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dent of the United States and long-time friend of Wentworth Military Academy, was made an Honorary Colonel of Wentworth at Founders' Day festivities and placed wreaths on the graves of Colonel Sandford Sellers and Stephen G. Wentworth. Enclosed copy of the citation for Brother Truman.

Fraternally,

Arthur W. Hodges, Lt. Col., Inf. U. S. Army and members, Masonic Stamp Club of New York.

AGUINALDO INSURRECTION STAMP ISSUE

(Continued from December M. P.)

"Meanwhile troops had been organized in the United States to go to the Philippines and assure the results of Dewey's victory. They arrived on July 16, and were landed south of Manila, which they invested on that side as well as on the Bay, while the Filipino forces encircled it on all other sides. Friction between the forces increased continually, until, on August 1, the declaration of independence of the Filipino nation was issued. This foreshadowed a crisis, evident alike to Americans and Spanish, and necessitated prompt and concerted measures to protect Manila and the lives and property of its inhabitants from the revengeful excesses of the Filipinos should they succeed in entering the city.

"Negotiations were accordingly entered into between the Americans and the Spanish, as a result of which Manila surrendered on August 13, after a short bombardment, and the Americans assumed control without allowing the Filipinos to enter the city. And when the Stars and Stripes replaced the Spanish flag over old Fort Santiago, the Spanish dominion over the Philippines passed away forever and that of the United States came into existence.

"Early in September Aguinaldo moved his headquarters to Malolos, on the railway and about 20 miles north of Manila; there on September 15, the first Filipino Congress assembled, and the Revolutionary Government was perfected and put into effective operation practically throughout the islands except in places actually held by either Americans or Spaniards. Continually the strain grew more tense, and at last, on the night of February 4-5th, the clash came and the long expected War of the Insurrection began.

"Malolos continued the seat of the Revolutionary Government until it was

captured by the Americans on March 31, 1899, when Tarlac became the new capital, followed later by Bautista; each of these towns was also upon the Manila-Dagupan railway, and successively farther to the north. Military operations went on, but the Insurrection was practically at an end when Dagupan was captured and the whole line of the railway came into possession of the Americans, in November, 1899.

"From the data given, it would appear that the Revolutionary Government was, for many months, a de facto government exercising, within a large territory and over a large population by no means wholly native, all the functions of a bona fide government, including taxation, military service, civil regulations, etc.; mail and telegraph services were organized, the railway was operated, and such other means of communications were adopted as conditions permitted; letters were required to bear stamps, and registry service was provided and used in many places. The stamp issues cannot therefore be regarded as either unnecessary or speculative, but were bona fide in all respects.

"According to the best information obtainable, an effort was made at Malolos, in September, 1898, to issue the needed stamps for all governmental purposes, but the facilities were found to be inadequate, and a contract was made with a firm of lithographers in Manila by whom all stamps actually issued and used were made. As correspondence with the Insurgents rendered one liable to suspicion in the eyes of the American authorities at all times, and was more or less difficult besides, especially after the outbreak in February, 1899, it is probable that hasty preparation and the necessity for secrecy and taking advantage of special opportunities for sending out supplies, will go far to account for the part perforate, imperforate, and sometimes un gummed sheets sent out for use before being completed, some of which were used while others were found among supplies later captured by the Americans.

"There can be no possible doubt that all of the stamp issues were in actual use for the purposes intended. Used copies are quite scarce in all cases, and in some are very rare. The reason for this is that practically all correspondence bearing these issues was destroyed by the recipients lest its being found in their possession should be used as proof of complicity in the Insurrection and subject them to punishment. For

a time "reprints" were on sale in Manila shops as curios (in 1899), but a proclamation by the Governor-General forbade displaying or having in one's possession any emblem of the Insurgents. As a result all disappeared for a long time, and it is probable that stamps and covers were preserved and secreted only by those persons who were philatelically inclined. All of the stamps of this series were printed in sheets of a single pane, and without marginal legend. They are all lithographed, and all except the imperforate varieties are perforated $1\frac{1}{2}$ and along colored lines separating the stamps. All were issued in 1898 except perhaps the third type of the CORREOS issue, but exact dates of issue or quantities printed are not now known (1912).

"Quantities of most of the stamps in unused condition were found at various times when Insurgent offices or headquarters were captured by the Americans, and many of these were kept by the soldiers, or sent to their friends in the United States, as curios or trophies.

"The designs differ somewhat for each stamp of this issue; five of these show the symbolic equilateral triangle of the Katipunan Society, while all except one design also show the initials of the Society (K.K.K.), so arranged that one K is at the apex of an imaginary triangle. From these designs it also appears that the first issue was intended for use both for mail and telegraph service; this issue was small, and was followed very soon by the complete series of different stamps for various uses."

A complete set of the stamps for collection are three types of stamps for postage use, a registration stamp, newspaper stamp, telegraph stamp, receipt stamp and a transfer of cattle stamp. The latter stamp had a serial number on its bottom edge, and was used to stamp a certificate of ownership of caraboa or water-buffalo. There are perforation varieties.

Augusto B. Leguia, president of Peru in 1919-1930, was a 33 degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is pictured on numerous Peruvian stamps issued during his term of office.

The Duke of Edinburgh, a Mason, is pictured on 4d New Zealand stamp issued December 9, 1953, in connection with the Royal Visit to that country.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

One of the new U. S. commemorative stamps announced for 1955 will honor the 50th anniversary of the founding of Rotary International, an organization devoted to service to mankind. Four other countries plan similar honors—Cuba, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Panama. Belgium already has issued a 4 francs. stamp honoring the anniversary and 20c and 80c commemoratives for a regional meeting of European Rotary clubs in Ostend. Rotary also was honored philatelically in 1931 by Austria, in 1940 by Cuba and in 1948 by Brazil.

Rotary is no offshoot of Freemasonry. It is an organization of 7,200 clubs with a membership of nearly 350,000 in 83 countries. Its program of service is in accord with all religions. It aims to bring about a better understanding between the peoples of all nations. In that, Rotary is in agreement with the spirit of Masonry.

Rotary had its beginnings in Chicago a half century ago. Mr. Harris decided to organize a club of representative business and professional men in fellowship and friendship. He and three close friends met periodically in a Chicago restaurant where they discussed plans for a club. These discussions gave fruit in the formation of the first Rotary club on February 23, 1905. The name was adopted because meetings were held in rotation at the business places of the members. A slogan, "Service Above Self," was adopted.

When the first Rotary International convention was held in Chicago in 1910, there were 16 clubs present. The organization became international that year when a club was formed in Winnipeg, Canada. In the next year, Rotary went overseas and soon clubs were established in many parts of the world. When the name Rotary International was adopted in 1910, Mr. Harris was elected the first president. He died in 1947 at the age of 79.

This writer has not been able to confirm the report that Mr. Harris was a Mason. The records of the Grand Lodge of Illinois do not show him as such. Rotary International has no information on that point. His obituary notice at the time of his death contained no mention of it. It is possible he was made a Mason in some other state before he came to Chicago in 1896, when he was 30 years old. This is a matter left for further investigation.

—Mirt.

ADDITIONAL PAGE

The Aguinaldo Insurrection is another example of where aspects of the Masonic Order were used to unite men in a common cause. The following Philippines “Revolutionary Government” stamps are illustrated in the Scott Catalog. Masonic influence is obvious.



The “Insurrection” started in a quest for Philippine independence from Spain, and it essentially succeeded. However it sort of migrated into the Spanish-American war and ended up in a Philippines war against the United States. Just how all this came about is interesting and a write-up from Wikipedia is included on the following page.

From a Masonic philately point of view, the stamps illustrated on the cover of this MP edition and those shown here (two are repeated) are certainly appropriate for a Masonic collection because of the symbolism.

THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION

(From Wikipedia)

The Philippine Revolution (called the Tagalog War by the Spanish), (Filipino: Himagsikang Pilipino) was an armed military conflict between the people of the Philippines and the Spanish colonial authorities.

The Philippine Revolution began in August 1896, when the Spanish authorities discovered Katipunan, an anti-colonial secret organization. The Katipunan, led by Andrés Bonifacio, was a liberationist movement whose goal was independence from Spain through armed revolt. The organization began to influence much of the Philippines. During a mass gathering in Caloocan, the leaders of Katipunan organized themselves into a revolutionary government, named the newly established government "Haring Bayang Katagalugan," and openly declared a nationwide armed revolution. Bonifacio called for an attack on the capital city of Manila. This attack failed; however, the surrounding provinces began to revolt. In particular, rebels in Cavite led by Mariano Alvarez and Emilio Aguinaldo (who were from two different factions of Katipunan) won early victories. A power struggle among the revolutionaries led to Bonifacio's death in 1897, with command shifting to Aguinaldo, who led his own revolutionary government. That year, the revolutionaries and the Spanish signed the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, which temporarily reduced hostilities. Aguinaldo self-exiled himself to Hong Kong. However, the hostilities never completely ceased.

On April 21, 1898, the United States launched a naval blockade of Cuba, which was the first military action of the Spanish–American War. On May 1, the U.S. Navy's Asiatic Squadron, under Commodore George Dewey decisively defeated the Spanish navy in the Battle of Manila Bay, effectively seizing control of Manila. On May 19, Aguinaldo, unofficially allied with the United States, returned to the Philippines and resumed attacks against the Spaniards. By June, the rebels had gained control of nearly all of the Philippines, with the exception of Manila. On June 12, Aguinaldo issued the Philippine Declaration of Independence, and the First Philippine Republic was established. However, neither Spain nor the United States recognized Philippine independence.

Spanish rule of the Philippines officially ended with the Treaty of Paris of 1898, which also ended the Spanish–American War. In the treaty, Spain ceded control of the Philippines and other territories to the United States. There was an uneasy peace around Manila, with the American forces controlling the city and the weaker Philippines forces surrounding them.

On February 4, 1899, in the Battle of Manila, fighting broke out between the Filipino and American forces, beginning the Philippine–American War. Aguinaldo immediately ordered that peace and friendly relations with the Americans be broken and that the latter be treated as enemies." In June 1899, the nascent First Philippine Republic formally declared war against the United States.

The Philippines would not become an internationally recognized independent state until 1946.