



# The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 24

JANUARY 1968

NO. 5



Daniel Carter Beard  
(1850-1941)

Organizer of the United States Boy Scouts. He was raised on November 30th, 1917 in Mariners Lodge No. 67 of New York City and later became a member of Cornucopia Lodge No. 563 of Flushing, New York. In 1938 Daniel Carter Beard was the recipient of the Grand Lodge of New York's Medal for Distinguished Achievement. He was a Master of Woodcraft.

# The MASONIC PHILATELIST

JANUARY 1968

VOL. 24

NO. 5

★ ★ ★ ★

Published by

The Ralph A. Barry - Al Van Dahl  
PUBLICATION FUND

of Masonic Stamp Club of New York, Inc.  
22 East 35th St., New York, N. Y. 10016

★ ★ ★ ★

DUDLEY HILBORN  
Editor

★ ★ ★ ★

OFFICERS 1967-1968

President	Joseph Munk
1st Vice-President	Peter I. Lee
2nd Vice-President	Louis Bernstein
Secretary	Milton C. Tunick
Treasurer	Dudley Hilborn
Chaplain	Stanley A. Salomon
Curator of Archives	G. H. Wettach

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ONE YEAR —  
Louis Bernstein, Dudley Hilborn, H. C. Walton  
TWO YEARS —  
E. R. Reggle, I. M. Yarry, E. Milnor Peck  
THREE YEARS—  
Jos. N. Kane, Jos. H. Levinsohn, W. Arnold  
Sinder

COMMITTEES

Membership	Peter I. Lee
Publication	S. Duffield Swan, Irwin M. Yarry, Dudley Hilborn
Financial	M. C. Tunick, Norman Sehlmeier, D. Hilborn
Ritual	Irwin M. Yarry, Emanuel Reggel, Nor- man Sehlmeier
Exhibition	George H. Wettach, L. Bernstein
Photography	I. Bernstein
Cachet	E. M. Peck
Dinner	Irwin M. Yarry, E. M. Reggel
Publicity	Joseph H. Levinsohn

## BY THE SIGN OF THE GAVEL

On December 1 we held our "White Elephant Nite" at the Masonic Temple. However, the weather was not too good, and as a result, we had a poor turnout. Somehow, I expected a more successful evening.

I would appreciate suggestions from our membership, especially those from the Metropolitan area, to make our meetings more interesting, increasing the attendance at these meetings, etc. We find that most of our new members have not been attending our meetings.

Our next meeting, "Past President Nite" will be held at the Collectors Club. I am sure that the frames will be filled as in the past, with "juicy morsels" taken from prize winning collections.

## ★ MEETINGS ★

First Friday of each month  
Collectors Club Building  
22 East 35th Street, N. Y. C.

Although "Swap Nite" will not be held until March, it would be wise to start putting away those duplicates and items for which you have no use, and exchange them for materials which you would like to possess.

I hope that you and your loved ones have spent the Holiday season in good cheer, and wish all of my brethren continuing good health.

—Joseph Munk

## NEW MEMBERS

John Defilice, Earl A. Finnemore, Nathan Katzker, L. J. Konratowicz, Peter Lividine, Herman Pyron, Adam D. Kramer, Robert A. Smith, Armen B. Loosarian, Randolph Johnson, Herman L. David, La Marr A. Gress, Harold Stanley, Graham A. West, Frank M. Cordisco, Capt. George K. Gillberry, Arthur R. Bradstreet, Philip Gold, Thomas H. Houghton, George D. Ashworth, Grant Crowell, Myron Graffon.

—Peter I. Lee.

## WASHINGTON SERVED THERE

Visitors to SEPAD Exhibition in Philadelphia in November saw many sights and among them a visit at Independence National Historical Park. Facing the broad tree lined mall is Independence Hall, where the famous Liberty Bell is on display. Here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and under the guidance of George Washington, the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

Other shrines in the park are Congress Hall where the Senate and House of Representatives met when Philadelphia was the capital of the United States; Old City Hall where the U.S. Supreme Court convened from 1791 to 1800; Carpenter's Hall, meeting place of the First Continental Congress; and New Hall, a memorial museum of the U.S. Marine Corps.

The Peter Carnes 1784 first balloon flight in America was attempted, and the first successful one made (Blanchard 1793) from the site of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance building that towers high above the Park.

## **Who knows anything about LODGE, KENTUCKY**

**By Herman Herst, Jr.**

Some time in the 1850's, as far as the writer can determine, a Post Office was founded in the State of Kentucky named Lodge. Our library indicates that the office did not exist in 1851, while it did in 1861. In the latter year, the Postmaster was Samuel L. Fuller. By 1875, the Post Office by that name had disappeared.

Ordinarily, insofar as a Masonic collection is concerned, one might dismiss such statistics as being of little consequence to the craft. Many Post Offices have names which appertain to certain symbols we recognize, but this does not make them eligible for a Masonic collection. So has it been with Lodge, Kentucky . . . until a certain cover made itself evident in a collection forwarded us to sell at auction.

The act of precanceling stamps, is often thought to be of fairly modern origin, but the fact is that our earliest stamps, those of 1847, were precanceled by some Postmasters before being applied, in order to save the burden of canceling later. This was especially done when there was a large mailing, especially of circulars.

Stampless covers with the postal markings printed right on them at the time the cover itself was printed are by no means unusual. Many offices even printed the return card, while at the same time canceling the previously applied stamp. The famous "Star" of Glen Allen, Va. is perhaps the best known of these.

Thanks to the cover mentioned, we now know that the Post Office at Lodge, Ky. precanceled stampless covers on January 15, 1857. The neat envelope, orange in color, is in fact an extensive print job . . . and there is no doubt that the Post Office selected for the mailing, Lodge, Ky., was so chosen because of its Masonic significance. The cover is in every sense a Masonic cover.

Apparently a substantial mailing was made to a mailing list consisting of Masonic Lodges, for the printed address reads:

Member of the Masonic Lodge  
at (Rockford)  
(Winnebago) County  
Illinois

(The words in parentheses have been added by hand, in order to complete the address.)

Where the postal marking ordinarily would appear is printed "Lodge, Ky., January (15) 1857." (The date here has again been added in manuscript, balance of the postmark being printed . . . and hence a precancel. To show that the proper postage had been paid, a neat handstamp in a circle "PAID 3 CTS" has been placed on the cover.)

Although the cover is now devoid of its contents, we can get a glimpse of what they probably were from a boxed advertisement, also on the front of this lovely cover. It reads:

### **GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS**

October 3d, 1855

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that the **UNIVERSAL MASONIC LIBRARY** should be in the possession of every Lodge, and in the private Library of every Mason."

Could a Masonic collector want much more in the way of Masonic significance in a stampless cover? And can one of our Kentucky brothers perhaps check the affiliation of Mr. Fuller, and the origin of the name of the Post Office?

### **THE MAYFLOWER**

A brief pictorial account of the landing at Plymouth Rock is presented on the set of 1-2-3¢ commemoratives issued by the United States in 1920. The "Mayflower" is shown under full sail on the 1¢, the signing of the Mayflower Compact on the 5¢, and the actual landing on the 2¢. As mentioned by the author, these stamps held, until January 9, 1963 appearance of the small Flag issue, the unique position of being the only U.S. designs ever produced which do not include the name of the country.

---

Back numbers of the Philatelist are available for 25¢ each. Peter I. Lee, 1235 Grand Concourse, New York City, New York 10452.

---

## WAR OF 1812

"When the tide of war, after a long series of disastrous losses for the American forces on land, was at its worst; when Washington was in ruins, and it looked as though, in spite of one or two American victories, the British troops might overrun the country and New York would be menaced both by land and by water, the people rose en masse, and determined to give the invaders a warm reception at least . . . (and) . . . on August 11, 1814, a great mass meeting of citizens was held in front of the City Hall, when it was resolved to defend the city to the last extremity.

"Into this patriotic work," Ross continues, "The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York as such, performed its full share, the only instance on record, so far as we know, of a Masonic body 'properly clothed' taking an active and actual part in warlike proceedings. On August 24, 1814, DeWitt Clinton called an emergency meeting of the Grand Lodge for, as the minutes inform us, he said, 'giving the brethren an opportunity of evincing their patriotism in the present important crisis

of public affairs.' The following resolution was at once passed:

"The Grand Lodge will perform one day's labor on the fortifications at such times as shall be assigned by the Committee of Defense; that the respective Lodges in this city and the fraternity in general, be earnestly requested to cooperate in this laudable work, and that the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden, the Assistant Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer, Brothers Simson, Riker, Nicholas, Roome be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the same into effect.'

"The Grand Lodge (was) assigned to do its day's labor on Sept. 1 on the fortifications at Brooklyn. In the circular issued by the Assistant Grand Secretary, Elias Hicks, to the Lodges in and near the city, the 'Order of Arrangements for September 1, 1814,' was set forth, and these special instructions are of interest, . . . 'The Grand Lodge will meet and form in the Hall, and take its place in the procession immediately upon the first division having passed it. Every brother will be clothed with an Apron, and the officers with the Jewels and Em-



Right—Governor DeWitt Clinton, Grand Master of Masons of New York 1806-1819 and during War of 1812; also Mayor of New York City and Governor of the state. Left—General Lewis Morgan of the War of 1812—Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York 1830-1843.



blems of their respective grades . . . On arriving at the ground, the body will unclothe, and proceed to labor, the suspension of which will be ordered by a signal from the Grand Lodge. When the labor of the day is finished, the members will reclothe, form themselves in the like order, and, on returning to the city, proceed to the Park and be dismissed.'

"The particular part of the fortifications upon which the fraternity mainly expended their labor and displayed their patriotism was one of the redoubts of Fort Greene and in honor of the workers it was named Fort Masonic. This was so acceptable a recognition of their operative work that at the regular quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge, on September 7, Deputy Grand Master Hoffman suggested that the Craft should tender to the authorities another day's labor. This was at once agreed to . . .

"A committee was appointed to make arrangements with the Committee of Defense with power to draw on the Grand Treasurer for all expenses, and on September 19, the minutes tell us:

'The committee appointed at the last meeting of this Grand Lodge, relative to the fortifications of Brooklyn, having tendered the services of the fraternity as director to the Committee of Defense, by whom this day was assigned for the proposed labor, the Grand Lodge having first opened in a room in the City Hall, proceeded thence . . . in general procession to Fort Masonic in Brooklyn, and having diligently labored on the fort during the day returned in like procession to the City Hall, where the Grand Lodge retired to a room in the same and was duly closed.'

Fortunately, the threat of attack was averted, and the tide of the war rolled away from New York, and on the 24th of December, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent ended the hostilities.

In the previous year, however, "when it was known to the brethren in New York that three seamen on the British brig 'Peacock' (which was sunk by the 'Hornet' off the South American coast under command of Captain James Lawrence), among the other prisoners of war brought to New York, belonged to the fraternity, the Grand Lodge Committee on Charity interested themselves in their behalf and relieved their need in an amount far beyond what they were authorized to do by their general powers, but the

Grand Stewards' Lodge unanimously approved all that had been done. Thus did Masonic benevolence rise superior to the distinctions between men brought about by political differences."

"James Lawrence, the Captain of the 'Hornet,' whose last command to his men on board the Chesapeake, when in June 1813, in her memorable fight with the Shannon he fell mortally wounded on her deck, 'Don't give up the ship,' is one of the mottoes of American history, was a member of the fraternity." His Lodge is not known, but shortly after his death the Grand Lodge referred to him as "our deceased brother."

### GERMAN LEADERS

William I, King of Prussia and the first German emperor, died at Berlin, March 9, 1888, at the advanced age of 90 years. Commenting on his death, the 1888 proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York said: "It would be superfluous now 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."

The Kaiser also was an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. A 3m German stamp of 1900 (No. 64) shows the unveiling of the Kaiser William I Memorial in Berlin.

Thirteen Presidents of the U.S. were Masons, namely: Geo. Washington, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, James Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, James Garfield, Wm. McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt, Wm. H. Taft, F. D. Roosevelt, Warren Harding and Harry Truman. Some famous generals were James Oglethorpe, Sam Houston, Gen. Putnam, Horatio Gates, Henry Knox, Jacob Morton, Steve Austin, Morgan Lewis and many more. Some best known admirals were: John P. Jones, David Farragut, Winfield Schley, Rob Peary and Rich. Byrd. A random list of famous men in other fields who were Masons were Luther Burbank, Will Rogers, Samuel Clemens, Stephen Decatur, Samuel Gompers, James Gadsden, John Sousa, Gutzon Borglum, Andrew Mellon, Senator George, Charles Lindbergh and a host of others.

## The Arrival of Gen. Lafayette

As I have said frequently, one of the most prolific sources of information for the Masonic philatelist is what might be regarded as "dry" reading—proceedings of a Grand Lodge. Recently, I have been scanning some old numbers of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

In view of the announcement that the Post Office Department will issue a stamp commemorating the 175th anniversary of the arrival of Gen. Lafayette, the following items, which I came across, are of particular interest.

In the 1883 volume there is an account taken from the Tennessee proceedings of that year. On May 4, 1825, Bro. Gen. Lafayette visited Nashville and was introduced to the Grand Lodge by Bro. (President) Andrew Jackson, P.G.M., given the grand honors and seated at the right hand of the Grand Master. To him, the then Grand Master said:

"The Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee, with all brotherly affection, tender you their sincere congratulations, and bid you welcome. They feel an equal pride and pleasure in recognizing you as a brother, and in receiving within these consecrated walls the early friends and companion of the illustrious and venerated Washington, with whom the name of Lafayette will be transmitted to the latest posterity, inscribed upon the imperishable rolls of a glorious immortality."

Commenting on that event, the 1883 Tennessee proceedings said: "What a glorious day for the Masons of Tennessee! That sat side by side within the Grand Lodge, Jackson and Lafayette. Jackson, the grandest man of his day, the soldier of iron-hearted valor, the successful defender of his country's rights; Lafayette, the daring and heroic young Frenchman, who of all others was most beloved by the people of America. Prominent Masons from all over the State had assembled there, being drawn hither by the interesting events then transpiring . . . What Mason can now, at this remote day, look upon this scene without feelings of pride?"

Where Lafayette was made a Mason has not been established. This is believed to have occurred in an Army Lodge at Valley Forge. He was an honorary member of the Grand Lodges 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, K.T., New York. He also was a Scottish Rite Mason.

Bro. Gen Lafayette frequently spoke of Freemasonry. On one occasion, he said: "Freemasonry is an order whose leading star is philanthropy, and whose tenets inculcate an increasing devotion to the cause of virtue and morality."

He is pictured, along with his Brother Mason George Washington, on France No. 243-244. Those stamps also have other Masonic philatelic significances. It shows the "Spirit of St. Louis," the plane flown across the Atlantic by Bro. Charles A. Lindbergh. Also shown is the Statue of Liberty, designed by a Mason, and started with Masonic ceremonies. He appears on US, 3¢ 1952.

Past Grand Master Bert S. Lee of Missouri adds the information that Lafayette is one of the three honorary P.M.G.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 Mason ever elected to honorary membership in that Grand Lodge.—J. A. Mirt.

It remained for Russia to come up with the first stamp honoring Scotland's great bard and Mason, Robert Burns. A recent 40k issue (No. 1859) bears his portrait and commemorates the 160th anniversary of his death.

Freemasonry honored him in 1818 with the constitution of a "Robert Burns Lodge." Two years later, at Doon Brig, near his birthplace, the foundation of a monument to his memory was laid with Masonic ceremonies.

The new stamp deserves an honored place in a Masonic collection. It's too bad that it had to be Russia to pay him the first philatelic honor.

# Sculptures of Masons

By Marshall Loke

Rapidly finding its place among the most popular of topicals is Masonry on Stamps. The possibilities of the subject are infinite, limited mainly by the individual's ideas and the amount of time he can devote to it. Besides stamps of temples and symbols or scenes of Masonic interest, several hundred stamps of the world bear portraits of men known to be Freemasons.

While famous men in various walks of life have been immortalized on postage stamps, others equally deserving have been honored somewhat indirectly and obscurely by stamps showing their works rather than their portraits.

In this article we will consider some sculptors, who were Freemasons, and note the stamps that resulted from their talents.

**Jean Antoine Houdon**—Probably no man's portrait on postage stamps of the United States is more familiar to more people than that of George Washington.

Although several artists have made likeness of him that have been used at times on stamps, the bust sculptured in 1785 by French artist Jean Houdon has been judged by contemporaries to be the best likeness of Washington ever produced.

Stamps based on this classic sculpture are the profile type used many times since 1851 (examples are U.S. No. 554 and 804).

Jean Antoine Houdon (1740-1828) was one of the top ranking French sculptors. Even while a pupil in the School of Fine Arts in Paris he won a grand prize.

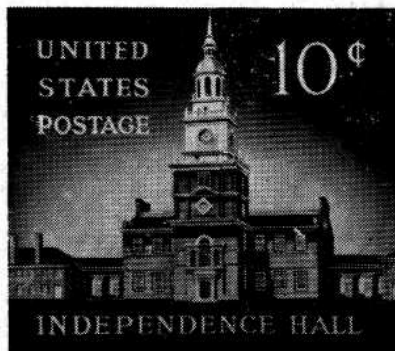
In Rome he created a fine statue of St. Bruno. Among his works were busts of Napoleon, Empress Josephine, Louis XVI, Mirabeau, Voltaire, Lafayette, Franklin, and many others.

He was made a member of the French Institute. Napoleon made him a member of the Legion of Honor.

It was Benjamin Franklin who persuaded Houdon to accompany him to the United States in 1785 to fulfill an order by the State of Virginia for a statue of George Washington.

The sculptor spent two weeks at Mount Vernon preparing a model for the statue which is now in the State House at Richmond. The portrait bust is at Mount Vernon.

The stamp portrait of Franklin (U.S. No. 552), and that of Jefferson



(U.S. No. 807) are from busts by Houdon.

Jean Houdon, like Washington and Franklin, was a Freemason. He was a member of the famous Lodge of the Nine Sisters in Paris. Franklin, while a resident of Paris, was active in this Lodge, as also was John Paul Jones.

The Lodge had a bust of Jones made by Houdon. Voltaire and other prominent Frenchmen were members there.

**Frederick Auguste Bartholdi**—The work of another French sculptor has a welcome place on our stamps. Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World appears on U.S. No. 566, 899, 995, 1041, 1042, 1044A.

Frederick Auguste Bartholdi (1834-1904) was also a member of a Lodge of Freemasons in Paris—Lodge Alsace-Lorraine.

Among its members were such men as Jules Ferry, Premier of France, and Joseph Joffre, later to become the French Field Marshal and hero of the Marne in World War I.

One of Bartholdi's mammoth sculptures carved in solid rock is the Lion of Belfort (France No. B8). He planned the Statue of Liberty to be the largest statue in the world and several years of hard work were required before it was completed.

In the meantime a pedestal for the statue had to be built on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. The cornerstone was laid with impressive Masonic ceremony on August 5, 1884 by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York State.

On April 22, 1886 the final stone was put into place. The statue was formally presented to the United States in Paris on July 4, 1884. After its arrival in the United States and assembly and erection, dedication and unveiling ceremonies took place October 26, 1886.

In 1959 France issued a stamp (No. B335) showing Bartholdi's portrait and his two greatest works, the Lion



of Belfort and the Statue of Liberty. **Gutzon Borglum** — American artist (1871-1941) was another sculptor who liked to work on a grand scale.

One of his huge projects was to have been the Confederate Memorial on the face of Stone Mountain in Georgia, but when a controversy arose he abandoned the plan and destroyed all designs and models.

However, at least three U.S. stamps are based on Borglum's sculptures. The 3¢ Lincoln stamp (No. 1114) issued in 1959 is after the colossal marble head of Lincoln in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington, D.C.

No. 837 issued in 1938, shows his memorial statue symbolizing the colonization of the west, located at Marietta, Ohio. The Mount Rushmore National Memorial stamp of 1952 (No. 1011) shows the magnificent carving in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Gutzon Borglum was an active Mason. He was initiated in Howard Lodge No. 35, New York City in 1904, and served as Master of the Lodge in 1910-11. He received the Scottish Rite Degrees in 1907 in the New York City Consistory.

His son, Lincoln Borglum, who carried on to completion the memorial, was initiated in Black River Lodge No. 92 at Hermosa, S.D.

**Clark Mills**—Atop the capitol dome in Washington, D.C. where all can see it is the statue of "Freedom," which is featured on a postage stamp (No. 989) issued in 1950.

The statue was enlarged from a plaster model designed by Thomas Crawford, cast in bronze by sculptor Clark Mills (1815-1883), and erected in 1863. It is 19½ feet tall, weighs 14,985 pounds, and cost \$23,796.

Some of Mills' other works include the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson in Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C., cast from cannon taken from the British in the War of 1812, and the equestrian figure of George Washington in Washington, D.C.

Clark Mills was initiated into Freemasonry in Lebanon Lodge No. 7, Washington, D.C. on May 4, 1849.

**Franklin Simmons** — An American portrait painter (1839-1913) as well as sculptor. Besides about 100 busts, he did a number of public monuments and statues. U.S. No. 777 shows the statue of Roger Williams in Providence R.I. Simmons was a member of St. Johns Lodge No. 1 of Providence, R.I.

**Ulric S. J. Dunbar**—The 8¢ stamp of the 1938 presidential series (No. 813) is from a photograph of the bust of

President Martin Van Buren in the Senate Gallery of the U.S. Capitol.

Canadian-born Ulric S. J. Dunbar (1862-1927), the sculptor, executed over 150 other portrait busts of prominent men. He was a Mason, but data regarding his affiliation is not known to this writer.

**J. Otto Schweizer** — The design of U.S. stamp No. 689 of 1930 in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Baron Frederick Wilhelm Von Steuben is from a portrait medallion of the general by J. Otto Schweizer (1863-1955).

Born in Zurich, Switzerland, Schweizer came to the United States in 1894, and became a citizen in 1904. His principal statues are located in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Gettysburg, Pa.

He was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 155, Philadelphia, Pa., receiving the degrees in 1914. He was also a 32nd degree Mason.

**Charles Keck**—At least two of Charles Keck's creations appear on U.S. postage stamps. His bust of President John Tyler is found on the 10¢ stamp of 1938.

Also, his Lewis & Clark statue in Charlottesville, Va. was used in designing the Lewis and Clark Expedition stamp of 1954. His statues and monuments are widespread over the United States, Canada and South America.

In 1940 he was awarded the New York Grand Lodge F. & A.M. medal for distinguished achievement. He is a member of Greenpoint Lodge No. 403, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Brooklyn Shrine.

**Bryant Baker** — English sculptor Bryant Baker (1881- ) graduated from the Royal Academy of Arts, London in 1910. Before coming to America in 1916 he made busts of many English notables. Here he produced others of many prominent Americans, as well as several heroic bronze statues.

In 1939 Mexico pictured one of his statues, the "Pioneer Woman," on a set of air mail stamps (No. C94, C95, C96). This work is at Ponca City, Okla., and is not to be confused with the "Pioneer Woman" by Robert Merrill Gage at Topeka, Kansas.

Bryant Baker is a member of Constitutional Lodge No. 294 of Beverly, Yorkshire, England. At the Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Va., his heroic 17-ft. bronze statue of George Washington was unveiled by President Harry S. Truman on February 22, 1950.