

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



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JACOB PERKINS

Jacob Perkins began his career at the age of twelve as an apprentice to a goldsmith. By the early 1790s, the results of his ingenuity began to appear. First he designed a machine for minting coins. Next, he created a machine for cutting and heading nails in one operation and put it to commercial use starting a business with two partners in Byfield, MA, and later moving it to Amesbury. Above all else, however, he was an inventor and once an invention was operational, he lost interest and moved on, using the profits from the established business to fund new experiments. This pattern repeated itself during his career and during his lifetime he applied for and received forty patents, yet few people ever heard of him.

Shortly after his nail-making business, he perfected his stereotype steel plate for printing banknotes. His system of using up to 64 small, separate dies with intricate designs, letters and figures revolutionized the printing of money and dramatically reduced the possibility of forgery. His workshop in Newburyport, MA, printed almost all the money used by banks in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. He moved on to other inventions but his steel plate printing method remained a constant in his life. He moved to Philadelphia in 1816 and worked with the Second Bank of the United States and three years later to England. He failed to convert the Bank of England to his method but did contract with the Bank of Ireland. He became increasingly interested in improving steam engines and once again siphoned money away from his company to fund expensive experiments. A few years before his death, his steel-plate engraving invention once again made news. In 1840, the British government awarded Perkins, Bacon, & Petch the contract for printing the first penny postage stamps in Great Britain. The company printed 22 billion stamps for Britain and the Empire before Perkin's method was replaced. Shown here is a copy of the 1841 Penny Red.

Jacob Perkins was a member of St. Peter's Lodge (now defunct), Newburyport, MA receiving his degrees on June 10 and 15, 1794. He was also a member of Newburyport Commandery, K.T.



MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

360. Ted A. Stricklin, CDR, USN (Retired), 248 Rabbit Trail Road, Leoma, TN 38468
366. Jan van Nooijen, Maarland Noordzijde 46, 3231 CG Brielle, The Netherlands

ADDRESS CHANGES:

175. Emiel Crab, Struikenlaan 16, 2930 Brasschat, Belgium (this is not exactly a new address but I cited an old address in the previous Newsletter so this is to set the record straight.)
285. William R. Bartlett, 7858 Mustang Drive, Germantown, TN 38138

A recent "Masonic Did U Know", created and e-mailed by W.: Bro.: Dwight Seals (Dwight.seals@notmail.com) announces that Shaquille Rashaun O'Neal was recently made a Prince Hall Mason at Sight by the Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts F.& A.M., M.: W.: Frederick B. Summers, on Saturday, June 11, 2011. Bro. O'Neal is now a member of Widow's Sun Lodge No. 28 in Boston, MA. He has appeared on stamps issued by Gambia and Grenada Carriacou & Petite Martinique.

"Shaq" was born March 6, 1972 and just retired this year from his career as an American professional basketball player. Standing 7 ft. 1 in. tall and weighing 325 pounds, he was one of the heaviest players ever to play in the NBA. Throughout his 19-year career, he used his size and strength to overpower opponents for points and rebounds. Following a sandout career at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, LA, he was drafted by the Orlando Magic team with the first overall pick in the 992 NBA Draft. He quickly became one of the top centers in the league, winning Rookie of the Year in 1992-1993 and later leading his team to the 1995 NBA Finals. After four years with the Magic, he signed as a free agent with the Los Angeles Lakers. He won three successive championships, in 2000, 2001, and 2002. He was traded to the Miami Heat in 2004 and his fourth NBA championship followed in 2006. Mid-way through the 2007-2008 season he was traded to the Phoenix Suns. After a season and a half with the Suns, he was traded to the Cleveland Cavaliers. He played for the Boston Celtics in the 2010-2011 season before retiring.

O'Neal's individual accolades include the 1999-2000 MVP award, the 1992-1993 NBA Rookie of the Year award, 15 All-Star game selections, 3 All-Star Game MVP awards, three Finals MVP awards, two scoring titles, 14 All-NBA team selections, and three All-Defensive Team selections. He is one of only three players to win NBA MVP, All-Star Game MVP and Finals MVP awards in the same year (2000). He ranks 5th all-time in points scored, 5th in field goals, 12th in rebounds, and 7th in blocked shots. In addition to his basketball career he has released four rap albums, with his first, Shaq Diesel, going platinum. He has appeared in numerous films and has starred in his own reality shows, Shaq's Big Challenge and Shaq Vs.

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VENEZUELA INDEPENDENCE ADVOCATES

Venezuela issued a souvenir sheet on April 13, 2010 which pictures several advocates of the independence of April 19, 1810. At least two of the individuals pictured are known to have been Freemasons – Juan German Roscio on the bottom row, first from the right, and Jose Cortes de Madariaga on the top row, first from the left.



JUAN GERMAN ROSCIO

Born December 15, 1763 in San Francisco Tishados, Venezuela, to a farming couple, he left for Caracas in 1774 for an education at the expense of the daughter of the Count de San Javier. He studied theology, sacred canons, and civil law receiving degrees in 1794 of a Doctor in Canon Law and in 1800 in Civil Law. He made a request to the Royal Court in 1794 to become a lawyer registered in a judicial district but the Bar Association rejected that request. He embarked upon a process to join the Order that finally succeeded in 1805 and three years later he took the position of Deputy Prosecutor at the “Audiencia de Caracas” (the Court of Caracas).

He then became a Venezuelan celebrity becoming Vice President of Gran Colombia and editor of the Gazeta de Cacaras and the Correo Orinoco. His articles played a major political role and he became a member of the movement that declared Venezuelan Independence in Caracas on April 19, 1810 and one of the signers of the Independence Act. In 1812 he was an executive member of the first Republic when it fell on July 30 and was captured by the Spaniards. On September 8, he, along with six others including Canon Jose Cortes de Madariaga, was sent to a prison in Cadiz, Spain and then to an enclave in Morocco. They escaped two years later with help from the English and found refuge in Gibraltar. He arrived in Jamaica in 1816, wrote his successful book on tyranny, “The Triumph of Freedom Over Tyranny” in 1817, made a short trip to Philadelphia in 1818 to get it published, and returned to Venezuela. On February 15, 1819 he attended the Congress of Angosturo as representative of the province of Caracas and participated in the reconstruction of the Venezuela Republic and the creation of Gran Colombia achieved by Simon Bolivar.

He was appointed Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Director-General of the Tax Receivers and, finally, in September 1819, President of the Congress. At the end of December of that year he was elected Vice-President of the Republic of Colombia. He died on March 13, 1821, during the eve of the closure of the meeting at the Villa del Rosario de Cucuta which formed the first constitutional Congress of the Republic of Colombia.

The name of Bro.: Roscio appears in the documents of the Archives of the Old Masonic Grand Lodge of New York but, unfortunately, no mention is made of where he was initiated – probably in one of the Venezuelan Lodges. He was a member of the Sociedad Patriotica Lodge of Caracas. Members of this Lodge were supporters of Bro.: Miranda and were in favor of Independence. Bro.: Roscio describes Bro.: Andres Bello as a father, teacher, and defender of the necessary freedom in Venezuela.

JOSE CORTES DE MADARIAGA

Jose Cortes de Madariaga was also a member of the Sociedad Patriotica Lodge of Caracas. He had been previously initiated into the patriotic Miradistic Lodge “Grand Reunion Americano” in London and became one of the revolutionary officers of Bro.: General Miranda. On July 28, 1803 he was appointed Chilean Canon of the “Iglesia Catedral” of the Order of Merced in Caracas.

Born on July 8, 1766 in Santiago, Chile, he became actively involved in the revolutionary movement in Caracas which culminated in the declaration of independence of Venezuela on April 19, 1810. He was appointed to a diplomatic rank of the Supreme Council at the Board of Governors in Bogota, Colombia, where he arrived on March 13 for the signing of a treaty between the Patriots and the Spanish authorities. He arrived back in Caracas on June 14, 1811 and on July 30, 1812, he appeared in the Republic of Venezuela and surrendered to the Spaniards at the port of La Guaira on the coast near Caracas where he attempted to flee. He was imprisoned in the same manner as Bro.: Roscio and also arrived in Jamaica in 1816.

He then traveled to Margarita Island just off the coast of Venezuela and formed an organization called “Congreso de Cariaco” which opposed the Constitution of the Federal Government of Venezuela. He fell into disgrace and was persecuted on the order of the “victor”, Bro.: Simon Bolivar, and fled to Jamaica. Years later he settled in the city of Riohache, Colombia. The Vice-President and executive ruler of Colombia, Bro.: General Santander, offered him a position in the church but he refused to accept it. Although he was a man of great knowledge and eloquence, he died in poverty in late January 1826, in his 60th year. His death was announced in the Caracas periodical, “El Colombiano”, on February 1, 1826, but there is no trace of his burial site.

-This article on the Venezuelan Brethren was written by Bro: Henk Godthelp for “De Verlichte Loep”, the newsletter of “De Maconnieke Filatelistische Stidiegroep De Getande Rand” and was translated to English by Bro.: Emiel Crab of that organization. Many thanks to all.

GEORGES HUBIN

Belgium issued a stamp on June 26, 1971 to honor Georges Hubin. He was initiated in the Lodge “La Belgique” operating in exile in Le Havre, France during the German occupation of Belgium in World War I. The Lodge “Les Amis de la Parfaite Intelligence” in Huy still keeps the jewel of the apprentice which he received at his initiation. In 1919 Hubin’s hopes were very much disappointed – the Lodge in Huy proved not open to the ideas of socialism. The town was governed by a few rich families and the Lodge looked for new members only among the adherents of the Liberal Party. It was obvious that he could not reconcile himself to this attitude regarding the party he had created so, disappointed, he turned away from Masonry and no longer visited the Lodge in Huy. The Lodge sent a floral piece to his funeral.



Born March 3, 1863 in Bouvignes, Belgium, he was born the son of a simple stone-cutter. By the age of eleven, he acquainted himself with the hard life of the quarries and earned a dozen francs a fortnight for working 12 hours a day. He was attracted to study and step by step he developed himself in his spare time acquiring an enormous cultural education which he applied to the service of his brothers – the laborers. In 1895 the Socialist Party at Vierset-Barse secured a majority in the common council and he served as alderman for Public Works and then Education. In 1898 he was chosen member of the House of Representatives and served continuously for the rest of his life. In 1945 he was nominated for the role of Minister of State. He enlisted as a volunteer in the Belgian Army at the outbreak of World War I and at the age of 77 took an active part in the resistance in France in 1940. He died September 3, 1945 in Vierset-Barse, Belgium (some sources claim his death date was July 29, 1947)

KARL AUGUST VON HARDENBERG

Karl August von Hardenberg was born on May 31, 1750 in Essenroda, Hanover and studied law at Leipzig and Gottingen. He held various positions in the service of the King of Hanover, the Duke of Brunswick and the Margrave of Anspach until he became Prussian Minister of State in 1791. In 1795 he was the Prussian delegate at Basel, Switzerland where he negotiated the Treaty of Basel ending the Prussian participation in the French Revolution. When war did break out between Prussia and France, he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs until 1807. He lived in exile in Russia for a while but was recalled to Berlin and made Chancellor from 1810 to 1817 and carried out the plans

of Baron von Stein for the reorganization of the Prussian state. He promoted a national movement which resulted in the War of Liberation and the downfall of Napoleon being rewarded with the title of Prince for his efforts. He was the chief representative of Prussia at the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15 and at the conferences in Paris after the second abolition of Napoleon signing the Treaty of Paris. He died November 26, 1822 in Genoa, Italy.



Karl August von Hardenberg was initiated in 1771 in the Lodge “Zum weissen Pferde” in Hanover. He served as the 13th master of this Lodge from 1778 to 1781. In 1786 it was renamed ‘Friedrich zum weissen Pferde’. He was honored by a stamp issued by the Berlin postal authorities on November 10, 1972 for the 150th anniversary of his death.

MASONIC CRUISE COVERS

Gene Fricks, President of our Unit, has sent in this copy of a Masonic Cacheted Cover which was posted on the First Grand Masonic Cruise from the U.K. He does not recall having seen this in any past issue. I believe that his is correct as not many of these covers were generated. There were a series of these Masonic Cruises which took place in the late 1970s and Henry Murray provided the cacheted covers. It was up to those on the cruise to post them in the countries they visited. I have two additional examples in my collection – one also from the First Cruise posted in Morocco and one from the Second Cruise posted in Portugal.

There was a corresponding effort conducted by the Masonic Stamp Club of New York under the guidance of the cover chairman, Louis Bernstein. Their cruises were primarily within the Western Hemisphere including countries such as the Netherlands Antilles (shown here) and Venezuela (also in my collection. Are there any others in the collections of our members?



ENDRE ADY

Endre Ady was born November 22, 1877 in Erindszent, Romania, into an impoverished family. He studied at a Protestant school in Zilah (now Zalău, Romania) and then studied law in Debrecen. After finishing his studies he became a journalist and published his first volume of poems in 1899. He soon tired of Debrecen and moved to Nagyvarad (now Oradea, Romania), a city with rich cultural life. He continued working as a journalist and published a few collections of poems before achieving success with his third book of poetry, *Uj versek* (New Poems) published in 1906 which became a landmark in literature, marking the birth of modern Hungarian poetry. He became interested in politics and became a member of the radical group *Huszadik Szazad* (Twentieth Century). When the government was overthrown in 1906, he decided to leave the country and travel to Paris since the newspaper he worked for supported the government. In 1908 the first issue of a new periodical called *Nyugat* (The West) published a poem and an essay by him. He worked for this periodical for the rest of his life and from 1912 was one of the editors. This newspaper is the most important periodical in the history of Hungarian literature. In 1908 in Nagyvarad he was one of the founders of a literary circle called *A Holnap* (The Tomorrow). From 1909 on he often needed treatment in sanatoriums because his health was deteriorated by his hedonistic lifestyle. He saw a revolution approaching and his personal life was also in a crisis; his long term affair was becoming a burden and he ended it in 1912. Two years later he met and married a 22 year old girl with whom he had been corresponding. After the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914, he saw that war was approaching. He published his last volume in 1918 and suffered from terminal illness when he wrote his last poem. He was elected president of the Vorosmarty Academy but could not deliver his opening speech. He died January 27, 1919 in Budapest, Hungary.

Hungary issued a stamp on January 27, 1969 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the death of Endre Ady and another on November 22, 1977 to honor the centenary of his birth. He is cited as having been a Mason in the Lennhoff-Posner Freemason Lexicon but no details are offered nor have any been found.



FRIEDRICH WILHELM HEINRICH ALEXANDER FREIHERR VON HUMBOLDT

Alexander von Humboldt's Masonic membership has not yet been proven and opinions differ – Bro. Wessel Lans claims he was a member but could not provide any details. Bro. Appledorn, a noted German Masonic scholar, claims he was not a Mason. At this time, his membership must be considered, at best, dubious but further research may reverse this position. Germany, Berlin, and the German Democratic Republic all issued

stamps on May 6, 1959 to commemorate the centennial of the death of Alexander von Humboldt. Saar pictured him on a stamp issued n April 5, 1959 to note the 1959 Fair at Saarbrucker.



Alexander von Humboldt was born September 14, 1769 in Berlin. As a youth, had a penchant for collecting and labeling plants and was called “the little apothecary”. Headed for a political career, he studied finance at the University of Frankfurt and later matriculated at Gottingen. In 1789 he made a scientific excursion up the Rhine and produced a treatise. His passion for travel and his personal talents prepared him for a distinctive career as a scientific explorer. He studied commerce, foreign languages, geology and the use of scientific instruments. His researches and experiments led to many papers which became the foundation of the field of biogeography. He was a close friend of Georg Forster and the musical geniuses of Weimar and traveled extensively with them. His official position was assessor of mines at Berlin being appointed in February 1792 and his abilities accelerated his rapid rise to the highest post in his department. Upon the death of his mother in 1796 he severed his official connections and took part in a major expedition to Latin America. His adventures and findings made him the most famous man in Europe, with the exception of Napoleon Bonaparte. King Frederick William III of Prussia conferred upon him the honor of Royal Chamberlain; he refused the position of minister of public instruction in 1810. His travels continued to be extensive, his diplomatic assignments several and his writings bountiful with his major work being the Kosmos, the first two volumes being published between 1845 and 1847, the next two in 1850-58 and the fifth posthumously in 1862. Although he suffered a minor stroke in 1857 it was not until the winter of 1858-59 that his strength began to decline leading to a quiet death in Berlin on May 6, 1859.

HONORE IV

Honore IV has been pictured on two stamps issued by Monaco – a semi-postal released on December 10, 1942 and a regular issue on November 9, 1976. Honore IV was a Mason, although his Mother Lodge is unknown. In 1786 he was one of the founders of “La Bonne Union Lodge” in Rethel-Mazarin in the north of France, presumably one of the military Lodges.



Honore IV was born May 17, 1758 and served France as a captain in the “Cent Swiss”, the crack regiment of 100 Swiss forming the bodyguard of Louis XIV which played such a dramatic role in the riotous days of the French Revolution. In 1793 the Grimaldi dynasty was deprived of its rights and the Principality of Monaco was annexed to France. He became the sixth Sovereign Prince of Monaco and the sixth Duke of Valentinois on March 12 1795 and served as such to his death. His regaining of control of the Principality from outside Napoleonic forces was the result of a clause added by Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord at the Congress of Vienna stating that *the Prince of Monaco should return to his estates*. He married Louise d’Aumont Mazarin in 1773/7 in Paris but divorced 20 years later; they had two sons. He died February 16, 1819.

DANIEL EDWARD HOWARD

Daniel Edward Howard was born August 4, 1861 in Buchanan, Liberia. During his youth, he associated freely with the interior tribesmen learning their various languages and traditions. When he entered government service he was able to deal effectively with the problems of the hinterland citizens and following his inauguration as President on January 1, 1912 turned his attention to development of the interior communities. He brought peace and paved the way for success of schools and churches established by the government and missions. On the outbreak of World War I he strived to maintain neutrality counting on being able to continue trade with England and Germany because of the internal recession. Urged by the US and England and emphasized when the Germans sent a submarine to attack Monrovia in 1917, he severed diplomatic relations with Germany. By 1919, after 8 years in office, he was glad to turn his office over to Charles Dunbar Burgess King who was inaugurated January 1, 1920. He served his people as a highly esteemed private citizen for another 15 years and died July 9, 1935 in Monrovia, Liberia.

Daniel Edward Howard is pictured on a regular stamp issue of 1921 and on two stamps honoring the Presidents of Liberia that were parts of sets released on July 21, 1949 and in 1960. He was a member of Oriental Lodge No. 1, Monrovia and by 1922 had served as Worshipful Master and had become a Trustee of the Grand Lodge. He was Senior Grand Warden in 1930 and subsequently served as Grand Master. – he appears on the Roster of Grand Lodge Officers for 1946-47 as a Past Grand Master but his term is not defined.



LATEST MASONIC CACHETED COVER FROM THE NETHERLANDS

The cover shown here is the most recent issue from De Getande Rand of the Netherlands and was procured from Bro.: Emiel Crab. Many thanks, Bro. Emiel, for offering this item.



NEW ISSUES

The May and June issues of Linn's Stamp News which include the former Scott Stamp Monthly, offer a very meager amount of new issues which have applicability to a Masonic Stamp Collection.

United States – 2011 – 4504 and 4512 - 20 cent regular issue in sheet and coil form picturing George Washington.

Micronesia – 12/16/2010 – 903 – Souvenir Sheet honoring Abraham Lincoln. One of the four stamps included depicts General George McClellan.

Paraguay – 12/3/2009 – 2880 – One value honoring Jose Segun de Decoud.

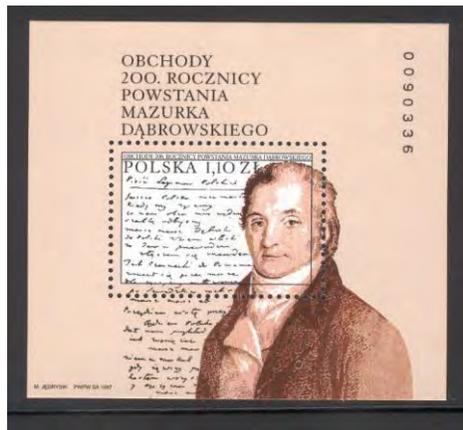
Syria – 9/23/2010 – 1679 – One value recognizing the 200th anniversary of the Friendship between Syria and Chile. The design includes a grip or handshake.

JAN HENRYK DABROWSKI

Born August 2, 1755 in Pierzchow, Poland, Jan Henryk Dabrowski was brought up in Saxony and served in the Saxon army for 20 years. In 1791 all Poles serving abroad were recalled to the Polish army and he returned to that country. As a cavalryman educated in a Dresden military school he was asked to reform the Polish cavalry. Under Poniatowski he took part in the 1792 campaign against the Russians. He was in Poland in 1794 when the Kosciuszko Insurrection erupted and he took an active part in the uprising defending Warsaw and leading an army corps. His courage was commended by Kosciuszko who promoted him to the rank of general. He organized Polish Legions in Italy during the Napoleonic Wars under the authorization of Napoleon Bonaparte. Dabrowski's well disciplined army of 7000 Polish soldiers fought at Napoleon's side from May 1797 to the beginning of 1803 but was unable to reach Poland to

liberate that country and he dispersed the Legions. During his formation of the Polish Legions, the present Polish national anthem was created by a close friend of his – in 1797 – and became very popular with his legionnaires. He became a division general in the Italian republic but was summoned by Napoleon again in 1806 to form a Polish formation to recapture Poland from the Russians. He distinguished himself at Gdansk and Friedland but was prevented from fighting against the partitioning in the remaining Polish territories. In 1807 he settled near Poznan but set out to fight Austria under Jozef Poniatowski in 1808 and later joined Napoleon on his Moscow mission. By October 1812 the French forces had to retreat and he was wounded at the crossing of the River Berezina. He fought in the Battle of Leipzig in 1813 but returned to Poland the following year unable to fight any further. He was one of the generals trusted by the tsar to reorganize the Polish army and was named general of the cavalry in 1815, became senior palatine of the new Congress Kingdom and was awarded the Order of the White Eagle. He died June 6, 1818 in Winnogora, Congress, Poland

Jan Henryk Dabrowski is pictured on a souvenir sheet issued by Poland on July 18, 1997 as part of a set to note the bicentennial of the Polish National Anthem. Jan Henryk Dabrowski was a member of General Poniatowski’s Lodge “United Brethren of Poland”.



HEINRICH HEINE

Germany and the German Democratic Republic both issued stamps on February 17, 1956 to commemorate the centenary of the death of Heinrich Heine. He was initiated in the Lodge “Les Trinosophes” in Paris on January 4, 1844.



Heinrich Heine, born of Jewish parents in Dusseldorf, Germany, on December 15, 1799, was a writer of remarkable talent. At the age of 18 he was sent to his uncle, a banker, in Hamburg to prepare for commercial pursuits. He utterly disliked business and failed in a venture financed by his uncle and was persuaded to study law. Because the profession of law was prohibited to Jews

in Germany at that time, he became a Christian to obtain his law degree. Although qualified, he never practiced law; instead he turned to writing. A prose account of a trip he took to the Harz Mountains was published, was immediately successful and established his literary reputation. His Book of Songs, a collection of lyric poems for which he is best known, was followed by three volumes of travel sketches. He had hoped to obtain a professorship of German literature in Munich but his writings displayed sympathy with the democratic ideas of the French Revolution and criticized the despotic feudal regimes of the kingdoms and duchies of Germany. This incurred the disfavor of the established German governments and seeking a more congenial atmosphere he went to Paris where he spent the rest of his life. During the first part of his residency there he displayed a great literary activity. In 1847 he suffered from a disease of the spine which also affected his eyes and confined him to what he called his “mattress grave” starting in 1848. He died February 17, 1856 in Paris, France.

*****8

SIRU HARET

Romania pictured Spiru Haret on a stamp issued on June 25, 1976 to commemorate the 125th anniversary of his birth. Spiru Haret is cited in a list of Freemason members of the Romanian Academy of Sciences in April 1866.



Spiru Haret was born February 15, 1851 in Iasi, Romania. He attended the Saint Sava High School boarding school in Bucharest for five years starting in 1862. He demonstrated talents in mathematics and, while studying in college, published two study books on algebra and trigonometry. In 1869 he registered for medicine and mathematics professions at the University of Bucharest and the following year was appointed a teacher at the Nifon Seminarium in Bucharest; he left in 1871 to resume his studies. In 1874 he received his degree in medicine and mathematics and went to Paris to study at the Sorbonne receiving a degree in mathematics and astronomy in 1875 and one in medicine the following year. He was the first Romanian to receive a doctorate in Paris. Returning to Romania in 1878 he turned to education and played an important role in the renewal and realization of the Romanian education system. Starting as a professor at the Faculty of Sciences in Bucharest in 1876, he retained this position until 1910. As a member of the Liberal Party he served many terms as Minister of Education between 1897 and 1910. In 1898 he set up a new education law comprising basic, middle and higher education. He became a full member of the Romanian Academy in 1892 and founded the Astronomic Observatory in Bucharest. He died December 17, 1912 in Bucharest.