

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



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ANDREY NIKOFOROVICH VORONIKHIN

Russia commemorated the bicentennial of the birth of Andrey Voronikhin with the release of a stamp on October 24, 1960.



Andrey Voronikhin was initiated around 1780 in a Lodge of the Swedish System and passed in a Lodge of the English System. In 1786 he was a member of the Lodge "Perfect Concord" He was raised in 1810 in the Lodge "Les Amis Reunis" ("United Friends").

Andrey was born October 17, 1759 in Novoa Usolye into a family who were the serfs of the President of the Imperial Academy of Arts, Count Alexander Sergeyevich Stroganov. He trained in painting in the workshop of an Ural iconographer. The talents of his youth attracted Stroganov's attention and in 1777 he was sent to study in Moscow. Following 1779 he worked in St. Petersburg. He was liberated in 1785 and from 1786 to 1790 he studied architecture, mechanics and mathematics in France and Switzerland. He obtained an academic title in 1797 from the Academy of Fine Arts for his pictures and from the beginning of the 19th century he taught at the Academy of Fine Arts. His earliest architecture included finishing the interiors of Stroganov Palace; he also reconstructed the interiors of the Stroganov Dacha on the Black River and built estates in Gorodnya. His main creation was Kazan Cathedral in St. Petersburg begun in 1801 and completed ten years later. Upon the completion, he was granted a pension and the Order of Saint Anne of the Second Degree. Other important works included the house of the Department of the Treasury, the building of the Saint Petersburg Mining Institute, the cannonade of the Peterhof and palaces in Strelna, Gatchina and Pavlovsk. He died February 31, 1814 in Saint Petersburg, Russia.

-With assistance provided by De Getand Rand, *De Verlichte Loep* and Bro. Emiel Crab, translator supreme.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

142. Ronald E. Gotcher, P.O. Box 222, Citra, FL 32113 (Recruited by Bro. Roy Schwartz)

ADDRESS CHANGES:

None that I have received.

A few of us heard from Bro. Peter Westbere of Guelph, Ontario, Canada a short while ago. It is nice to hear he is getting back into an active role with his collecting interests and will be submitting inputs for our Newsletter.

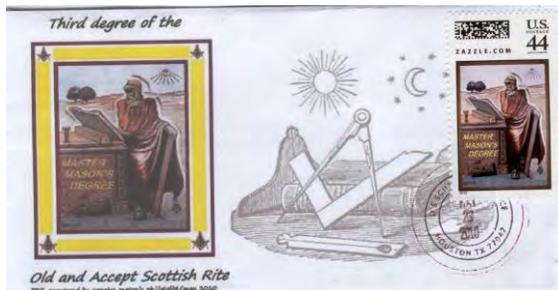
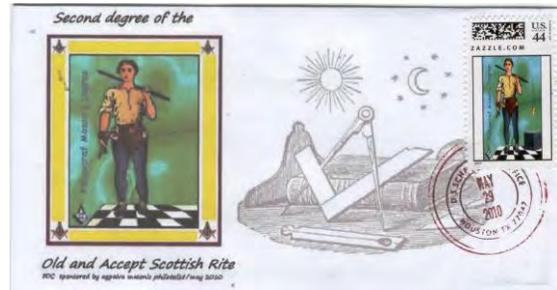
Bro. Larry Burden and his wife have reported in as survivors of the recent 5.0 Richter earthquake that hit Ottawa on June 23. Larry had experienced four previous shakes in British Columbia and called this one “Impressive”. He enjoyed watching those who had never been in a big shake before. They both believe that there was no earthquake — it was just Quebec trying again to separate. (Your Editor “slept” through a 7.2 in San Bernardino, California back in the early 1970s while on a business trip. When I woke up on the floor, I merely thought it was “bad Scotch”.)

Bro. Steven Aberblatt, member #376, writes that he had not been an active collector for several years prior to joining our unit and our Newsletters have been a major factor in renewing his interest in philately. He asks for any suggestions regarding starting a Masonic related collection and wonders if he should contact any of the resources mentioned in the Newsletter. Any member wishing to help him along could write to him at 6820 Horrocks Street, Philadelphia, PA 19149 or e-mail him at steveab@comcast.net There are so many different sub-branches to our topical – stamps, covers, seals, cancels, symbols, individuals directly pictured on or associated with stamp designs, etc., etc. We can understand the potential for indecision – we have all been there.

This past month, I have had another experience of how small this world really is. Our local stamp club, Samuel Osgood Stamp Club, listed as being in North Andover, MA, has its annual, end-of-season dinner in June. Just before the start of the dinner, I was talking with the President of the Club, Richard Johnson and we were discussing one of the most interesting portions of my Masonic collection – Fancy Masonic Cancels. He commented that he had a friend who also collected them but realized that there weren't too many who had such an interest. As the conversation progressed the friend's location was identified as being Richland Center, WI, and this led to the immediate mutual identification of that friend being Ray Koch, member #143, with whom I have communicated for decades on that very subject. Some day, Ray and I will find a way of sharing images of our collection so one of us can issue an illustrated listing of those we have – similar to what was done back in the middle of the 20th century by Herman Hearst and others.

PERSONAL STAMPS AND COVERS FROM BRO. DE PAIVA

For some time now, Bro. Antonio De Paiva, Member #192, of Sao Joao del Rei, Brazil, has been contemplating the creation of some personal stamps with Masonic themes and then using those stamps to produce some interesting covers. These covers could be considered First Day Covers because they would be the first day of use of his stamps. During a recent visit with his daughter in Houston, Texas he achieved his goal. Copies are shown here and information on their acquisition may be obtained from him at R. Getulio Vargas, 130, Sao Joao del Rei – M.G., Brazil.



ERRORS FOUND BY BRO. TREVOR FRAY

Correspondence from Bro. Trevor Fray, President of the Masonic Philatelic Club (of Great Britain) has pointed out some significant date errors which have been made in a recent issue of our Newsletter; they must be pointed out before they get repeated and "cast in concrete". These errors deal with the birth dates of William Hart and Roy Rogers. The verbiage on the back of the recently issued USPS Cowboy stamps identifies the correct birthdates; I stated wrong birthdates on page 2272 of the most recent issue.

William S. Hart was born on December 6, 1864, not in 1862 as I stated. This error was a new one of mine as articles in previous issues cited 1870 (in 1993) and 1864 (in 2001)

Roy Rogers was born on November 5, 1911, not in 1912 as I stated. This incorrect date was also cited in the 1993 and 2001 articles as well as in Denslow's "10,000 Famous Freemasons" published in 1961.

My sincere apologies for the errors.

DONALD G. INGALLS

Many of us have fond memories of old television series; some of them even starred Masons. Most of you will be surprised to learn that a Past Grand Master of California worked as a story editor, writer, and producer for television 25 years. Donald G. Ingalls was born July 29, 1918 and worked for a time as a refrigerator salesman. He then joined the Los Angeles Police Department in the Public Relations Department where he met future "Star Trek" creator Gene Roddenberry. In 1958 he became story editor for "Have Gun, Will Travel". In 1959 he wrote for "Tombstone Territory" and "Bat Masterson". In the 1960's he worked with "Zane Grey Theater", "Tate", "Danger Man", "Bonanza", "Whiplash", "The Virginian", "The Travels of Jamie McPheeters", "Daniel Boone", "Honey West", "The Big Valley", "Gunsmoke", "Adam 12", and "Then Came Bronson". He wrote two screenplays for "Star Trek": "The Alternative Factor" 1967 and "A Private Little War" 1968. Meanwhile he joined North Hollywood Lodge No. 542 of which he served as Worshipful Master in 1958. He was elected Grand Master of California in 1979.

In the 1970's Bro. Ingalls wrote for "Dial Hot Line", "The Sixth Sense", "Police Story", "Doc Elliot", "Serpico", and "Kingston Confidential". He then turned to feature films writing "Airport 75" for Universal. He also wrote four films for television: "A Matter of Wife and Death" NBC 1976, "Flood" NBC 1976, "The Initiation of Sarah" ABC 1978 and "Captain America" CBS 1979. His TV career ended with "Fantasy Island" 1982 and "T.J. Hooker" 1986. He retired to Olympia, Washington where he remained active in Republican politics and wrote a book in 2006 titled "The Watchers on the Mountain". The web site http://www.whatsamason.org/oration_index.htm carries his 1976 speech "American Dream".

"Star Trek" has been honored on two miniature souvenir sheets issued by the Maldivé Islands on September 29, 2009 and it is believed that "Bonanza" can also be found on a foreign stamp.

-Article contributed by Bro. Norman Lincoln

NEW ISSUES

The number of new issues which pertain to a Masonic collection which were identified in the July 2010 Scott Stamp Monthly are extremely meager;

Austria – 2/12/2010 – 2242 – Prince Eugene of Savoy (a dubious case)

Nicaragua – 5/27/2009 – 2496 – Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, President of Peru

Norway – 2/5/2010 – 1604 - Ole Bull

Venezuela – 10/15/2009 – 1693 – Francisco de Miranda, Revolutionist

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JOHN RALEIGH MOTT

John R. Mott was born May 25, 1865 in Livingston Manor, New York and his family moved to Postville, Iowa later that year.. At the age of sixteen he enrolled at Upper Iowa University, a small preparatory school and college in Fayette, where he studied history and was an award-winning student debater. He transferred to Cornell University in 1885 and received his bachelor's degree 1888. His plan was to choose between law and his father's lumber business but upon hearing a lecture by J. Kynaston Studd on January 14, 1886 who stated "Seek ye the Kingdom of God." He became a long-serving leader of the YMCA and the World Student Christian Federation (WSCF) and shared the Nobel Peace Prize in 1946 for his work in establishing and strengthening international Protestant Christian student organizations that worked to promote peace.

From 1895 to 1920 John Mott was the General Secretary of the WSCF. In 1910, he, an American Methodist layperson, presided at the 1910 World Missionary Conference which launched the modern Protestant missions movement and also, some say, the modern ecumenical movement. From 1920 to 1928 he was the Chairperson for the WSCF and some historians consider him to be the most widely traveled and universally trusted Christian leader of his time for his labors in both missions and ecumenism. Intimately involved in the formation of the World Council of Churches in 1948, that body elected him as a life-long honorary President. His best known book, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation", became a missionary slogan in the early 20th century. He died January 31, 1955, in Orlando, Florida.

The website www.seekgod.ca/mott.htm states "John Mott, a Freemason and revered by many, was the link to Cam Townsend's modernism and Rockefeller." No other details regarding his membership in the Fraternity have been found. When that link is established, several applicable stamps can be selected.

-Information provided by Bro. Larry Burden.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN GEORGE C. PENNELL



Old envelopes sometimes lead to stories about Masons. In this example we learn about the effect an invention had on society – it was the bicycle devised by Kirk Monroe and Charles Pratt in 1876. In the quarter century since Appomattox ended the Civil War, Americans had recovered and acquired the means to enjoy leisure activities. Games such as golf and tennis flourished. The bicycle provided an alternative method of

transportation. The horse was no longer essential. With the increasing use of pedal power came a demand for better paved roads.

Thus was the League of American Wheelmen in Newport, Rhode Island in 1880. Its growth was phenomenal. Women and children were admitted as members; clubs sprang up around the country. A weekly newsletter was distributed. Among the members were John D. Rockefeller, Diamond Jim Brady, W. K. Kellogg and the Wright Brothers.. In 1898 the membership peaked at 103,000; but within a few years it disappeared from view. Some believe it was because roads had been improved and the reason for existence was gone; others point to the emergence of automobiles which did not require an effort to pedal. Some cite the growth of streetcars and the interurban system. The American Automobile Association kept most of the L. A. W. innovations; most of its rules are still in use such as signaling turns and driving on the right side of the road. While L. A. W. did not go so far as to admit Negroes, it did permit them to participate in its bicycle races. For a time, Marshall Taylor, an African American, was the fastest biker in America.

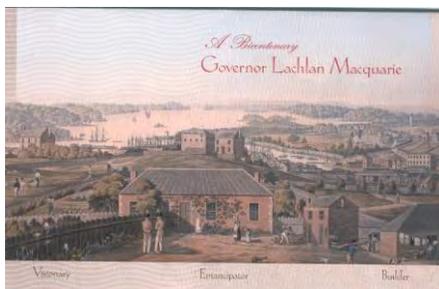
So, who was George C. Pennell, the individual cited in the corner card of this envelope? A search of the internet shows he was the rector of St. Stephens Episcopal church in Millburn, New Jersey, in 1859. He was made a Scottish Rite Mason in Buffalo, New York in 1867. He served as President of the Elizabeth, New Jersey, Wheelmen. No further information appears to be readily available.

-Article submitted by Bro. Norman Lincoln.

AUSTRALIA STAMPS FOR GOV. LACHLAN MACQUARIE



Stamps



Front of Folder



Inside of Folder

Bro. Eddie Levey has provided a copy of the latest Presentation Folder for the recent issue of four stamps honoring Gov. Lachlan Macquarie for our viewing pleasure. This noted Mason served as Governor of New South Wales from 1810 to 1821.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE

Born in Scotland in 1761 he arrived in Sydney in 1810 to take over the Colony of New South Wales following the “Rum Rebellion” in which Gov. Bligh had been deposed. He completely altered the condition of the colony reducing the power of the military officers in the settlement and rebuilding much of Sydney. He built hospitals, encouraged exploration, built roads and bridges, founded the town of Bathurst, instituted parks and experimental farms, and built public buildings. Most of all he improved the conditions of the convicts and instituted that former convicts whose sentences had expired should no longer be treated as outcasts, but should be accepted as equals by their fellow settlers. He left Sydney in 1822 and died two years later.

Lachlan Macquarie was initiated in “Lodge Bombay” No. 1 (now “Lodge No. 139” on the register of the United Grand Lodge of England) in India, while serving with the 84th Regiment of Foot, prior to coming to New South Wales. He later joined the “Lodge of Social and Military Virtues” No. 227, Irish Constitution. After laying the foundation stone at St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Church in Sydney, and after wiping the trowel, he said “You must know that although I have never laid a first stone of a Catholic church before, I am a very old Freemason and shall keep this trowel as long as I live.”

-Many thanks to Bro. Eddie Levey. Mildura, Victoria, Australia

UNITED STATES FLAG DAY



Though the origin of Flag Day dates back to the late 19th century, its inspiration takes us further back to 1777. On June 14th of that year, in Philadelphia, the Continental Congress passed a resolution specifying that the flag carry 13 stripes and 13 stars. The colors would represent hardiness and valor (red), purity and innocence (white), and vigilance, perseverance and justice (blue). The concept of a specific day to annually recognize the American Flag came 108 years later. In 1885, a Fredonia, Wisconsin schoolteacher, B.J. Cigrand, arranged for the students in his school district to observe the resolution on June 14th as 'Flag Birthday'. In 1889, George Balch, a kindergarten teacher in New York City, planned similar festivities for his school's students. In 1893, Philadelphia became the first city to celebrate Flag Day, and in the following year, New York was the first state to observe June 14th. After decades of expanding community observances, President Woodrow Wilson established Flag Day on May 30, 1916. Still many communities did not celebrate Flag Day. It wasn't until 1949, when President Harry Truman signed into an Act of Congress that National Flag Day be observed every June 14th. The United States Flag Code, as adopted by Congress, states "The flag represents a living country and is itself considered a living thing." This is why we should give the flag our full respect.

HARRY S TRUMAN – FORMAL FLAG DAY FOUNDER

Bro. Harry Truman petitioned Belton Lodge # 450, Grandview, Missouri on December 21, 1908 when 24 years old. He was elected to membership on February 9, 1909 and received his Entered Apprentice Degree that same evening. He was passed to Fellowcraft on March 9, 1909 and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on March 18, 1909. He was the first Worshipful Master in 1911 of the newly established Grandview Lodge # 618, Grandview, Missouri. He was a Past District Deputy Grand Lecturer and Past District Deputy Grand Master. In 1930 he was appointed to the Grand Lodge line and progressed through the line to become the Grand Master of Missouri in 1940. This was the same year he was elected United States Senator from Missouri. Most Worshipful Brother Truman was also a member of Royal Arch Masons, Royal & Select Masons, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, Shriners, Royal Order of Jesters and Red Cross of Constantine.

-Article contributed by Bro. Dwight Seals via his "Masonic Did U Know?"

GEO MILEV

A Bulgarian Brother has reported (to De Getande Rand) that Geo Milev was a Freemason; unfortunately, none of the details were provided nor have any been found. He is included here under the hope that further information will be discovered, eventually. He has been honored on stamps issued by Bulgaria on January 17, 2005 for his 110th birthday (a lock of hair covers his blind right eye) and on June 30, 1955 for the 30th anniversary of his death.



Born Georgi Kasabov Milev on January 15, 1895 on Radnevo, he studied in Sofia and later Leipzig where he was introduced to German Expressionism; his university thesis was on Richard Dehmel. Beginning in 1916 he fought in the First World War where he was severely injured. After recuperating in Berlin, he began to collaborate with the magazine *Aktion*. Upon his return to Bulgaria in 1919, he started to publish the Bulgarian modernist magazine *Scale*, in Sofia. He contributed as a translator, theater reviewer, director, and editor of anthologies. In 1922 he joined the Communist Party. He was murdered in prison after being accused of taking part in the St. Nedelya Church assault. His fate remained unknown for some time but later it was determined that after being sentenced to one year in prison and a financial punishment, he was taken for a "short interrogation" during which he was strangled the day after the verdict and buried in a mass grave. His body was found when, in the 1950s, a mass grave with victims of 1925 was discovered during the construction of a dam. His body was identified by the glass eye he wore after losing his right eye in World War I.

-with many thanks to De Getande Rand, *De Verlichte Loep* and Bro. Emil Crab

GRAND MASTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

On the afternoon of February 22, 2010, the 51 Grand Masters of the United States assembled at the George Washington Masonic Memorial, Alexandria, Virginia on the 100th Anniversary of the Dedication of the Memorial (February 22, 1910). A re-enactment photo of the Life Magazine cover of October 8, 1956 was taken on the steps of the Memorial. These photos, both that of 1956 and of 2010, have all 51 Grand Masters standing in a pyramid on the steps of the Memorial.

The 1956 Life Magazine picture included the Grand Master from Washington State, M.W. Bro. Ronald Meier, who was raised a Master Mason in George Washington Lodge No. 251, Seattle, Washington. In the recent 2010 re-enactment picture, the Grand Master from Washington State, M.W. Bro. Gale Kenney, was also raised a Master Mason in George Washington Lodge No. 251, Seattle, Washington. This "coincidence" was remarkable. One wonders if the 2010 photograph will be published nationwide as was its 1956 predecessor.

-basic information copied from a Dwight Seals "Masonic Did U Know?"

BLAISE DIAGNE

Senegal issued a stamp on June 10, 1967 to honor Blaise Diagne. He was made a Mason in the Lodge "L'Amitie" in Saint Denis de la Reunion in Senegal. He was initiated September 21, 1899, passed June 25, 1900 and raised February 27, 1901. He was elected by the "Assemblee Generale des Loges du Grand Orient de France" on September 27, 1922 as a member of the "Conseil de l'Ordre du Grand Orient", being the first colored Mason to be a member of the "Conseil". He served that organization as Grand Orator.

Born October 13, 1872 in Goree, Senegal, he was a barefoot African boy who received very little education but did study for a while in France. He became so proficient in speaking French that he was employed as an interpreter and then joined the French customs service in 1892. He served in Dahomey, French Congo, Reunion, Madagascar and French Guiana. He was elected to the French national parliament in 1914 as Senegal's representative and was re-elected several times serving until his death. From 1914 to 1917 he caucused with the Marxist-socialist forerunner of the French Socialist Party before affiliating with the Independents. In 1916 he convinced the French parliament to approve a law granting full citizenship to all residents of the so-called Four Communes in Senegal: Dakar, Goree, Saint-Louis and Rufisque. He was a leading recruiter for the French army during World War I when thousands of black West Africans fought on the Western Front for France. Following the war he embarked on an administrative career in addition to his responsibilities as a parliamentary deputy. He served as Commissioner General of the Ministry of Colonies from 1918 to 1920, as Mayor of Dakar from 1920 to 1934 and as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1931 and 1932. He died May 11, 1934 in Combo-les-Bains, France. It is alleged that he was not buried in the Muslim cemetery of Soumbedione in Dakar because he was a Freemason.

SENATOR ROBERT CARLYLE BYRD

Bro. Robert C. Byrd, who very recently passed away on June 28, 2010 at the age of 92, was a member of Mountain Lodge #156, Coal City, West Virginia. He also belonged to the Scottish Rite and the Shriners in Charleston, West Virginia. Stamps honoring his home state or ones showing the United States Capital Building could be used to tie him into a Masonic philatelic collection.

Robert Carlyle Byrd was born Nov. 20, 1917, in North Wilkesboro, N.C., as Cornelius Calvin Sale Jr., the youngest of five children. Before he was 1, his mother died and his father sent him to live with an aunt and uncle, Vlurma and Titus Byrd, who renamed him and moved to the coal-mining town of Stotesbury, W.Va. He didn't learn his original name until he was 16 and his real birthday until he was 54. Byrd recalled that the family's house was "without electricity, ... no running water, no telephone, a little wooden outhouse." He graduated from high school but could not afford college. Married in 1936 to high school sweetheart Erma Ora James — with whom he had two daughters — he pumped gas, cut meat and during World War II was a shipyard welder. Returning to meat cutting in West Virginia, he became popular for his fundamentalist Bible lectures. A grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan suggested he run for office. He won his first race — for the state's House of Delegates — in 1946, distinguishing himself from 12 rivals by singing and fiddling mountain tunes. His fiddle became a fixture; he later played it on the television show "Hee Haw" and recorded an album. He abandoned it only after a grandson's traumatic death in 1982 and when his shaky hands left him unable to play. At his 90th birthday party in 2007, however, Byrd joined bluegrass band Lonesome Highway in singing a few tunes and topped off the night with a rendition of "Old Joe Clark."

After six years in the West Virginia legislature, Byrd was elected to the U.S. House in 1952 in a race in which his brief Klan membership became an issue. He said he joined because of its anti-communism. Byrd entered Congress as one of its most conservative Democrats. He was an early supporter of the Vietnam War, and his 14-hour, 13-minute filibuster against the 1964 civil rights bill remains one of the longest ever. His views gradually moderated, particularly on economic issues, but he always sided with his state's coal interests in confrontations with environmentalists. In 1971, Byrd ousted Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts as the Democrats' second in command. He was elected majority leader in 1976 and held the post until Democrats lost control of the Senate four years later. He remained his party's leader through six years in the minority, then spent another two years as majority leader. His love of Senate traditions inspired him to write a four-volume history of the chamber. It also led him to oppose laptops on the Senate floor and to object when a blind aide tried bringing her seeing-eye dog into the chamber. In 2004, Byrd got Congress to require schools and colleges to teach about the Constitution every Sept. 17, the day the document was adopted in 1787.

LISTING OF MASONIC SYMBOLS ON STAMPS

The response to the offer of the listing of Masonic symbols on stamps was quite good. There was one request, however, from one of our overseas members to identify the date of issue as Scott catalogues are not regularly used there. I am sympathetic to that request and as soon as I can find the time to do so, I will add those dates. Thank you.

DORDE VAJFERT – GEORGE WEIFERT

George Ignaz Weifert was born on June 15, 1850, in Pancevo, in the province Vojvodina, located in former Austria-Hungary, to a Danube Swabian family who owned the first brewery in the Kingdom of Serbia. He graduated from the *Braumeisterschule* in Weihenstephan near Munich. Returning to Serbia, he took over his father's brewery and expanded it. With the profits, he bought a coal mine in Kostolac, then a copper mine in Bor, a Steinberg works at Zajecar and finally a gold mine. With the proceeds from the mines, he became the richest man in Serbia and was considered the greatest industrialist of the future Yugoslavia.

Vajfert was appointed Governor of the National Bank of Serbia in 1890 and served in this capacity until 1902 and again from 1912 to 1918. During this period he acquired a good reputation maintaining the value of the Serbian dinar and in credit. After 1918, he was appointed Governor of the National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. His best known achievement as Governor was the conversion of the Austro-Hungarian currency into the Yugoslav dinar. This action led to some criticism as the former Serbian dinar was exchanged 1:1 for the new dinar and the Austrian money into a 4:1 ratio. This led to substantial losses of property for those Yugoslavs who formerly lived in Austria-Hungary.

He became an important patron and supporter of humanitarian and cultural institutions. He donated his prize collection of ancient coins and his private library to the University of Belgrade. In Vrsac he was honorary president of the local fire department and in Pancevo, his parents' home town, he donated a small chapel known as Anina Crkva (the Church of Anna) to the Roman Catholic Church in memory of his mother. He died January 12, 1937 in Belgrade and since 2001 his portrait has been depicted on the 1000 Serbian dinar note.

In the summer of 1890, he was asked to join the Lodge "Demokratia" in Budapest and he and three others were initiated on the morning of October 4, 1890. In the afternoon they were "given higher wages" and were raised to the degree of Master in the evening. Following the ceremony there was a dinner and toasts to the fraternity between the Serbian and Hungarian Freemasons. On February 14, 1891 a new Lodge was founded in Belgrade, "Pobratim", working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Hungary; Bro. George Weifert became the honorable Master – a position he held until 1899. There were political problems in the Lodge from 1903-05 resulting from Serbian attacks and in 1908 the Hungarian and Serbian Masonic relations were broken. George Weifert joined became a 33rd degree member of the AASR on May 9, 1912 and was elected Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the AASR in Serbia that year remaining in that role until his death. During the time of World War I, George left the country with King Peter and almost the entire Serbian government. He went to Marseilles where he kept the AASR alive among the exiles. Upon returning, a Masonic conference was held in Zagreb on June 9, 1919, where it was decided that the Grand Lodge should be transformed into the "Grand Lodge of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia Yugoslavia" and Bro. George Weifert became the first Grand Master. This Grand Lodge was changed to the "Grand Lodge of Yugoslavia" in 1929.

-Again thanks to the Netherlands Masonic Group for this article and to Bro. Emiel Crab for the translation.

JOSEF FRIEDERICH PERKONIG

Austria issued a stamp on August 3, 1990 to mark the Centenary of the birth of Josef F. Perkonig. Bro. Perkonig was one of the first initiates of the Lodge Paracelsus in Klagenfurt in 1931 – it having been founded that year. Freemasonry flourished in Austria in the 1920s and new Lodges were established throughout the country. Paracelsus Lodge existed until 1934 when it was opposed by the profane world. A Lodge of the same name presently exists in Villach having been consecrated in 1933; the Lodges of Villach meet in the same building as those of Klagenfurt. Bro. Perkonig demitted to the Lodge “Zu den drei Saulen” in Klagenfurt in 1947 and became Worshipful Master of this Lodge in 1955

Born August 3, 1890 in Ferlach, Carinthia, Josef Friederich Perkonig was an important writer of novels, novelettes, essays and folktales in which the hard mountain life of Carinthia played a significant role. His literary efforts cover nearly 50 books, a highlight of which his “prisoner of war” novel, “Mensch wie du und ich”, published in 1932. This book earned him the Great Austrian National Prize in 1935 but in 1942 was prohibited by the Nazis and the balance of the edition was destroyed. Republished in 1954, the book sold well in the German-speaking territories. Another of his titles was “Heimat in Not” in which he described the struggle for freedom of Carinthia from Yugoslavia. He was made an honorary citizen of Ferlach at the age of 60 and died February 2, 1959 in Klagenfurt



Perkonig

Knobelsdorff

HANS GEORG WENZESLAUS VON KNOBELSDORFF

The German Democratic Republic commemorated the 200th anniversary of the death of Hans Georg von Knobelsdorff with a stamp on September 16, 1953 and the Berlin district of Germany noted the 275th anniversary of his birth on February 15, 1974. Hans von Knobelsdorff belonged to the intimate friends of the Crown Prince, later King Frederick. In 1739 and 1740 he was a member of the King’s court Lodge which was called “Loge Premiere” or “Loge du Noi notre Grand Maitre”. His date of initiation is not known – it must have been sometime between the autumn of 1738 and the king’s accession to the throne in June 1740.

Born February 17, 1699 in Kuckadel, Germany, Hans Georg von Knobelsdorff was the favorite architect of Frederick the Great and a painter. A soldier in the service of Prussia, he resigned his commission in 1729 as a captain so he could pursue his interest in architecture. In 1740 he traveled to Paris and Italy to study at the expense of the new king, Frederick II of Prussia. He created the basis for the Frederickian Rococo style at Rheinsberg which was the seat of the monarch at that time. He was the head custodian of the royal building and a secret council on financial matters but in 1746 was fired by the king and Johann Boumann finished all his projects, including Sanssouci. He died September 16, 1753 in Berlin, Germany