels, and all in Masonic clothing, gave the Lodge a striking appearance and have left an impression on our minds not soon to be effaced. It was a lesson of humility."

The Lodge closed at 11 o'clock and the brethren repaired to the king's palace where they were "entertained in a truly royal manner." At 5 minutes after midnight, they toasted the king's 22nd birthday. The party lasted into the "small hours."

King Kamehameha took immediate

interest in Masonic activities. He was installed as Junior Warden on September 8, 1857, and as Master the following January. He served in the East for three years. A crowning act of his reign, and monument to him, was the founding of Queen's Hospital, the cornerstone of which he laid on July 17, 1860, with Masonic ceremonies. He died November 30, 1863 at the tender age of 29.

The February 1864, "Voice of Masonry", reported that the funeral "took place according to Masonic forms," and added: "The deceased Monarch was a true and generous Mason and will long be remembered by the fraternity in his jurisdiction.

Pictured on Hawaii 27, 28, 29, 31.

King Leopold I
Belgium 172, 218

King Leopold I of Belgium was initiated in the Lodge "Zur Hoffnung" in Berne, Switzerland. Later he became a member of Friendship Lodge No. 6 in London. He also received the Scottish Rite Degrees, and in 1839 became Protector of the Grand Orient of Belgium

King Oscar I
Norway 2.5

King Oscar I took very little part in the Masonic activities of Norway although he was a Mason. His son, King Oscar II, was Grand Master of Norway and took a great interest in the Fraternity.

King Oscar II
Norway 32.34

King Oscar was Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Norway. He was initiated into Masonry in 1848 in Noriska Frsta. He died in 1907. He assisted in the initiation of King Edward VII of England when he was still Prince of Wales in 1868.

King Oscar was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Norway from its first establishment in 1891 until the union between the two Scandinavian Kingdoms was broken in 1905. His Lodge "Nordiska Frsta" was also called "First Northern" in Stockholm.

William I
Prussia

William I, of King Prussia. (Later Emperor of Germany), had the rank of Honorary member. It was conferred upon him in the year 1851 by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

He died in Berlin at the advanced age of 90 years on March 9th, 1888. Commenting on his death, the 1880 proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York said: "It would be superfluous not to mention of his wonderful career. Despite the cares of State, he had upon frequent occasions manifested his attachment to our Fraternity, of which for many years he had been a member. He held the office, unknown among us, of Protector of the eight German Grand Lodges comprising the Grand Lodge League within his dominion.

Pictured on Germany 64 and shows the unveiling of the Kaiser William I memorial in Berlin.

King William II
Netherlands No. 91

King William became King of the Netherlands in 1840. He was made a Mason in Brussels in 1817 as Prince of Orange. He is an honorary member of Lodge L'Esperance in Brussels.

King William IV — England
St. Helena No. 69

King William whose portrait appears with that of King George the V on the Centenary issue of the Cayman Island of St. Helena, was initiated into Masonry while Duke of Clarence before he became King.

King William IV died in 1837, in the seventh year of his reign and was succeeded by his 18 year old niece, Victoria, who ruled England from 1837 to 1901.

FOREIGN MASONS ON STAMPS

Miguel Aleman
Mexico C 199-200

Aleman was raised in antiquities Lodge in 1931, and is a member of Anezeh Shrine Temple in Mexico City. In 1946 Aleman became the first Civilian President of Mexico. In 1952 the "New York Times" in an editorial said his "six year term" has been characterized by genuine civilian rule. It added "Mexico is making the long, hard, slow climb toward true democracy in steady form.

Miguel Paz Baraona
Hondoras

Baraona was initiated in Eureka Lodge, San Pedro Sula. He served as President from 1925 to 1929. His government was known for its sound financial policy.

Pictured on Honduras 218-229, 298.

Frederic A. Bartholdi
France No. B335

Bartholdi was a member of the Lodge Alsace-Lorraine. This Lodge was organized on September 8, 1872, by many prominent intellectuals, writers and government representatives.

When his famous statue called, "Liberty Enlightening the World," was achieved, Bartholdi convened his Lodge to re-

viewit, even before the Statue was shown to the U. S. Committee.

On June 19, 1884, the Lodge, as if it were on a pilgrimage went in a body to review his Masterpiece, and on Nov. 13, 1884 Bartholdi delivered a lecture and gave the Lodge a report on the history and various methods used in the execution of his Statue. Again the Lodge witnessed his emotions when he came back from his visit to the U. S. in 1887, he told the Lodge of the ardent welcome he received and of the wide enthusiasm created by his work.

Statue of Liberty appears on many stamps of the world including U. S. 566. He is shown on France 1335.

Edmund Barton
Australia 240

Barton was initiated in Australia Lodge of Harmony No. 551 E.C., March 3, 1878. That Lodge became No. 5 with the establishment of the United States Grand Lodge of New South Wales in 1888. He was invested as Senior Deacon on June 9, 1880, but did not seek after Masonic progress because, presumably, of the demands on his time as a lawyer and politician.

Nearly one third of the members of the first Parliament were Masons, or later to be Masons, according to research by the New South Wales Grand Lodge historian.

He held the position of Senior Judge in the High Court of Australia. He died January 7, 1920.

Ludwig Von Beethoven
Germany

Von Beethoven is quite generally mentioned as a Mason, but his membership has not clearly been established. It is thought he was a member of a Lodge at Bonn, his birthplace. It is a matter of record that during his first stay in Vienna in 1787, he visited Mozart's Lodge. When he moved permanently to Vienna, in 1792, Freemasonry had been proscribed by Royal decree, so his Masonic contacts there, if he had any, are not known. Three biographers of Beethoven have stated that he was a Mason, without giving further information.

He also is listed as a Mason in "A L'Assaut de la FrancMaconnerie," published in Brussels.

Pictured on Germany 5NB1, 9NB0.

President Edward Benes
Czechoslovakia

Benes was a member of Lodge "Prevada Vitezi Veretos Vincit." He was one of the ardent advocates of individual freedom and liberty. He was one of the founders of the Republic. He resigned as president, rather than cater to communists.

Pictured on Czechoslovakia 318, 340, and many others.

Richard Bedford Bennett
Canada No. 357

Viscount Bennett was made a Mason in Miramichi Lodge No. 18 at Chatham, N. B., and that he affiliated with Ashlar Lodge No. 28, Calgary, Alberta, April 14, 1910.

Bennett was Prime Minister of Canada from August 7, 1930 to October 23, 1935.

Pictured on Canadian stamp issued Nov. 8, 1955, No. 357.

Manuel Belgrano
Argentina 292

One of Argentina's famous patriots and Masons.

During the 1810 revolution he served as General and Commanded an unsuccessful military exhedition against Paraguay. After his defeat he created the Argentina Flag. Several stamps were issued showing the Argentine flag. As a result, he is considered by his countrymen as the creator of the National Emblem.

Francisco Bertrand
Honduras No. 182

Bertrand was initiated in Lodge Francisco Morazan. He was President of Honduras in 1913-1915 and 1916-20.

J. J. Berzelius
Sweden

Berzelius was initiated in 1815 in St. John's Lodge St. Erik, at Stockholm.

He was a prominent, scientific chemist and physician.

Pictured on Sweden 293, 295, 297.

General Antonia Guzman Blanco
Venezuela

Blanco, a 33° Mason served three times as President, 1870-77, 1879-84 and 1886. He decreed that the Grand Lodge of Venezuela could send out communications postage free, a privilege which has since been rescinded. President Blanco erected the beautiful Masonic Temple in Caracas the most largest and complete in South America.

Pictured on a 50C "instruccion" revenue stamp of 1911.

Sveinn Bjornsson
Iceland

Bjornsson, at the time of his death in 1925, had received his 11th degree which is the highest degree anyone in a Scandinavian country can receive. He was also Grand Master of Icelandic Freemasonry at that time.

Icelandic Freemasonry was originally under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, but had its own Provincial Grand Master. Iceland separated from Denmark in 1944 and became an independent republic. The Grand Lodge of Iceland was constituted as a sovereign grand jurisdiction on July 23, 1951.

Bjornsson is commemorated on mourning stamps 272 to 275 issued in 1952.

Simon Bolivar

Bolivar became a Mason at the age of 21 and was initiated in Paris, France. The name of the Lodge is unknown and he was influenced to enter Masonry through his teacher Don Simon Rodriquez. Other sources say he became a Mason in Cadiz, Spain. He later received the 32° in Paris, France. His Scottish Rite collar and apron are displayed in the Grand Lodge Museum in New York. He was knighted in a commandery in France in 1807.

In 1828 he said, "I have been curious to see the inside of Masonry. Causing myself to be raised a Master Mason in Paris, that sufficing to convince me of the ridiculous of so ancient a society. I met in the Lodge some extraordinary men, many fanatics, many more impostors, and a great number of deceived fools. Masons are like grown boys, playing with signs, tricks, Hebrew words, ribbons and bands. (Builder May 1916)

Shown on Columbia 35, 29 and numerous others, including U. S. 1110-11.

Napoleon Bonaparte
France

General Hall 33° Mason and Inspector General of A.A.S.R. for the Army and Navy of the United States wrote in his report as follows. "The Secretary-General of the supreme council for England and Wales, showed to me, among other treasures in his office in London, the aprons of the 3rd and of the 18th Degree, which has belonged to Napoleon and which were captured by Prussians, with his other baggage, at Genoppe on the evening of the battle of Waterloo."

Clavel in his book "Pictorial History of Freemasonry and of the ancient and modern Secret Societies" quotes on page 242 of this book as follows, "The Emperor, Napoleon, had been made a Mason in Malta during the stay he made on that island on his return from Egypt" Clavel also tells a story about Napoleon's visit to a Lodge, illustrating it with a steel engraving. An effort was made to induce Napoleon to believe that the Masonic Lodges had formed a conspiracy against him. A particular Lodge, composed of artisans which met in the Faubourg St. Marcel was pointed out as one of the principal places where the conspiracy was nurtured. The Emperor wished to learn the truth of his accusation for himself. So one evening in company with the brothers, Duroc and Lauriston he visited a meeting of the suspected Lodge. He remained for a half an hour and retired feeling that the rumors about the Lodge were false. When the Master informed the Brethren who their guest had been the gathering was enthusiastic and if Napoleon had stayed it would have given him a new and incontrovertible proof that nothing was further from the Masons than a conspiracy toward him.

The Lodge "La Vraie Fraternite of Strasbourge" always gave as the first health "Notre cher frere Bonaparte, Chef de la Nation" (Our dear brother Bonaparte, Ruler of the Nation.)

Pictured on France 730.

Mackenzie Bowell
Canada No. 350

Bowell took his degrees in St. Lawrence Lodge No. 640 (English Constitution, Montreal, in 1864 and on February 4, 1867 affiliated with Eureka Lodge No. 203 (Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario,) Belleville.

Mackenzie Bowell served as Prime Minister in Canada from Dec. 21, 1894 to April 27, 1896. He was Knighted in 1895.

Visconde de Rio Branco
Brazil

Branco was Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite of Brazil.

Pope Pius I sought the abolishment of Freemasonry in Brazil in accord with the Bishops of Brazil. The government of Brazil called a hearing on the subject. Freemasonry was attacked by Senor Mendes de Almeida, a disciple of the church. Blanco in a speech before the assembly made the following remarks.

"Mr. President, all that I know of Masonry is that its maxims are love of God, of our neighbors, and virtue. I think therefore, that there is not only an injustice, but even a mistake, a gross mistake, in politics and in religion, to seek to arouse this persecutory crusade against societies so numerous, so radicated in this country, so peaceful up to now, and to whom many families

are owing their subsistence, against societies in which the Catholic religion has sincere and devoted adepts, who are living examples of domestic and civic virtues. I believe Mr. President, that this matter, Masonry in Brazil, is within the dominion of reason and public censure; that it is not a point of faith. God preserves us, indeed, from a principle of faith which denies to us the right to appreciate the character and tendencies of a Brazilian civil association, upon the grounds that the spiritual power has declared it anti-religious. If today the principle he admitted in religion to Masonry, tomorrow the same power will say that another civil institution comes within its anathemas, will proscribe its members, leaving to them no other recourse than to be silent, obey and suffer. No, Mr President, the character of Masonic societies in Brazil, and elsewhere is no dogma, no matter of religious faith, it is a question of fact which is within the plenary dominion of public reason."

With such zeal, firmness and ability to defend it, Freemasonry in Brazil need not fear the papal thunder.

Pictured on Brazil C63, 1904.

Sir James Brooke
Sarawak

Brooke was made a Mason in Singapore at a special meeting of Lodge Zetland-in-the-East No. 508 E.C. on June 24th, 1848.

During the reign of the Rajahs Brooke, all secret societies, including Freemasonry, had been rigorously prohibited throughout Sarawak. The first Lodge in Sarawak was consecrated on January 25th, 1951. It is Lodge Sarawak No. 1452, in Kuching, with a Scottish Charter.

Pictured on Sarawak No. 155-58, No. 1.

Reverend Jose Burgos
Philippines

Father Burgos although a liberal Catholic was a Mason. He gave his life on the garrote, a Spanish instrument of execution by strangulation. The priests revolted against Friars who held the island under subjection to Spanish rule.

Burgos Chapter of Rose Croix is named in his honor.

Pictured on Philippine 595, N13.

Robert Burns
Scotland

Robert Burns was initiated on July 4th, 1784 in St. Davids Lodge No. 174 in Tarbolton, Ayshire. He was passed and raised on October 1st, 1784. He also became a Royal Arch Mason on May 19, 1787 in St. Abb's Lodge. He was charged no admission fees because the Lodge stated that it was an honor to have a man of Burns poetic genius petition their Lodge.

Previous to Robert Burns being made a Mason, St. Davids Lodge No. 174 and St. James Lodge were consolidated under St. David's Lodge No. 174 and later separated, each Lodge claiming Robert Burns to hold membership therein.

In 1790 he received an appointment as inspector of the liquor customs. Weakened by drink and dissapation he contracted a fever and died at the age of 37.

He was also a member of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge No. 2 of Edinburgh, Scotland. This Lodge celebrates Burns festival each year and this is an outstanding event of the old Lodge of which Robert Burns was a member, and its poet Laureate. The old organ on which he played at the meetings of the Lodge is still in use in the same old hall that was used in the days of Burns.

Pictured on a Russia 1861-1861A, 2174

Francisco Calvo
Costa Rica

The history of the introduction of Freemasonry in Costa Rica is quite interesting. In the 1860s a Jesuit Priest, Father Francisco Calvo, crossed the Carribean in a small sailing vessel to Cartagena, in the Republic of Colombia. He secured the necessary papers for the establishing of a Masonic Lodge in Costa Rica and returned in the same way, his trip requiring so it is said, about two or three months. He duly established a Blue Lodge at San Jose, on June 28, 1865, and was the first master. The gavel he used is preserved by the Lodge and is one of the items in a small museum the Lodge maintains, which visitors are shown with a great deal of pride.

Calvo received his degrees in 1862 in Lodge Cruz Austral No. 5, in Calloa, Peru.

Dr. Jose Maria Castro
Costa Rica

The Supreme Council of Central America was organized in 1871 and Jose Castro served as its first Grand Chancellor. Dr. Castro was President of Costa Rica for two terms, 1847-9, 1866-8. He was also President of the Congress and the Supreme Court of Justice. Was the founder and rector of Santo Tomas University.

Pictured on Costa Rica No. 50, 66, and others.

Carlos Manuel de Cespedes
Cuba No. 273

Carlos Cespedes, the leader of the first struggle for independence in Cuba, called the "Ten Years War," was a highly educated and competent man, speaking 6 languages, a fluent orator, and an enthusiastic Mason. When the war broke out, was the Master of Buena Fe Lodge at Manzanillo, a position he was compelled to abandon to follow his fellows to the field of war, the Lodge soon closed its doors. But Cespedes had taken with him a number of Masonic books including Cassard's manuel, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, a monitor and several other works.

After the first few skirmishes of the war, Deshedes' fancies of Masonry called him and he began a search of Masons in the ranks of his command, happily meeting many in the persons of his principle officers. He worked so earnestly, so devoutly, that when the Republic was proclaimed shortly afterwards, they were ready to start a Masonic Lodge at Guaimaro, naming it "Independencia." Cespedes was naturally chosen to serve as its first Master and many of the noted Cuban Generals were initiated in this lodge.

Cespedes was shot at S. Lorenzo, and "Independencia" Lodge died with him, after an existence of only three years.

Duke of Connaught
England

The Duke of Connaught was initiated in the Lodge Prince of Wales No. 259. The date of his initiation was March 24, 1874. When King Edward the VII, then Prince of Wales was Worshipful Master of the Grand Lodge of England, he appointed his brother, the Duke of Connaught as his Senior Warden. Upon the Prince becoming King, Edward VII, he was succeeded by the Duke as Grand Master of England. The installation took place on July 17, 1901.

The initiation of the Duke of Connaught took place on March 24, 1874, the ceremony being performed by his brother, the Prince of Wales, later the King of England. He received the F.C. Degree on April 27, 1875. The following day King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, was installed as Grand Master of England, at which ceremony the Duke had the honor and privilege of being present.

He became an active member of other Lodges, notably the Royal Alpha Lodge No. 16, of which he was Master in 1881, the Aldershot Army and Navy Lodge No. 1971, the Navy Lodge No. 2612, the Jubilee Masters Lodge No. 272, the Nil Sine Labore Lodge No. 2736, the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, and Wellington Lodge No. 3404. Most of these Lodges he served as permanent Master.

Pictured on Newfoundland 113.

Miguel Hidalgoy Costilla
Mexico

Father Miguel Hidalgoy Costilla is considered the father of Mexican independence. He was betrayed by Spaniards and executed at Chihuahua on July 30th, 1811.

He was initiated into Masonry by a secret Lodge formed by Spanish officers from the Peninsula, who themselves were initiated by French officers of Napoleon's invading army. Many of them were Scottish Rite Masons.

He was a Catholic Priest who renounced his fellow clergymen and forswore his vows to seek Masonic light in Mexico City in 1810. The first Lodge was held in a private home called "Calle delas Rakas No. 4." As early as 1806 the Masonic Lodge then known as "Arquitectura Moral" held regular meetings.

Shown on Mexico 1, 314, C200 and others.

Santiago Derqui
Argentina No. 76

Derqui was a member of Union Del Plate Lodge at the same time as Urquiza, Mitri and Sarmiento, all Presidents of the Republic. The Lodge is the oldest one on the Register of the Grand Lodge of Argentina, the first "Taularo" ceasing to exist during Rosas' tyranny.

He served as President of Argentina from 1860 to 1862. He was succeeded by Mitri, another Mason.

Duke of Edinburgh
England

His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and consort of Queen Elizabeth II was initiated into Freemasonry on December 5, 1952. Prince Philip was 32 years of age at this time. The initiation occurred in Navy Lodge No. 2612, which possesses several links with the Royal Family. King George the VI, Queen Elizabeth's father was Worshipful Master of this Lodge in 1921 while he was still Duke of York. King Edward VII also was head of this Lodge until his ascension to the throne in 1901. HRH, the late Duke of Kent, was initiated in the Lodge in 1928.

Pictured on Canada 315.

Jules Ferry
France No. 644

Ferry was a member of Lodge Alsace-Lorraine, which was installed at

Paris in September 1872, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient.

Born at Saint Die, in the Vosges in 1832, he was admitted to the bar in 1851. He immediately took an interest in Politics, becoming an active opponent of the party of Louis Napoleon. Although he was opposed to the war with Germany, Ferry as central prefect of Paris performed the siege of Paris with outstanding service to France. He gained fame for himself while serving as minister of public instruction. Through his efforts, the rule of the Jesuits was broken in 1879, and in 1882, he was instrumental in the passage of a law which made primary education free, compulsory and non-clerical.

It also is as an empire builder that he is remembered today. He was Prime Minister in 1880 and in 1883-5, during which time he directed the acquisition of colonies in Africa and Asia, which today make up the bulk of the French Territorial empire. His name is inscribed on the Colonial Exposition Commemorative stamps issued by 25 colonies in 1931. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1893, the year of his death.

Johann Gottlieb Fichte
Germany

Fichte was made a Mason in Zurich. There was no Lodge in Jena so he went to Rudolstadt in Thuringia, a duchy where the reigning prince was a patron of Masonry. When he went to Berlin in 1799, he became acquainted with Fessler, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship, and cooperated with him on the philosophical phase of additional degrees. Among his writings was a book entitled "The Philosophy of Masonry."

Fichte was a German Philosopher. He was a professor of philosophy at the University of Jena in 1793 and wrote many books for which he became famous. In 1798 he wrote an article which caused a theological furor and he resigned. He went to Berlin and later drew up the plans for the University of Berlin. He became the first rector of this institution.

Pictured on a 25 pf Western Germany stamp of the "Famous Berliner" series of 1953.

Fernando Figuerdo
Cuba No. 455

Fernando Figuerdo was raised in King Solomon's Lodge, New York, in January 1868. He joined Dr. Felix Varela Lodge No. 64 at Key West, Florida and served as its Master for several years.

With other Cuban imigrants, he founded the city of West Tampa, and became its mayor. He was one of the charter members of Francisco Vicente Aguilera Lodge, named after the Cuban patriot, and served as its Master from 1894 to 1898.

When Cuba was taken over by the United States after the war with Spain, he returned to his native country and on September 18, 1899, he was made Sovereign Prince of Rose Croix in Humildad Chapter, Cienfuegos.

In 1900, General Leonard Wood, governor of the island under American occupation and a Mason, appointed Figuerdo as Secretary of the Interior and State. On April 29, 1900, he and other Cuban patriots were granted a Charter for Logia Cuba. He served as Master in 1901-1900 and 1909-1020. He also was Most Wise Master of Amor Fraternal Chapter of Rose Croix in Havana for several years. Entering the Grand Lodge line, he became Grand Master in 1907 and Grand Treasurer in 1010, serving in the latter capacity until 1920. He was active in the Scottish Rite and served as Grand Master of Ceremony of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, in 1909.

Joan Manuel Galvez
Honduras C170-80

Galvez was initiated in Lodge "Aguslin Distlice", (Grand Orient of Le Ceiba). He served as President of Honduras from 1049 to 1955.

General Giuseppe Garibaldi
Italy No. 289 and others

General Giuseppe Garibaldi, the great Italian patriot, was an ardent Mason. He has been well honored philatelically by Italy and San Marino.

The following interesting account of Masonic memorial services in New York City, I found in the November 1882 issue of the Masonic Chronicle; — Irving Hall of this city was transformed on Sunday, October 22, into a place of mourning under the auspices of Garibaldi Lodge No. 22, F.&A.M. in memory of the late brother of Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi, who was one of its honorary members. In the east was placed a full length portrait of Garibaldi in uniform. A large quadrangular space was set aside in the center of the hall, in the center of which was a catafalque, rising with three steps to the height of five feet and on which was placed a coffin covered with a black velvet pall. On the top and at the head of the coffin was a skull and crossbones, on the center a lambs-skin apron, a white pair of gloves, and on the foot a square and compass. A floral Square and Compass on a shaft and pedestal of flowers stood at the head of the catafalque. On its foot was placed a floral crescent enclosing a star of red and white roses, and surmounting a floral shaft. On the face of the crescent was the name "Giuseppi Garibaldi." A group of evergreens was between the catafalque and the

station of the Senior Warden; in front of those a floral emblem representing the Bible resting on a desk. Across the open pages was a square and compass in flowers and on the front of the desk, which was covered with green sprigs, was a large letter "G."

M. W. Benjamin Flugler, Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Lodge of New York attended. The ceremonies were in Italian and lasted two hours. General Charles Roome, P.G.M., spoke in behalf of the Grand Lodge and the Masons of America.

Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe
Germany

On February 13, 1780 he addressed a petition to Privy Counsellor Von Fritzsch who was Master of the Lodge Amalia in Weimar. Goethe was initiated on the eve of St. Johns Day, June 23, 1780, at the age of 31. Exactly one year after this he was passed to the degree of fellowcraft on June 23, 1781, and nine months later on March 3, 1782, he was made a Master Mason. After his entry into the Lodge Amalia, the Lodge suspended its works for 26 years and did not open its doors until October 23, 1808 under the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. Records show that Goethe took an active part in the reorganization. He wrote a number of Masonic songs for this Lodge.

At the memorial services of the Lodge on the death of Goethe, these words concerning his Masonic interest were spoken. "From the reorganization in 1808, he took part uninterrupted in every important event and every special celebration of the Lodge, so much so, and all the more significant addresses, songs, and regulations engaged his previous examination and approval.

His Semi Centennial was celebrated by Lodge Amalia of Weimar on St. Johns Day 1830, two years before his death. The previous day a delegation had called upon him requesting his presence at the meeting, and presented him a diploma. His advanced age, nearly 81, made it impossible for him to be present in person.

The last occasion that Goethe was present at the work of his Lodge was on the initiation of his son, Julius. August Walthor, on October 5, 1815. He had been previously elected by this Lodge to be its Master but due to pressing business affairs he declined. In fact so little time had he for Lodge business that he applied for a demit by letter on Oct. 5, 1812. He had also been a member of the Knight Templar.

Pictured on Germany 351, SNB12, 9N61-9N63 and others.

Maximo Gomez
Cuba No. 275, 315

Maximo Gomez was initiated in Independencia Lodge and in the course of time rose to be the Generalissimo of the Cuban Army when Cuba achieved their independence long afterwards. Lodge Independencia was disbanded three years after its organization under Carlos Cespedes, a leader in Cuba's struggle for independence.

Vincente Guerrero
Mexico No. 632-33

Guerrero was a Mason and later became Grand Master of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, established through the efforts of Joel Poinsett, American minister to that Republic.

Edward Hammond Hargraves
Australia No. 244

Hargraves proposed a plan in Lodge Leinster Marine (now No. 2) of Sydney, New South Wales, in 1853, that each member take one share in a new Masonic Hall Company and to present it to the Lodge. Leinster Marine was the first Lodge to meet in the new hall when it was opened in January 1854.

Hargraves was the first discoverer of gold in New South Wales in paying quantities.

Sultan Sir Ibrahim
Johore No. 59

The Sultan was made a Mason in Empire State Lodge No. 2108 in London on April 11, 1906. He was appointed a Past

Junior Warden of the United Grand Lodge of England in 1922.

Sir Ibrahim became Sultan of Johore in 1896. Johore is administered by Great Britain.

General Joseph Joffre
France No. 897

General Joffre is a 33rd Degree Mason. He represents the highest point attained by French intelligence and culture in the early years of the Twentieth Century. He was a persona non grata to elements in France who have always bitterly assailed our Fraternity. And it cannot escape our minds that the fraternal associations of General Joffre were matters of serious dissatisfaction to this element in the French Government.

For reasons never publicly explained, General Joffre was retired from command of the French Army early in the year. Yet the genius of this remarkable man permeated the councils of Allies and influenced their deliberations.

General Joffre had a great reluctance for sacrificing his men in assaults. He developed to its high degree of perfection, the trench warfare. He led the first victorious French Army under the Arch de Triomphe in 107 years.

Benito Juarez
Mexico 666 and others

Juarez was a famous liberal President and a lifelong Mason and Past Master. He was a full blooded Zapotic Indian who rose from the humble occupation of shepherd boy to that of the Presidency of Mexico.

Because of the Reform Laws, enacted during his term of office 02 years ago, Juarez has been called the Lincoln of Mexico. His defense of Mexico during the trying period of French intervention from 1861 to 1867 made him one of his country's outstanding patriots. His historic phrase, "El respecto al derecho ajeno es la paz." (Peace rests on the respect of sovereign rights) is as true today as when he uttered it nearly a century ago.

Juarez was prominent in Masonry, serving as Master and rising to Sovereign Inspector General in the Mexican National Rite 33°. His authority seemed to keep the rites together because after his death dissension arose and they fell asunder.

Emir Abdel Kader
Algeria 861

Abdel Kader became Sultan of Algeria in 1831 when his father upon the urging of the Arabs became Sultan only to abdicate immediately in favor of his son. In 1847 he surrendered to the French and was imprisoned for five years. In 1852 on October 16, Louis Napoleon paid him a visit and announced his liberation. Taking up religious instruction he spent a year and a half in Mecca. By a singular contrast he now wished to wear the badge of a society based and established on the principle of universal brotherhood.

The Masonic body in Alexandria hastened to welcome the illustrious neophyte. The Lodge of the Pyramids was specially convened for the occasion, on the evening of the 18th of June, 1864. Abdel Kader was initiated into the mysteries and to the time-honored privilege of being "Fellow of the Prophet," added the more honored privilege of being a "Free and Accepted Mason."

He returned to Damascus, where he pursued the even tenor of his way, and died, lamented by his community, a devout Mussulman and a practical Christian.

Teodoro M. Kalaw
Philippines No. 81

Brother Teodoro M. Kalaw, the last Grand Master of the Grand Regional Lodge, at the inauguration of the Solomon Temple, Manila, ten days after the unification, in the course of his address commented on the event in this wise, "It is well to say it here that we, the Freemasonry of the Grande Oriente Espanol, did not go to the union without titles or names. We brought to it our heroic and historic past. We had our own glories, our own traditions, and a beautiful and magnificent history full of heroism and blood. That is the richness it brought. We went to the union for this sole consideration, only and inclusively, because we do not wish to see Freemasonry divided in the Philippines. We went decidedly to the union to save the most principle, the Unity of Freemasonry."

He was Past Master of Nilad Lodge No. 12 and Secretary of the interior.

He wrote the first book on Freemasonry to be printed in the Philippines. This book was released in 1920.

Louis Kossuth
Hungary

Louis Kossuth was a Hungarian Patriot and did much to assist the attainment of independence for his native Hungary. After the revolt which was suppressed by the emperor of Austria, Kossuth fled to Turkey. President Fillmore placed at his disposal the U.S.S. Mississippi which took him to England.

After touring England he came to the United States in 1851.

Louis Kossuth petitioned Cincinnati Lodge No. 133 for membership on February 18, 1852. At a stated meeting that day, the petition was declared an emergency and by unanimous vote was accepted. Kossuth was initiated the next day at a special meeting, before the largest gathering ever to convene in the Lodge room. He was passed on February 20th, and raised on February 21st.

On Thursday evening February 19, 1948, Ehlers Lodge No. 953 and Louis Kossuth Lodge No. 1147 celebrated Kossuth's 96th Masonic Birthday in a joint communication in New York City. The notice from the lodge was a souvenir of the occasion as it contained an abstract of the minutes of Cincinnati Lodge, and a facsimile of the original letter of petition written by Kossuth.

Pictured on Hungary 624, 1016, United States 1147, 1148, and others.

Marquis De Lafayette
France

No original documentary evidence is known to be in existence which records the initiation of General Lafayette in the Masonic Fraternity, nor in what Lodge or when this took place. It has always been a Masonic tradition in Masonic circles that General Lafayette was made a Mason in one of the Military Lodges at Morristown, New Jersey, where a Festel Lodge was held December 27, 1779, for which occasion the jewels and furniture and clothing of St. John's Lodge No. 1, was borrowed. The meeting proved to be a great success, with sixty-eight brethren in attendance, one of whom was George Washington. There is another tradition that General Lafayette was made a Mason in a Military Lodge which met at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778, but no official records of such action have thus far been discovered.

When Lafayette made his last visit to the United States the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania received him with distinguished honors, but before doing so appointed a committee to investigate and report upon his Masonic regularity. The committee reported that they had made careful investigations and were fully satisfied, but unfortunately their report gave no information whatever as to the evidence upon which this conclusion was based.

On the other side of the argument, George W. Baird, P.G.M. District of Columbia learned student and often quoted historian, made the statement that Lafayette was made a Mason at Valley Forge, the degree being conferred by Washington. Past Grand Master Harry J. Guthrie, Delaware, in the "Builder," March, 1925, makes the same statement, putting the date as some time during the winter of 1777-1778.

Lafayette was an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, Tennessee, and New Hampshire, and of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4 (Washington's own). He was exalted in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R.A.M., New York, and Knighted in Morton Encampment No. 4, Knights Templar, New York. He was also a Scottish Rite Mason.

Past Grand Master Berl S. Lee of Missouri states that Lafayette is one of the three Honorary P.G.M.s of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and that he attended the Grand Lodge on his visit to the United States.

Grand Secretary T. E. Doss of Tennessee adds that the records of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee indicate that Lafayette was the only Honorary Membership elected to the Grand Lodge.

Pictured on U. S. 1010, 1097, and stamps of France.

Jose P. Laurel
Philippines No. N37-39

Laurel was made a Mason in Batangas Lodge No. 383, now No. 35 under Grand Lodge of Philippine Islands and was Junior Warden of his lodge.

Augusto B. Leguia
Peru

Up to the time of President Doctor Augusto B. Leguia, and during his 12

years of rule 1919-1930, Masonry prospered in Peru. But such has not been the case since then.

Leguia was a 33° Scottish Rite Mason.

When he began his Presidency there was not a paved street in Lima. When he was overthrown in a revolution after 12 years, in addition to having paved the streets of Lima, he had paved two Boulevards, electrically lighted, from Lima to Calao, the Pacific port some 8 miles distant.

During Dr. Leguia's time Masonry flourished, as above stated, but toward the end of his period in office he became more or less controlled by Roman Catholic hierachy and then there were two laws enacted which caused much protest. There was, but through a measure permitting divorce, but this was vetoed at the instance of the hierachy. The next thing was a measure put through requiring the Roman Catholics to be taught in the Public Schools, and when this was signed at the instance of the hierachy, the people rose in rebellion and overthrew the President. Free masonry while not absolutely prohibited, still is confined to the Temples.

Shown on Peru C2, 220 and others.

Gotthold E. Lessing
Germany

The 225th anniversary of the birth of Gotthold E. Lessing (1720-1781), German dramatist and critic, was observed January 22, 1954, by the issuance of a commemorative stamp by Eastern Germany (Soviet Zone).

He was initiated into the Fraternity in Hamburg, and investigated and sifted the character and purposes of Freemasonry to its very depth. He expressed his views on the genius and spirit of Freemasonry to perfection in his two works, "Ernst Und Folk" and "Nathan der Weise." A believer in the freedom of thought and a champion of tolerance, he gave his confession of faith in Dactical and dramatic form.

He is pictured on Germany 359, DDR 205.

William Pitt Lileihoku
Hawaii No. 36

William Pitt Lileihoku was a member of Hawaiian Lodge which was formed in 1852 under the jurisdiction of California Grand Lodge.

Narciso Lopez
Cuba No. 459

Lopez was a member of Lodge "La Estrella Solitaria del Oriente de Louisiana (The Solitary Star of the Orient Lodge of Louisiana). It was Lopez who suggested the design for the Cuban Flag. It was in 1849 as a leader and spokesman of his countrymen in exile in New York that he said his followers should have a banner around which to rally. He drew upon Masonic symbolisms when he proposed that the flag include a five-pointed star within a triangle. The forces of Maximo Gomez, Jose Marti, and Antonio Maceo, all Masons, carried the flag in the final struggle for independence.

The centenary of the flag was observed by the issuance of a series in 1950.

Charles de Lorraine
Austria

Charles de Lorraine served as governor General of the Austrian Netherlands serving for 40 years. He was appointed by his sister-in-law Maria Theresa of Austria.

As a Mason, he not only attended Lodges but helped found at least two. The first, in 1762 at Brussels, was named "La Loge de St. Charles" in his honor, and the second, in 1765 at Tournai, was named "L'Unanimite. Charles was protector of regular Lodges in the Austrian Netherlands until his death.

Pictured on Belgian B294. The front of the Palace of Charles de Lorraine is pictured on a recently issued Mozart series of Belgium.

John Alexander MacDonald
Canada No. 146-48

Sir John MacDonald took his Masonic degrees in St. John's Lodge No. 3 in Kingston, Ontario, in 1844 and remained a member of that Lodge until his death 47 years later. As a Mason, he was appointed in 1886 to represent the Grand Lodge of England near the Grand Lodge of Canada. Sir John was a Royal Arch Mason under the Grand Chapter of Canada. In 1871 he was elected an honorary life member of LaFayette Royal Arch Chapter No. 5 of Washington D. C.

Francisco Madero
Mexico

In a letter to Brother George B. Clark of Denver from the Grand Master of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico in November 1921 he said that Madero was a member of Leallad Lodge No. 15, Mexico City. He also served the Lodge as Senior Warden at the time he was assassinated in 1913. He was also a 33° Mason.

Francisco was also an active member of the Supreme Council A & A Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. On one occasion, while addressing his Lodge, he said: "Brethren, this ritual of ours is very beautiful, and we teach high ideals, but what are we, you and I doing to carry out these ideals and teachings in to expressions in our own lives, and in the affairs of our country."

He served as President of Mexico.

Pictured on Mexico 614, 622, C76.

General Jose Marti
Cuba No. 264 and others

Marti was a Cuban Apostle. On January 28, 1950, 6,000 Masons representing all Masonic Bodies held a parade to honor Marti at a statue of him in the city of Havana. The republic of Cuba dedicates this day to the Masonic Fraternity, (Dia del Mason). It was selected in memory of the Apostle Marti, who was born on this date in 1853.

In New York he founded the Cuban Organ of Independence, (Partedo Revolucionario). In 1894 he attempted to land arms in Cuba but was intercepted in Florida. However next year he succeeded in landing arms there and joined Gomez. He was killed in a skirmish with the Spanish at Das Rios, on May 9, 1895, and his remains were placed in a crypt of the cemetery at Santiago de Cuba, where they now rest.

In Bayfront park at Miami, Florida, there is a monument to his memory. Mahi Shrine Temple of Miami, Florida held its ceremonial in Havana, October 24, 1953 and named it the Jose Marti International Ceremonial.

Jose de San Martin
Argentina

San Martin was initiated into Masonry in the Lodge "Legalidad" in Cadiz in 1808. He later joined "Lautaro" Lodge. He went to England and there joined Miranda's Lodge "Lautaro" before leaving for Buenos Aires in 1812. Shortly after his arrival in South America, San Martin formed "Lautaro" No. 3 in Buenos Aires, followed by No. 4 in Mendoza and No. 5 at Santiago, Chile. In 1825 after San Martin had returned to Europe for a long and dreary exile, he was presented a medal by "Parfaite Amitie" Lodge in Brussels, Belghun. This medal is on exhibit in the Mitre Museum, Buenos Aires.

Pictured on numerous stamps of Argentina, also U. S. 1125-1126.

Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez
El Salvador

The Supreme Council 33° of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction of the U.S.A. reports that Maximiliano Martinez former president of El Salvador, is a 33° Mason. They quote "Brother Martinez is well informed on the philosophy of Freemasonry; has made a study of it."

Appears on Guatemala C97.

Jan Masaryk
Czechoslovakia

Jan Masaryk was the son of the first President of Czechoslovakia. He was a member of the Scottish rite, and visited many Lodges in the United States. He took his own life rather than serve under communist rule.

Francisco Miranda
Argentina No. 250-51

The first Lautaro Lodge was founded at London in 1801, by Francisco Miranda, who in 1798 had affiliated himself with the French Rite of Masonry through his intimate friend, General Lafayette. This lodge was organized as a Masonic Body, independent of the regularly established Masonry either in England or France. It conferred five degrees and those admitted to the fourth and fifth degrees were entrusted with special missions in the fight for political independence of South America.

In 1808 Miranda formed a "Lautaro Lodge" in Cuba, and it is said he founded another lodge in that city to work under the Grand Lodge of England, from which Spanish Freemasonry was originally derived in 1728.

Bartolome Mitre
Argentina

Mitre served as Grand Master in 1894 and attained the 33rd degree. Was a member of Union Del Plata Lodge.

Became President of Argentina in 1862 and served until 1865. Was also a soldier, historian, poet and journalist.

Pictured on Argentina 67, 81, 429-430 and others.

Francisco Morazan
Honduras

A lodge has been named in his honor in which future President Bertrand was initiated. Morazan was President of the Central American Federation from 1830-

1840. A revolt provoked by his liberal party led to his exile in Costa Rica where he was executed in 1842.

Pictured on numerous Honduras stamps.

Wolfgang A. Mozart
Germany B 200 and Others

Mozart was the noted composer and pianist and is well known in History.

Mozart at the age of 28, in the autumn of 1784, joined the Masonic Lodge. In the 18th Century, freemasonry in Vienna had a political as well as a benevolent side. It counted as its members many highly placed politicians and ecclestastics whose ideal was the regeneration of humanity by moral means. It was frowned upon by the Catholic Church and certain despotic, political authorities who deemed it dangerous, both to religion and the well being of the state. The church however, even as today in certain Latin countries, did not challenge high placed persons nominally its members but also of the fraternity.

The Empress Maria Theresa had been one who was opposed to Masonry, and in 1743, had ordered a Viennese Lodge raided, forcing its Master and her husband, Francis I, to make his escape by a secret staircase. The emperor, Joseph II, (1780-1790), was favorably inclined to the fraternity, although the clergy did their best to get the Lodge suppressed. Such was the Masonic situation when Mozart became a Master Mason. He must have been greatly composed and inspired by his experience, almost immediately he composed his Freemasons Funeral music and his music for the opening and closing of the Lodge.

The "Magic Flute" makes no mention of Freemasonry as such but it has always been accepted as a Masonic opera. It depicts the ancient mysteries and presents much craft significance.

Lord Horatio Nelson
Barbados No. 102-8

The famous Admiral of the British Navy was a member of Union Lodge York No. 331.

The Country of Barbados issued a stamp in 1906 showing a monument erected in Nelson's memory in 1813.

Prince Nicholas
Romania No. B29

Prince Nicholas of Romania, in exile in Paris, was created a 33° Mason in 1948 by the Supreme Council of France at the request of the Supreme Council of Romania.

The Prince, a Chief Scout, is shown on B29 of the Rumanian Boy Scout Series of 1931.

Daniel O'Connell
Ireland No. 80-82

Daniel O'Connell known as the Irish Agitator was made a Mason at Dublin, Ireland in the Lodge No. 189, and in the succeeding year was chosen Worshipful Master. It is certain no one ever carried out the duties of office with more brilliant success than he did. He himself acknowledged that he felt deeply interested in his work, and this was plainly proved by his unceasing activity.

It is easy to conceive with what skill a man so highly gifted as he was handled the rituals of the different degrees, and how attentively the brethern must have listened to that fascinating voice, which afterwards bewitched his hearers in public assemblies, in the Court of Justice, and in the Senate, carrying them away with him, but even this zealous Brother O'Connell lent an ear to the tempter, and in 1838 the insinuations of two Roman Catholic Priests led him to withdraw from the fraternity.

In a letter to the "Pilot," he alleged as a reason for this proceeding that though in a former period of his life he had been a Freemason and presided as Master of the Lodge, that was when he was ignorant of the existence of an ecclestastical prohibition against the Freemasons, but since he had known this he had given up attending the meetings of the society.

Jose Maria Orellana
Guatemala No. 238

Orellana was initiated in Lodge "Concordia" "Concord" No. 6. He was President of Guatemala from 1922 until his death in 1926. He was a broad minded statesman and was instrumental in calling a conference of Central American Republic.

General Jose Antonio Paez
Venezuela

Paez, a 33° Scottish Rite Mason served three time as President of Venezuela 1831-35, 1839-43 and 1861-65.

His Masonic record is a brilliant one. He was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Venezuela. Upon the establishment of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite 33°, in 1840, he became the first Sovereign Grand Commander, serving until 1843.

In 1940, Venezuela issued a 25 cent stamp picturing the battle of Carabobo

(No. 395) to commemorate the 150th anniversary of his birth. His portrait is to be found on a 36 "Instruccion" revenue stamp of 1911.

Tomes Estrada Palma
Cuba No. 270

Palma was initiated in a Lodge in Bayamo, in 1868. He joined other Masons and Cuban philatelic figures, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes and Ignacio Agramonte Y. Loinaz in the war which followed the declaration of Independence on October 10, 1868. Estrada Palma freed his slaves to demonstrate espousal of his principles, gave his fortune to the cause and joined the army. He was betrayed and imprisoned until the end of the ten year war. He went to the United States and when another uprising occurred in 1895, he offered his services to the cause. The United States Government took over control of Cuba after the Spanish-American War in 1898. When the country was turned back to the people in 1902, during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, a Mason, Estrada Palma became the first President of the Republic.

Khedive Ismail Pasha
Egypt

Khedive Ismail Pasha, who was made Grand Master with the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Egypt in 1876, is portrayed on numerous Egyptian stamps. No. 177-190, 253, 287, B4.

Nicolas Rodriquez Pena
Argentina No. 161

Pena was a member of "Lautaro" Lodge and "Independencia" Lodge.

Member of second "Triumvirate of 1812. Later appointed deputy governor of Oriental Province (Uruguay). He later was exiled and spent the remainder of his life in Chile.

Willem Pijper
Netherlands No. B265

Brother Albert Bos, Ouden Dagwig 15, Hilversum, Netherlands said in a recent letter, the following:

"The musician, Willem Pijper was a Freemason. He was of the opinion that good music during the initiation is of great value and for that reason he composed his "Six Adagioes," his last work. The first public appearance, after Pijper's death, of this work, was conducted by a Roman Catholic conductor who could have had no idea of the Masonic trend of his composition. Nor was this the case of the Roman Catholic critic who after having stated that this composition was quite different from the composer's former work wrote of the "Six Adagioes."

"For what purpose, for what liturgic ceremony were they intended? How could it be that this purpose took possession of the entire man Pijper to such an extent and changed his spiritual horizon so thoroughly? When did this alteration start? In what pace did it develop? Fast or slow? Were the motives strong enough to suppose that they would have been of lasting influence on Pijper's aesthetics? I hope that one of his friends keeps data which will serve as a starting point for this chapter in Pijper's biography, which will have to declare an evolution as remarkable from the psychological as from the musicological point of view.

Brother Pijper died in 1847 at the age of 51 after a long illness.

Marcelo H. Del Pilar
Philippine Islands No. 589

Del Pilar was made a Mason in Spain in 1888, and later attained the 33° and became Grand Orator of the Spanish Supreme Council. He organized the Solidaridad Lodge No. 53 in Barcelona, Spain, which in time included liberal Filipino students in Europe. De Pilar and Rizal fostered the idea of organizing Philippine Freemasonry and the former's effort resulted in authority from the Grand Oriente Espanol to do so. Nilad Lodge No. 144 was the first to be established, in January 1891, and others followed, earning for Del Pilar recognition as "The Father of Philippine Masonry.

Speaking at the 1950 Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, Grand Orator R. W. Mauro Baradi, said in part, "a notable exponent of the Masonic faith was Marcello H. Del Pilar, likewise known as Plaridel. He detested the tyrannical rule of the monastic orders of the day. He believed that oppression cannot suffer indefinitely. As a Filipino and a Mason, he suffered indefinitely and indescribable hardships, but his passion for righteousness and justice encouraged his fellowmen to work unselfishly for home and country. He died away from his loved ones, but his faith was unshaken to the end, he left a legacy of determination to our brethern when he said: "We must exert all efforts so that our Venerable Order may extend its influence to the remotest corners of our blessed Philippines so that we may imbue the popular customs of our people with the love and liberty, equality and fraternity.

Manuel L. Quezon
Philippines

Quezon was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines in 1918-1919. He was also the first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Following his death, an alleged letter or renunciation of Freemasonry was produced, but this was proved to be a forgery. A similar letter had been produced

many years after the death of Jose Rizal, a Masun and national hero, and that, too, turned out to be a fake.

Quezon served with Aguinaldo (a Mason) in the revolt against Spain. After the United States took over the Philippines in 1898 Quezon served successively as Provincial Prosecuting Attorney, Provincial Governor and Resident Commissioner. He was also the leading figure in the movement which led to the United States granting gradual independence to the Islands. After the Japanese invasion, he removed to the United States, where he died in 1941.

Pictured on Philippine, 511, 569, C64 to C66.

Sir Stamford Raffles
Straits Settlement No. 40

Raffles was initiated in Lodge Veritatis et Artis Amici, Java, on the Pondok-Gedeh Coffee Estate, two months after his conquest of the Dutch. The Worshipful Master was a former Governor of Java, and a second candidate was a member of the Dutch Council. Both of these Brethern were markedly hostile to the British in their public life, but such was the character of Raffles that he was welcomed into their midst. He was passed in his mother Lodge but raised in the Lodge of Friendship, Souraboya, Java, on July 5, 1811. He was subsequently made a Past Master by his Dutch Brethern.

On his return to England, he founded the London Zoo. In private life he was an administrator, scholar and traveler, and was quite educated in knowledge of natural history.

It is hoped that he will soon be honored Masonically by the founding of a Stamford Raffles Lodge in Singapore as seems likely.

Cecil John Rhodes
Southern Rhodesia No. 58

Rhodes was raised in Apollo University Lodge No. 357 in Oxford, England, on April 17, 1877. At a dinner following his initiation he made a speech and revealed secrets of the craft. There were objections, but he remained a Mason until he died in 1902. He was also a member of Oxford University Chapter on June 2nd, 1877. He belonged to Oxford University of Prince Rose Croix, No. 30, A. & A. S.R. His name appears on the Charter of Bulawayo Lodge No. 2566, English Constitution, consecrated in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, South Africa in 1895. He also gave a site on which the latter Lodge built a temple.

Jose Rizal
Philippines

Jose Rizal gave his life in the struggle for Philippine Independence. He

was Master of Lakandola Lodge of Perfection in Manila. Rizal Consistory was named after him.

Philippines issued stamp showing title page of Rizals book "Noli Me Tangere, (Touch Me Not)."

Tomas G. del Rosario, President of the Rizal Monument Commission, used to tell how the Martyr hero who was his companion in the famous Lodge Acacia of the Grand Oriente de Espana at an earlier age than was customary and at a time when as yet few Filipinos had been accepted in the craft.

In 1889 his home was Paris and there, probably through the influence of Dr. T. H. Pardo de Travera, who was a member in company with a businessman now in Manila, also a physician, he joined a French Lodge whose hall was at Ru Cadet 23. Thereafter, and Hon. Mariano Ponce is my authority, he joined the Filipino Students Lodge "La Solidaridad" of the Grand Oriente de Espana. Here he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Masun, and became an enthusiastic worker. A manuscript in his own handwriting, of an address on "Masonry before this lodge is still preserved in Spain, by Eduardo Lete of Saragasse.

In November of 1891 the Tylers register of visitors to St. Johns Lodge, Scotch Constitution of Hong Kong received the signature "Jose Rizal, Temple du honeur (Lodge) de Les Aims de L' Honeur Francaise."

Appears on Philippine No. 527, 503, 461, 402, 383, 241.

A. W. Roos
Sweden No. 259

Roos was initiated in Freemasonry in St. John's Lodge "Nordiska Frsla," The First of Scandinavia.

He was the Postmaster General of Sweden from 1867-1889. He also was instrumental in reorganizing the Swedish Postal Service.

Manuel Roxas
Philippines No. 525

Roxas served as Master of Makawiwili Lodge No. 55 in Cabiz. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies in Manila. Roxas was also President of the Philippine Republic.

Viktor Rydberg
Sweden No. 2635

Rydberg was initiated in 1865 in St. John's Lodge Soloman a trois Serrurs, Gothenburg.

He was a journalist, philosopher, professor of the history of civilization, poet and author.

General Pedro Santano
Dominican Republic No. 432

In Feburary, 1851 the Supreme Council was organized in the Dominican Republic, and the President of the Republic at that time, Santano, served as its first Grand Commander. In 1958 the National Grand Lodge was founded.

Domingo Faustino Sarmiento
Argentina

Sarmiento was a member of Union De Plata Lodge. He was President of Argentina from 1868 to 1874. He was also the Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Argentina, and was most active in reviving Freemasonry after the overthrow of the tyrant, Rosas.

Sarmiento was an outspoken liberal, and had to go into exile in Chile three times. He turned to journalism and founded newspapers in both Chile and Argentina.

In 1855 he turned to Argentina and joined the party of General Mitre who was also a Masun. When Mitre became President, Sarmiento was appointed Minister to the United States. While here, he represented the Grand Lodge of Argentina in negotiations for recognition by numerous American Grand Lodges, some of which still exist.

Pictured on Argentina No. 170, 448-451, and others.

Friedrick Von Schiller
Germany

Von Schiller was a member of Rdolstadt Lodge of Berlin. There are Schiller Lodges in Colorado, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois.

His greatest achievements were as a poet, dramatist and historian. His works of William Tell, The Maid of New Orleans and Don Carlos are famous. He died in 1804.

Pictured on Germany 8N1, 4N12, 727.

Charles Louis de Secondat
France No. 8238

Secondat or Baron Montesquieu as he was also known as, was made a Mason in 1720 while on a visit to London. In 1725 he helped to set up the first Lodge in Paris.

He was an author, lawyer, political philosopher and politician.

Jan Sibelius
Finland No. 249

Jan Sibelius, the great composer who wrote the tone poem "Finlandia" and other works received his degrees in Masonry in Suomi Lodge No. 1 in Helsinke, Finland.

A short but impressive ceremony was held in the Library of Museum of the Grand Lodge of New York on the evening of December 1, 1955. The occasion was the commemoration of the 90th birthday of Jan Sibelius, the great Musician of Finland.

New York Masons have a particularly close tie to this great man. The Grand Lodge of Finland was founded by the Grand Lodge of New York, and Sibelius was made a Mason in 1922 with the first class of candidates in the first American Lodge Suomi Lodge No. 1.

While serving as Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge of Finland he composed nine vocals and instrumental pieces of Masonic music which was presented to the Grand Lodge of New York by the Grand Lodge of Finland in 1935. The presentation manuscript signed by the composer is preserved in the New York Grand Lodge and Library and Museum. The Masonic Ritual Music was first performed in the United States on September 30, 1935 in the American Lodge of Research. The first edition of the Masonic Ritual Music was published (For Masons only) in 1936. The second edition in 1956 contained exten-

sive revisions by the composer and was enlarged by three additional pieces including the theme of "Finlandia" with Masonic words.

He has achieved world recognition as a Classical composer and local veneration for the Musical embodiment of Finnish Nationalism.

Heinrich Von Stephen
Germany

Von Stephen was called the father of the U.P.U. It is said he was a member of Lodge Teutonia zur Weisheit in Potsdam. He was initiated in 1858. In the organizing of the U.P.U. it was considered to be the most successful international body ever known.

In celebration of the 75th anniversary of the U.P.U. most of the member countries have issued special stamps. Von Stephens portraits appear on several stamps of the various German zones.

Shown on Germany 340, 669 and numerous others.

Jose M. Pino Suarez
Mexico

Suarez was a member of Legalidad Lodge No. 15 in Mexico City. He was also a 33° Mason. He was Vice President to Francisco Madero and was assassinated the same time as Madero in 1913.

Pictured on Mexico 611, 620.

K. G. Tessin
Sweden No. 331

Tessin was initiated in 1753 in St. John's Lodge St. Jean auxiliare, Stockholm.

Tessin was an architect.

Justo Jose de Urquiza
Argentina

Urquiza was initiated in "Jorge (George) Washington Lodge No. 44, Concepcion, and rose to the 33rd degree. He was a member of the "Union del Plata" Lodge simultaneously with three other citizens who held the highest office in the land.

In 1853 he was elected president, serving until 1860, when he was succeeded by Santiago Derqui who was also a Masun.

Pictured on Argentina No. 57, 68, 283, 420.

Suarez

Urquiza

Gabriel Gonzales Videla
Brazil No. 660

Videla was a member of "Luz Esperanza" No. 11, Serena. He is a former President of Chile.

Voltaire
France No. B239

Voltaire was initiated on February 7, 1778 in Lodge des Neuf Soeurs (Lodge of Nine Muses) in Paris, France. He was supported on one side by Benjamin Franklin and on the other by Count de Gebelin. At the time of his initiation he was 84 years of age.

On November 28, 1778, Benjamin Franklin officiated at a Lodge of Sorrow held in memory of Brother Voltaire under the auspices of the Lodge of the Nine Muses. This information was gathered from the Memorial Volume of the Benjamin Franklin Bi Centennary Celebration — Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in 1906.

Voltaire was maligned by Roman Catholics as an atheist, but he spoke these words, "I die adoring God, loving my friends, not hating my enemies and detesting superstitions.

From the "Buhler" is found the following remarks.

"The abbe Cordier de Saint Firmin having obtained permission to speak declared that he presented Voltaire for initiation, saying that such an assembly of literarymen and Freemasons should be flattered by the wish expressed by the most celebrated man in France to be admitted into the bosom of the Lodge. He also expressed his hope that the great age and the feeble health of the illustrious Neophyte would be carefully regarded during his reception. Lalande appointed a committee of nine members to receive and prepare the candidate. The candidate was introduced by the Chevalier de Villars, Master of Ceremonies, and entered the hall accompanied by Benjamin Franklin and Count de Gebelin.

King Louis the XVI was a Freemason and disliked Voltaire very much. He was greatly irritated by his initiation and the respect shown him by the Lodge of the Nine Sisters, and also for the elaborate funeral given him on November 28, 1778.

INFORMATION WANTED

Following are Masons of Foreign Countries which have appeared on stamps of various countries. We have little or no information on any of these, and any Masonic data which is uncovered pertaining to any of these would be appreciated by the writer to be forwarded to members of the Masonic unit. Proper credit will be given to the sender.

ARGENTINA
- Carlos Maria de Alvear # 24
- Antonio Gonzales Balcarce # 22
- Vencenti Lobez y Planes # 58
- Mariano Moreno #425
- Juan Jose Paso #172
- Gervasio Antonio de Posadas # 82
- Dardo Rocha #413
- Juan Bautista Alberti #426
- Hipolito Vieztes #161
- Francisco Narciso de Laprida #215
- Juan Larren #170
- Domingo Matheu #168
- Juan Velez Sarsfield # 69
- Manuel Maximino Alberti #163
- Miquel de Azcuenago #163
- Gregorio Araoz de Lamadrid # 87
- Juan Lavalle #475
- Colonel Domingo #166
- Col. Antonio Luis Berutti #471
- Carlos Pellegrini #474

AUSTRIA
- Gerhard Van Swielen #B156

BELGIUM
- Pierre L. Benoit #B151
- Charles de Coster #B517

BOLIVIA
- Antonio Jose de Sucre # 87

BRAZIL
- Duque de Caxias #479
- Manuel Deuduro Da Fonseca #178
- Epitacio Pessoa #235
- Alberto Carlos Gomes #422
- Manuel Ferraz de Combos Salles #182
- Ruy Barbosa #692

CHILE
- Bernardo O'Higgens #240

COSTA RICA
- Manuel Aguilar #227

CUBA
- Ignacio Agramonte y Loinaz #242

COLUMBIA
- General Antonio Narino #552
- Murillo Toro #514
- Francisco de P. Santander #475
- Dr. Jose Castillory Rada # 89
- Dr. Rubino Cuervo #348

DENMARK
- Hans Christian Oerstad #329

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- Juan Pablo Duarte #186
- Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo #377

ECUADOR
- General Eloy Alfaro #408

FRANCE
- Hector Berlioz #B50
- Gustave Eiffel #671
- Louis Napoleon III # 29

GERMANY
- Dr. Samuel Hahnemann #B340
- Franz List #474

GREECE
- Eleftherios Venezelos #482

GUATEMALA
- Dr. Lorenzo Montufar #218
- Anastasio Somoza #C95

HONDURAS
- Dionisio de Herrera #211
- Vencente Mejia Calindres #256
- Francisco Sierra #151

ITALY
- Victor Emanuel #175
- Guiseppe Mazzini #141

MEXICO
- Augustin de Iturbide #632

NEW SOUTH WALES
- Lord Carrington #B88

NEW ZEALAND
- Ernest Shackleton L2
- Capt. Robert Falcon Scott L2

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
- Graciano Lopez Juena #577
- Apolinario Mabini #N31
- Andres Bonifacio #505
- Epifanio de Las Santos # 111

POLAND
- Joseph A. Poniatowski #329

RUSSIA
- Alexander Pushkin #1749

SAAR
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