

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



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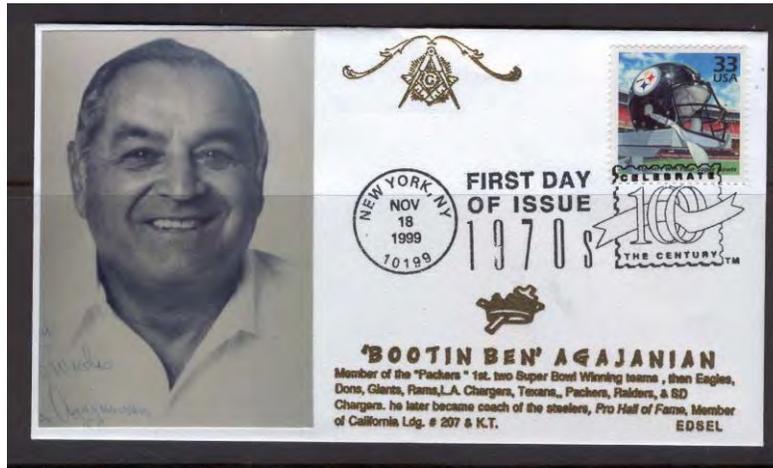
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Whole No. 193

BENJAMIN JAMES AGAJANIAN “THE TOELESS WONDER” and “BOOTIN BEN”

Now that the football season is upon us, we can recognize some of the notable professional football players who were Freemasons and should be part of our Masonic Philately collection. One of those individuals is Benjamin James Agajanian, a successful kicker who has gained several descriptive nicknames because of the after-effects of an industrial accident. Although he has not been pictured on a stamp, he can be associated with the Celebrate-The-Century football stamp issued by the USPS on November 19, 1999. Bro. Edsel Hatfield created a Masonic Cacheted cover honoring this individual.



Born August 28, 1919 in Santa Ana, California, he is an Armenian-American and a former collegiate and Professional Football player. A placekicker, he played college football at the University of New Mexico and professionally for several teams in the American and National Football Leagues and the All-American Football Conference; he was one of only two players who played in all three of these leagues. He had four toes of his kicking foot crushed off in a work accident during college but overcame the injury to become pro football's first kicking specialist, booting field goals for 14 different professional teams in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, including the 1956 World Champion New York Giants. After retiring from the field, he was the Dallas Cowboys kicking coach for twenty years.

As Brother Edsel indicates, Bro. Agajanian is a member of California Lodge No. 207 and is a member of the Knight Templars. I have not yet read any report which indicates that he is not still with us.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

None

ADDRESS CHANGES:

140. David Clem, 2828 La Loma Drive, Apt. 9, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670-3365

175. Emiel Crab, Nothomblei 8, 2930 Brasschaat (MTH), Belgium.

APS WRITERS UNIT INDUCTS FOUR TO HALL OF FAME

Peter Martin, president of the APS Writers Unit, announced on July 1st the names of the 2009 inductees to the Unit's Hall of Fame; the four inductees include Bro. Formal induction took place at the Writers Unit breakfast held at the APS StampShow, in Pittsburgh on August 9, 2009.

Ernest E. "Gene" Fricks, Blackwood, New Jersey, a cost management consultant and retired Air Force officer, has been active in philatelic writing and editing for most of his life. His 16 years as editor of The Collectors Club Philatelist were not only notable in both the improvements he made from previous issues, but also for the longevity in the post. He continues as one of the most active members of the CCP editorial board. During his time as editor, the CCP received gold medals nationally and large vermeil medals in international competition. His ongoing effort as project leader and compiler of PHLNDX for the American Philatelic Society is one of the least appreciated resources available to help researchers. It offers more than 1,000 journal titles, starting with the Philatelic Record of the early 1860s, and is kept current by Fricks, with well over 200,000 searchable entries. He personally inspects virtually all articles and reviews that have been published or transliterated into Latin alphabets. Articles in languages other than English, if printed in journals held in the APRL or the Collectors Club library are also included. His editorial duties have also extended to the International Society of Indonesian Specialists and he was the founding editor for the New Jersey Postal History Society. He is a regular columnist for The Informer, the journal of the Society of Australasian Specialists/Oceania, and also has written for the Congress Book, MEPSI, USSS, FCP, GPS and the USPCS. Gene Fricks received the Luff Award for Services to the APS in 2007, and has twice received the President's Medal of the Collectors Club. Fricks served two terms as APS vice president, serves on the APS expert committee, is an international and national judge, and is a board member of APS Writers Unit #30. He is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London, has served 20 years as a governor of the Collectors Club (New York), is president of the Masonic Study Unit of the ATA, was a director of American Society of Netherlands Philately and serves as vice president of the New Jersey Postal History Society.

We definitely add our congratulations to Bro. Gene for this major achievement and thank him for the many activities which led to his selection.

APOLOGY – MISSING PAGE

Your Editor wishes to apologize for not re-running the previous issue of the Newsletter through the printer. When I picked the copies up from Staples, I did not notice that page 2214 was missing. As soon as I started folding and inserting, the error was obvious but in favor of not causing a delay, I proceeded. The missing page contained an article on Bro. Isaiah Thomas as taken from a "Did You Know" issue of Bro. Dwight Seals. I will repeat it again in the near future.

MIGUEL ALEMAN-VALDES

Miguel Aleman-Valdes petitioned Antiquities Lodge No. 9 of the Grand Lodge Valla de Mexico on September 25, 1930. He was initiated there on October 20, 1930, passed on April 27, 1931, and raised on July 31, 1931. He later demitted to City of Mexico Lodge No. 35. He received his AASR degrees on November 24, 1942 at the hand of Grand Commander Antonio Arveo and was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Anezah Temple of Mexico City on November 27, 1945. He has been pictured on several stamps issued by Mexico including this one on May 21, 1950 to commemorate the completion of the International Highway between Ciudad Juarez and the Guatemala border.



Born September 29, 1900 in Sayula, Veracruz, where his father was a village shopkeeper and, subsequently, a revolutionary general. By selling papers, he worked his way through the law school of the National Autonomous University and upon graduation he set up a thriving law practice – primarily with labor unions and individual workers. His public life began as an attorney for the Department of Agriculture then as Magistrate of the Superior Court of Appeals. He was appointed senator from Veracruz and in 1936 became governor of his native state. He resigned in 1940 to manage the successful presidential campaign of Manuel Avila Camacho and was rewarded with the position of Minister of the Interior. He became the official candidate for the presidency in 1946 and easily won. His administration from 1946 to 1952 saw a slowdown in agrarian reform but greatly accelerated industrial development. He was the first civilian president of Mexico. In 1961 he accepted the appointment as head of the Mexican National; Tourist Council and held that position to his death on May 14, 1983.

GRACIANO LOPEZ JAENA

Graciano Lopez Jaena was born December 29, 185, in Jaro, Iloilo. At the age of twenty he went to Spain to study in Madrid. He was a wild but gifted bohemian who wrote in cafes and never had a cent but was a noted fiery orator whose heroes were Danton, Marat and Robespierre. He was always striving to have Spain grant his motherland – the Philippines – better conditions for the masses. He traveled often between Spain and the Philippines. He died in Spain on January 20, 1896, and all efforts to locate his burial place have been in vain.

Graciano Lopez Jaena was pictured on a regular issue stamp released by the Philippines in 1958 and was honored on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his birth by a December 18, 2006, stamp issue.



Graciano Lopez Jaena was initiated in Spain and was the founder and first editor of the Masonic bi-weekly newspaper “La Solidaridad”. In Barcelona he founded the Lodge “Revolucion” and on April 1, 1889 obtained a charter from the Grand Oriente which had been organized that same year. He was the Master of Lodge “Revolucion”; several noted Filipino Revolutionists were initiated there. Lodge Solidaridad No. 53 was founded in Madrid, obtaining its Charter May 5, 1890. All Filipino Masons in Spain became affiliated with this Lodge including those who had belonged to the Lodge “Revolucion” which was then dissolved. On Bro. Jaena’s last visit to the Philippines in 1890, he and others joined with del Pilar in organizing Lodge Nilad in Manila which was constituted January 6, 1891 and given Number 144.

BRO. EDSSEL’S COVERS FOR MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS

One of the more significant achievements of Bro. Edsel Hatfield’s career operating Edsel Masonic Covers was the generation of a series of covers issued for all the Medal of Honor recipients he could identify as having been a Freemason. The one shown here was prepared for the award to Bro. John Gregory Bishop Adams who was a member of Columbian Lodge in Boston, Massachusetts.



The Wikipedia web site provides an extensive account of his activities serving in the Civil War – entering as a Private and rising to the rank of Captain.. He received the MoH as a Second Lieutenant at Fredericksburg, was wounded at Gettysburg, fought at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. He was captured near Cold Harbor and held prisoner for nine months, Following the war he served as a foreman at a shoe factory in Lynn, MA, and then a Customs House inspector, Postmaster and Deputy Warden at the Concord Reformatory. Born October 6, 1841 in Groveland, he died October 19, 1900 in Lynn, MA.

2010 USPS SSTAMP RELEASES

Bro. Norman Lincoln has provided his annual review of forthcoming releases for next year and their applicability to a Masonic Philatelic collection. Thank you Bro. Norman for your research and sharing of the results.

Distinguished Sailors

Admiral William S. Sims Chief of Naval Operations Europe World War One. – He was not a Mason.

Admiral Arleigh A. Burke was born in Boulder CO in 1901. He graduated from the US Naval Academy and commanded a destroyer division early in the Second World War. Later he was in charge of Task Force 58 and served as Chief of Naval Operations from 1958-61. He was decorated with the Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal (3) and Legion of Merit (4). He died in 1996. He was a member of Warren Harding Lodge No. 43, District of Columbia and the Scottish Rite Journal, Southern Jurisdiction stated he was a 33rd degree Mason.

John C. McCloy 1876-1945 was the only sailor awarded two Medals of Honor. He was not a Mason

Doris Miller 1919-43 a mess attendant on the USS West Virginia was the first African-American to earn the Navy Cross for gallantry at Pearl Harbor. Obviously, she was not a Mason.

Legends of Hollywood

Katharine Hepburn was not a Mason.

Kate Smith

Kate Smith was not a Mason but gained fame by singing Brother Irving Berlin's "God Bless America".
Bro. Irving Berlin became a Master Mason on June 3, 1910, in Munn Lodge No. 190, NY.

Black Heritage

Oscar Micheaux 1884-1951 was a pioneer Black film maker. No known Masonic connection.

Negro Leagues Baseball

Andrew "Rube" Foster 1879-1930 known as the father of the Negro Baseball League, Member of the Baseball Hall of Fame. No known Masonic connection.

Sunday Funnies

None of the creators of the five comic strips Archie, Beetle Bailey, Dennis the Menace, Garfield and Calvin and Hobbes can be identified as Masons.

Cowboys

The four cowboy actors — William S. Hart, Tom Mix, Gene Autry and Roy Rogers — are all Masons.
-William S. Hart's Lodge has never been determined but he is known to have been a Mason.
-Tom Mix was raised in Utopia Lodge No. 537 of Los Angeles, CA on February 21, 1925. He was also an active member of the "233 Club" and was buried with Masonic honors.
-Gene Autry was raised in Catoosa Lodge No. 185, Catoosa, OK in 1929.
-Roy Rogers received his degrees in 1946 in Hollywood Lodge No. 355 and was an Honorary Member of DeMolay having received the Legion of Honor..

American Treasures

Winslow Homer 1836-1910, who got his start as an artist drawing battle scenes during the Civil War, was not a Mason but it is known that he designed the Seal of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

2010 USPS SSTAMP RELEASES (Cont'd)

Abstract Impressionizsts

As far as I know none of the ten abstract expressionist artists were Masons. It seems that the brethren have more conservative tastes than are found among modern art.

Christmas

The traditional Christmas stamp is by Raphael who was active two centuries before the Grand Lodge of England was organized.

Priority & Express

One of the priority mail stamps will depict the Mackinac Bridge and the other the Bixby Creek Bridge in California. It was named for Charles Henry Bixby who arrived at the Big Sur area from Livingston County NY and began to export timber. He finally retired in 1905. Perhaps he joined a Lodge in the Bay area. Further search is needed.

Boy Scouts(?)

A stamp honoring the Boy Scouts is not yet decided.

EDWARD WILLIAM "EDDIE" SHORE

Bro. Bob Goodman (a reader of my article "The Stamp Act" in the AASR-NJ *Northern Light*) has pointed out that there are four Canadian hockey players who have been pictured on Canadian stamps. We have presented articles previously on Syl Apps, Tim Horton and Milt Schmidt – Eddie Shore completes the quartet. Eddie [joined the Melville Lodge #62 in Saskatchewan in 1924. He also joined the Shrine, Melha Temple in Springfield, Massachusetts, on Dec 4, 1942 \(No. 887601\).](#) He is included in the 2004 series of hockey players issued by Canada.

Born November 25, 1902, in Fort Qu'Appelle, Eddie Shore grew up on a horse ranch at Cupar, Saskatchewan. He studied at the Manitoba Agricultural College in Winnipeg. He played hockey briefly for the college team but gained more valuable experience in 1923-24 with the Melville Millionaires, a well known amateur team. His abrasive style soon landed him a job in the pro ranks with the Western Canada Hockey League Regina Caps in 1924-25 and with the Edmonton Eskimos the next season. By 1926 he had earned the nickname of the "Edmonton Express". When the Western League folded, he was picked up by the Boston Bruins and during his first NHL season with them he established a new record of 130 penalty minutes while also scoring 12 goals. He led the Bruins to their first Stanley Cup in 1928-29 and the following year was placed on the NHL First All-Star Team; he was selected for that honor six more times. He won the Hart Trophy in 1933, 1935, 1936 and 1938. He scored a total of 105 goals and 284 points over his 14 seasons and contributed to the second Bruins Stanley Cup in 1939.

Sensing his career was fading, he bought the Springfield Indians of the American Hockey League in 1940 becoming player-owner. He also had a short-term arrangement to also play for the Bruins – but for home games only. The Bruins traded him to the New York Americans. He retired from the NHL to concentrate on running the Springfield team and when the US Army took over the Springfield Coliseum during World War II he coached the Buffalo Bisons. The Indians were reactivated in 1946 and he sold them in 1976. The Bruins retired his sweater, the American Hockey League created an Eddie Shore Plaque and he was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1947. He died March 16, 1985.

EUGENE EDINE POTTIER

The birth centenary of Eugene Pottier was celebrated with a stamp issued by Russia in 1966. He was also pictured on a stamp issued by East Germany on June 18, 1963 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the communist song “The Internationale”. Eugene Pottier was initiated in 1875 in the Lodge “Les Egalitaires” – a Lodge founded by emigrated communists in New York (hence an irregular Lodge). In 1887 he joined the Lodge “Libre Examen” in his homeland.



Eugene Pottier was born on October 4, 1816 in Paris, France into a poor family and lived in poverty throughout his entire life. He was a French worker, poet and lyric writer. He was inspired by the folksinger Beranger and at the age of 14 sent him his first songs, written in 1830. These songs expressed enthusiasm for revolution; he had learned about class struggle of proletariats through contact with weavers of Lyons and overcame his romantic conceptions of revolution. His first class-struggle poems were created in 1848. He apparently had several occupations - working in the metal industry, as a transport worker, as a packer and tracing patterns on fabrics. In 1871 he was elected a member of the great Paris Commune, that first proletarian government. That year wrote the Lyrics for the workers’ anthem “The Internationale” – reportedly while he was fleeing from the Versailles hangman. This song was adopted by the communists as its rallying song. Upon the fall of the Commune, he was forced to flee to England and then took refuge in the United States; upon the general amnesty of 1880 he returned to France and joined the Workers’ Party. While in the US, in 1876, he wrote a poem *The Workingmen of America to the Workingmen of France*. A collection of his poems was published in 1887 under the title “Chants Revolutionnaires”. Two days after his death on November 6, 1887 in Paris, workers carried his remains to the Pere Lachaise cemetery where the executed communards are buried.

JENS WILHELM DAHLERUP

Denmark issued a stamp on May 16, 1974 to commemorate the centenary Tivoli Pantomime Theater in Copenhagen which was designed by Jens Wilhelm Dahlerup. Born in 1836, he was a noted professor and architect who designed several buildings in Denmark. He died in 1907.



Bro. Dahlerup was initiated in the Lodge Christian No. 507, Copenhagen on March 27, 1872.

ANTOINE DE PAGE

Belgium issued a semi-postal stamp on April 27, 1963 for the Belgian Red Cross which pictures Dr. Antoine de Page. Bro. Antoine de Page was initiated on January 3, 1891 in the Lodge “Les Vrais Amis de l’Union et du Progress Reunis” in Brussels. He became a member of the Lodge “Les Amis Philanthropes” in Brussels on November 11, 1907 and was passed on April 26, 1908 and raised on June 21, 1909 in that new Lodge.



Born November 15, 1862 in Boitsford, Belgium, Dr. Antoine de Page studied medicine at the University of Brussels from 1880 to 1887 receiving his Doctorate of Natural Sciences in 1885 and his M.D., summa cum laude, in 1887. He did post-graduate studies from 1887 to 1890 at Leipzig, at Prague in pathology and at Vienna in surgery. He became a prominent surgeon and an internationally known Red Cross leader. He was appointed Professor of Surgery at the Medical Facility in 1905. During the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 he headed a special mission to Turkey. He organized the field hospital, “Ambulance de l’Ocean” for the Belgian Army at the Yser front during World War I. His wife became a victim of World War I when the Lusitania was torpedoed on May 5, 1915 off the Irish coast. His death on June 19, 1925 at The Hague culminated a long illness which followed an operation for intestinal obstruction due to thrombosis.

JAN EVANGELISTA PURKYNE

It is reported that Bro. Purkyne was initiated in a Lodge in Breslau – there were five Lodges in that city at the appropriate time. After the revolutionary period of the 1840s efforts were made to organize Masonic Lodges in Prague but they were unsuccessful. Bro. Purkyne was investigated during this time period because of his membership and connections with Masonic orders from abroad. The most prominent men in politics – Barak, Frie, Naprstek – belonged to foreign Lodges. Czechoslovakia issued a pair of stamps on September 2, 1937 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of his birth.



Born December 17, 17878, in Libochovice, Bohemia, to a family of peasants, Jan Evangelista Purkyně's father stimulated interest in and knowledge of nature in his eldest son. At the age of ten he was admitted as a choirboy to a Piarist monastery and became one of their best students. He joined the order of the Piarists to become a teacher but left in 1807. He walked to Prague to continue his studies and graduated from the University of Prague in 1819 with a degree in medicine and was appointed a Professor of Physiology there after writing his doctoral dissertation. While working there he discovered the Purkinje Effect. His doctoral dissertation and a second volume contributed to the emergence of experimental psychology. He created the world's first Department of Physiology at the University of Breslau in Prussia in 1839 and the world's first official physiology laboratory in 1842. He is best known for his 1837 discovery of Purkinje cells, large neurons with many branching dendrites found in the cerebellum. He was the first to use a microtome to make wafer thin slices of tissue for microscopic examination and was among the first to use an improved version of the compound microscope. In 1849 he was appointed to the chair of physiology at Prague and was able to enter it in 1850. He devoted much energy to organizing and expanding science and became an important figure in Czech cultural life. He was elected to the Czech provincial government and edited one of the leading daily newspapers. He also published several translations of noted works. In the spring of 1868 he was given the Order of Leopold and died on July 28, 1869, in Prague. The university in Usti nad Labem bears his name as does a crater on the moon and asteroid 3701.

HILARY RICHARD WRIGHT JOHNSON

Born in 1837, Hilary R. W. Johnson was the first Liberian president born in Africa. He served as the 11th President of Liberia from 1884 to 1892 being elected four times. He had served as Secretary of State before his presidency. In 1885 he agreed to the annexation of the Gallinas territory after the US Government had advised him to yield to the British demands. In November of that year, the Havelock Draft Convention, which finalized the boundary between Liberia and Sierra Leone, was ratified by both Liberia and Great Britain. Since then the Mano River has formed the boundary between Liberia and Sierra Leone. In 1892 the French forced Liberia to cede to the Ivory Coast the area beyond Cape Palmas which Liberia had long controlled. He was responsible for this negotiation but retired before the treaty was signed. It has been documented that in 1891 he absconded with the money in the Liberian treasury. To say the least he fell out of favor with the government and its people and was removed from office. He died in 1901.



Hilary Richard Wright Johnson is honored on regular stamp issues of 1892 and on two stamps honoring the Presidents of Liberia that were parts of sets released on July 21, 1949 and in 1967. W. Bro. H. R. W. Johnson appears in lists of Grand Lodge officers, held by the United Grand Lodge of England and apparently he was proposed as Grand Treasurer at one time.

JEAN ETIENNE MARIE PORTALIS

France honored Jean Etienne Marie Portalis by the issuance of a stamp on November 3, 1973 to note the creation of the Civil Code as part of a History of France series. Bro. Portalis was Master of the Lodge “L’Etroite Perseverance des Amis Reunis” in Aix.



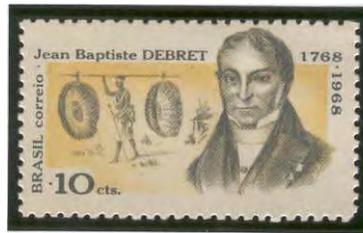
Jean Portalis was born on April 1, 1746, in Le Beausset and was educated by the Oratorians at their schools in Toulon and Marseille; he then proceeded on to the University of Aix. As a student he published his first two works in 1763 and 1764. In 1765 he became a lawyer and soon obtained so great a reputation that he was instructed by Etienne Francois de Choiseul in 1770 to draw up the decree authorizing the marriage of Protestants. From 1778 to 1781 he was one of the four *assessors* or administrators of Provence. In November 1793 he went to Paris and was thrown in prison for being a brother-in-law of Joseph Simeon, the leader of the Federalists in Provence. He was soon released to a *maison de sante* where he remained until the fall of Robespierre. Following his release he practiced as a lawyer in Paris and in 1795 was elected to the Council of Ancients of the French Directory. As leader of the moderates, he was targeted but managed to escape to Switzerland and did not return until Napoleon had established himself as the leader of the new consulate. Napoleon made him a *conseiller d’etat* in 1800 and then charged him and three others to draw up the *Code Civil* – he was the most notable member of the group. In 1801 he was placed in charge of the Department of Religion or Public Worship and had the chief share in writing up the Concordat of 1801. In 1803 he became a member of the Academie Francaise, in 1804 Minister of Public Worship and in 1805 a *Chevalier Grand-Croix de la legion d’honneur*. He soon after became totally blind and died on August 25, 1807, in Paris following an operation.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The correspondence from members of the Unit has been very sparse during the past few months. I blame this on the fact that it is summer-time and many of the members are on vacation. The bottom line, however, is that I have had to search through my files and collection pages to find “cases” which have not been previously documented in *The Philatelic Freemason*. Longer standing members may recall having seen some of them by previous Editors (Mirt, Beltmann and Koutroulis), a couple may have been “borrowed” from the Newsletter from the Netherlands. New cases would be great but they appear to be few and far between.

JEAN BAPTISTE DEBRET

Jean Baptiste Debret, born April 18, 1768, in Paris, studied at the French Academy of Fine Arts and was a disciple of Bro. Jacques Louis David. His debut was at the Salon des Beaux Arts of 1798 where he was awarded the second prize. He first went to Brazil in March 1816 as a member of the French Artistic Mission which was in charge of creating an arts and crafts lyceum in Rio de Janeiro.. This assignment was later upgraded to the Academia Imperial de Belas Artes under Emperor Dom Pedro I. Becoming a painter favored by the imperial court, he received many commissions to paint portraits. He established his atelier at the Imperial Academy in December 1822 and became a valued teacher in 1826. In 1829 he organized the first arts exposition in Brazil. Soon he developed an interest in ethnography and started to paint many scenes depicting the social costumes and relations of the Brazilians in the period between 1816 and 1831, taking a particular interest in slavery of blacks and in the indigenous peoples in Brazil. He returned to France in 1831 and became a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. From 1834 to 1839 he published his monumental series of three volumes of engravings. He died June 28, 1848, in Paris.



Jean Baptiste Debret, the noted French painter, is pictured on a stamp issued by Brazil on October 30, 1968 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of his birth. Bro. Debret was a founding member of the Lodge “Broucilier D’Honneur”, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1822. His home Lodge has not yet been discovered.

CHRISTOFFER WILHELM ECKERSBERG

Denmark issued two stamps which depict paintings done by Christoffer W. Eckersberg –the second, shown here, issued on November 22, 1984 pictures his “Carnival in Rome”. Bro. Eckersberg was initiated in Zorobabel und Frederik zur Gekrontenhoffnung on April 25, 1829. He later joined Lodge Frederich zur Gekrontenhoffnung in 1830 and Carl zum Wiederaufstehen den Lywen in 1844.



Christoffer Wilhelm Eckersberg was born January 2, 1783, in Blakrog, Schleswig. In 1786 his family moved to Blans where he enjoyed drawing pictures of the surrounding countryside. After confirmation he began his training as a painter under Jes Jessen and at the age of 17 continued under Josiah Jacob Jessen in Flensburg where he became an apprentice in May 1800. Under this apprenticeship he produced proficient drawings and paintings and was able to amass some money. He went to Copenhagen's Tollboth on May 23, 1803 and was accepted to the Academy without payment. He made good progress but friction with another individual impeded his advancement and he did not win the Academy's big gold medal until 1809. He also worked as a hand laborer and made drawings for copperplate etchings. He married in 1810 to legitimize a son who followed in his footsteps. He traveled to Germany and Paris and studied under Jacques-Louis David. After two years he traveled onward to Florence and Rome and lived there for three years among a group of artists with Bertel Thorvaldsen as the cultural head. His divorce was finalized during his travels and in August 1816 he returned to Denmark. He was admitted to the Royal Academy receiving the assignment of painting the Norse legend, the Death of Baldur. He was admitted as a member of the Academy in October 1817 and named professor the following year. He was Director of the Academy from 1827 to 1829. He married twice more (two sisters) and fathered several more children. His eyesight failed him in later life and he had to give up painting. By that time, however, he had laid the foundation for the art period known as the Golden Age of Danish Painting. He died in Copenhagen on July 22, 1853 a victim of cholera during the great epidemic of 1853.

NEW ISSUES

The new issues of interest to Masonic Philatelists as announced in the September 2009 issue of Scott's Stamp Monthly are rather meager, but at least there are a few:

Great Britain – March 10, 2009 - 2652 – one of a set of eight for Pioneers of the Industrial Revolution, it honors John McAdam.

Hungary – April 2, 2009 – 4123 – Ferenc Kozinczy

Kiribati – March 9, 2009 – 958-63 – Honoring Explorers, including E. Shackleton (958), R.F. Scott (959), J. Cook (960) and M. Flinders (962).

Monaco – February 16, 1009 – 2538 – Arthur Conan Doyle.

Solomon Islands – July 15, 2008 – 1106-13 – British Monarchs, including James I (1112) and Edward VII (1113)

Turkey – December 4, 2008 – O262-5 – Kemal Ataturk.

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