



THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



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NEW MASONIC ISSUE FROM PARAGUAY

The July 2011 issue of The Philatelic Club Magazine (Issue No. 133), includes a notification from Bro. Antonio Guilherme de Paiva of Brazil stating that a new "Pure Masonic" stamp has been issued by Paraguay. This pair of stamps apparently commemorates the 140th anniversary of Freemasonry in that country. The illustration used in the Magazine is repeated here but there is no indication of release date.



I have made several unsuccessful attempts to locate copies of these stamps or at least more information regarding them. I have e-mailed the Philatelic Agency in Paraguay but have had no response. (Perhaps the fact that I did not write the inquiry in their language may have contributed to the lack of response.) I have contacted new issue dealers within the US and have drawn blanks with all of them. I have searched the subjects of "Masonic stamps" and "Paraguay stamps" in eBay and through Google and have found nothing. If any member has any insight or information regarding these stamps and how to obtain them, please let me know so I can purchase some for resale to our members.

As we all know, these "Pure Masonic" issues are few and far between and any insight to any new releases in this category cause our hearts to beat faster and our acquisition antennae to sharpen their search.

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MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

None – It has been a slow Summer!!

ADDRESS CHANGES:

None that I know of

Bro. Stephen Hill, Sr., a member who resides in Chula Vista, CA, recently presented a paper in May of this year at the 3rd International Conference of the History of Freemasonry held at the George Washington Masonic Memorial in Alexandria, VA. The title of his paper was “Prince Hall Grand Masters: Unacknowledged Generals of the American Civil Rights movement, 1930-1968”. An interesting discussion followed the papers delivered on “Afro-American Freemasonry” and questions were posed to Bro. Hill and Bro. Jeff Croteau of the Scottish Rite Masonic Museum, concerning the participation of black abolitionists in predominately white Masonic lodges in Schenectady, NY during the 19th century and the role of politics in Prince Hall lodges during the 1960s and today. (An article on this Conference by Catherine C. Swanson, archivist at the Van Gordon-Williams Library at the Scottish Rite Museum, appears in the August 2011 issue of “The Northern Light”, the magazine of the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.)

The recent issue of “The Masonic Philatelic Club Magazine” also contained some very disparaging news. Bro. Trevor Fray, President of the Masonic Philatelic Club (of Great Britain) announced the retirement, for ill health reasons, of the Secretary and the Editor of that Club. Bro. Maurice Beazley has served as Secretary since 1992 having replaced Bro. Fray who had served for 17 years before him. I have corresponded with both of them for about four decades and hold both of them in very high respect for their knowledge and capabilities. They have grown with the Club and have guided it to the position of eminence it now enjoys. Maurice’s shoes will be hard to fill but I am sure he will not just disappear – he will work with his replacement to enhance a transparent transition.

A replacement for Bro. Kevin Tomes, the present Editor will also be a unique individual. In the present era of not many new Masonic Philatelic research discoveries being announced, the Editor’s job becomes one of trying to acquire or develop news and articles pertinent to our particular topic to keep the Newsletter or Magazine at an interesting level so that membership will remain stable or increase. He will be a reporter and researcher rather than just a re-writer. I am thoroughly aware of the requirements but I also know that I thoroughly enjoy that role.

On behalf of all the members of the Masonic Study Unit, I thank Bros. Maurice and Kevin for their contributions to Masonic Philately and their Club and wish them well in coping with or overcoming their health issues.

A KING AND HIS SPEECH THERAPIST

“The King’s Speech” recently swept through the Academy Awards, but the rest of the story (as Paul Harvey used to say), is that although not mentioned in the film, it is of interest that both King George VI (1895-1952) and his speech therapist, Lionel George Logue (1880-1953) were Freemasons. Worshipful Brother Lionel Logue, the character played by Geoffrey Rush, was the speech therapist who helped King George VI cure his stammer.

Lionel George Logue was a member of St. George’s Lodge (now J. D. Stevenson St. George’s Lodge No. 6, Western Australian Constitution). He was born in Adelaide on 26 February 1880 and educated at Prince Alfred College in Adelaide. He studied elocution and worked as a teacher. His Masonic records show that he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason on 20 November 1908. His rise through the Officer’s Chairs continued to Worshipful Master in 1919. W.B. Logue seems to have had a busy professional life in Perth. He taught elocution, public speaking and acting, as well as producing stage plays. He worked to help soldiers returning from World War I who were afflicted with speech impediments caused by shell-shock.

In 1924 he set up consulting rooms in London where he treated both rich and poor alike; apparently the exorbitant fees he charged the rich subsidized the treatment of his poorer clients. In 1926, he was consulted by the Duke of York (later King George VI) for help to overcome his stammer. Brother Logue was appointed to the Royal Victorian Order (MVO) the night before the coronation of King George on May 12, 1937. Brother Logue was a founder of the British Society of Speech Therapists and a founding fellow of the College of Speech Therapists. He was also speech therapist to the Royal Masonic School. In 1944 his MVO was elevated to Commander of the Victorian Order (CVO). He retained his friendship with King George VI until the king’s death in 1952. Brother Logue passed to the Grand Lodge Above on 12 April 1953.

George VI – Albert Frederick Arthur George – was king of the United Kingdom and the Dominion of the British Commonwealth from 11 December 1936 until his death. As the second son of King George V, he was not expected to inherit the throne and spent his early life in the shadow of his elder brother, Edward. The elder brother ascended the throne as Edward VII on the death of their father in 1936. However, less than a year later, Edward revealed his desire to marry the American socialite Wallis Simpson. Edward abdicated in order to marry and George VI ascended the throne as the third monarch of the House of Windsor. George VI served in the Royal Navy during World War I and after the war took on the usual round of public engagements. He had two daughters, Elizabeth (who succeeded him as Queen Elizabeth II) and Margaret. He was a very keen Freemason and documents state that “his stammer rarely surfaced when he was involved in ritual.”

- This article originated in *The Indiana Freemason*, April 2011 and appeared in the July 2011 issue of “EMESSAY NOTES”

This article will fit nicely into a Masonic Stamp Collection using one of the many stamps of King George VI which show him addressing a crowd or appearing on a balcony.

RICHARD STEPHEN DREYFUSS

Bro. Dwight Seals informed Bro. Norman Lincoln that Richard Dreyfuss was made a Mason in Massachusetts. This was all Bro. Norman need to create a search which would bring this new find into our Masonic Philatelic database. He was able to locate a stamp which can be directly related to Bro. Dreyfuss – Canada Scott 1616b celebrates the movie “The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz” created in 1974. Bro. Dreyfuss played the title character in that film – it was a comedy with Jewish humor. These two great researchers, Dwight and Norm, make a wonderful team. Now I have to find out the details of Bro. Dreyfuss’ membership.

Born in Brooklyn, NY on October 29, 1947, his family moved to California when he was nine years old. His acting career began during his youth at the Beverly Hills Jewish Center. He debuted in the TV production *In Mama’s House* when he was fifteen and attended the San Fernando Valley State College (later re-named California State University, Northridge) for a year. He was a conscientious objector during the Vietnam War and worked in alternate service for two years as a clerk in a Los Angeles hospital. During this time he acted in a few small TV roles and during the late 1960s and early 1970s he also performed on stage on Broadway, Off-Broadway, repertory, and improvisational theater. His first film part was a small, un-credited role in *The Graduate* with only one line. He was also briefly seen as a stage hand in *Valley of the Dolls* and in 1973 landed a major role in *American Graffiti*. He played his first lead role in the Canadian film *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz*. He went on to star in the box office blockbusters *Jaws* and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*. He won the 1978 Academy Award for Best Actor for his portrayal of a struggling actor in *The Goodbye Girl*. Following a successful rehabilitation program, he made a comeback with the film *Down and Out in Beverly Hills* in 1985. He has continued to star in films to this day having won a Golden Globe Award, a BAFTA Award and nominations for Screen Actors Guild Awards. He has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame at 7021 Hollywood Boulevard.

JOHN H. JOHNSON

Bro. Lincoln informs us that Linn’s has announced a stamp for John H. Johnson scheduled for 2012 release. He was born in Arkansas on January 19, 1918 and died August 8, 2005. His father, a sawmill worker, took the family to Chicago in 1933 where John graduated from high school and began working for the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company as an editor of their company newsletter. He married in 1940 and had two children, one of whom died of sickle cell anemia. In 1940 he borrowed \$500 and published “Negro Digest”. Within a year he had 50,000 subscribers at \$2.00 per year. In 1945 he started “Ebony” which currently has a circulation of 1.6 million. He added “Jet” in 1951 and started Fashion Fair Cosmetics in 1973. Forbes Magazine has said that he was one of the 400 wealthiest people in America. In 1996 he was awarded the Medal of Freedom and Senator Obama was one of the speakers at his memorial service.

According to the Phylaxis Notes of December 1999, John H. Johnson received the 33rd Degree of the Prince Hall Scottish Rite in Washington, D.C. on February 10, 1970. He is listed in Joseph M. A. Cox’s 1987 work – “Great Black Men of Masonry”.

CONFEDERATE GENERALS WHO WERE MASONS

Bro. Lincoln has noted that a Gambia release on February 8 of twenty stamps to commemorate the United States Civil War pictures some known Freemasons. (He, as well as many of us, wonders what connection The Gambia claims to the U.S. Civil War to warrant this release – other than, of course, to sell more stamps to more collectors.)

This set of stamps includes three Confederate Generals who will likely never be honored by the USPS: Daniel Ruggles, John Bankhead Magruder, and John Sappington Marmaduke.

DANIEL RUGGLES

Born in Barre, Massachusetts, on January 31, 1810, he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1833, and served in the U.S. Army during the Second Seminole War and the Mexican-American War. He then served at a variety of garrisons and outposts but upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he resigned his commission in the U.S. Army on May 7, 1861 and enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was promoted to brigadier general in August 1861 and assigned command of the 1st Division of the II Corps in the Army of Mississippi. He fought with Gen. Breckinridge in an unsuccessful campaign to regain control of Baton Rouge. Following a move to Mississippi, he performed mostly administrative duties and was head of the prison system in 1865, overseeing the final exchange of Union prisoners of war at the end of the conflict. During the Battle of Shiloh, he was responsible for the overpowering use of cannons against the “Hornet’s Nest” which helped the Confederate Charge to eventually break the Union line. After the War, he was a real estate agent and a farmer in Virginia until his death on June 1, 1897.

Daniel Ruggles was a member of Fredericksburg, Virginia, Lodge No. 4 affiliating with them on December 25, 1868 and demitting on January 8, 1875.

JOHN BANKHEAD MAGRUDER

Born in Port Royal, Virginia, he first attended the University of Virginia and then graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1830. Commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in an Infantry regiment, he was later assigned to the Artillery. He served in the Second Seminole War in Florida and then under Winfield Scott in the Army of Occupation in Mexico. His bravery at the Battle of Cerro Gordo and the storming of Chapultepec earned him promotions to brevet major and then lieutenant colonel. At the start of the Civil War he was assigned to the artillery in the garrison forces of Washington, D.C. but resigned to be commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. During the Union’s Peninsula Campaign in 1862 and during the Battle of Yorktown, he was successful in deceiving the enemy troops of the size of his forces. His forces won the Battle of Galveston, receiving official thanks from the First Confederate Congress; he later commanded the Department of Arkansas. After the war, he fled to Mexico and entered the service of Emperor Maximilian I as a major general in the Imperial Mexican Army. Following the emperor’s execution, he returned to the United States and settled in Houston, Texas where he died in 1871.

John B. Magruder received his Entered Apprentice Degree in San Diego Lodge No. 35, but was stopped from advancement for engaging in a duel with George Tibbetts, Treasurer of the Lodge.

JOHN SAPPINGTON MARMADUKE

Born March 14, 1833, near Arrow Rock in Saline County, Missouri, son to the eighth Governor of Missouri. His great-grandfather had served as the Governor of Kentucky from 1832-1834. He attended Chapel Hill Academy in Lafayette County and the Masonic College in Lexington, Missouri, before attending Yale University for two years and Harvard University for another year. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy and graduated from there in 1857. He served briefly in the First U.S. Mounted Riflemen and was transferred to the Second U.S. Cavalry. He served in the Utah War and was posted to Camp Floyd. He returned home from duty in the New Mexico Territory in 1861 and decided to resign from the U.S. Army, effective April 1861, and was appointed colonel of the First Regiment of Rifles. He led some untrained troops at the battle of Boonville and they were routed. Disgusted, he resigned from the Missouri State Guard and went to Richmond, Virginia where he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Confederate Army. Sent to duty in Arkansas, he was soon elected the lieutenant colonel of the 1st Arkansas Battalion. He was wounded in action at the Battle of Shiloh as Colonel of the 3rd Confederate Army and in November 1862 was promoted to brigadier general – his first action as such being the Battle of Prairie Grove. In September 1863, he accused his immediate superior of cowardice in action and, being challenged to a duel, shot him. While serving in the Red River Campaign, his troops, including Native-American soldiers, defeated a Federal foraging detachment at the Battle of Poison Springs and his men were accused of murdering African-American soldiers of the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry. He, however, placed the blame on the Native-American soldiers who did “kill and scalp some” of the black troops. He was captured at the Battle of Mine Creek during the retreat from the Battle of Westport, was promoted to major general while a prisoner, and was released after the war ended.

He returned home to settle in St. Louis, worked briefly for an insurance company, and then edited an agricultural journal. He was soon appointed to the state's first Rail Commission. He decided to enter politics, lost the 1880 nomination for governor, and ran a strong campaign the next time around to win. He settled potentially crippling railroad strikes in 1885 and 1886 and the following year pushed legislation through the state legislature that finally began regulating the state's railway industry. He also dramatically boosted the state's funding of public schools. He contracted pneumonia late in 1887 and died while still in office in Jefferson City.

John S. Marmaduke was a member of Rocky Mountain Missouri Military Lodge No. 205. He affiliated with Anchor Lodge U.D. of St. Louis (now No. 443) on May 8, 1879 and withdrew on August 25, 1875.

Bro. Lincoln also points out that another Civil War commemoration set was issued by Liberia on March 28. This one includes Sterling Price, Ben Butler and John Floyd. More on them later – in the next issue.

RECENT BRAZILIAN MASONIC COVER

The cover shown here was recently sent in by Bro. Antonio G. de Paiva of Brazil. It commemorates the 182nd anniversary of the Supreme grand Council 33rd Degree of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the Minas Gervais state in April 2011. Information on its acquisition should be addressed to him at R. Getulio Vargas, 130, Sao Joao del Rei – M.G., Brazil.



As mentioned earlier, it is getting more and more difficult to come up with new “cases” for Masonic Philately. The stamp issuing agencies don’t help the problem as there are “more interesting” subjects for new stamps and pet projects, organizations, and individuals. Added to this impediment are the bare facts that new areas for research are becoming few and far between. Masonic Philately has been around since the early 1930s and there have been many excellent researchers who have delved religiously into every possible area. Their efforts have been published in a variety of books, magazines, and newsletters for the benefit of collectors and other researchers.

We are now eighty years down stream of that start and most of the documented resources have been exhausted and further new “cases” involving previously released stamps are few and far between. I sincerely appreciate all the results of research efforts performed by our members as well as those of the Masonic Philatelic Club (of Great Britain) and De Getande Rand (of The Netherlands). I readily pass on any new finds that are provided. As you can see in this issue, Bros. Dwight Seals and Norman Lincoln continue to uncover information which can be considered new “cases” to our topical hobby (or obsession as the case may be). Bro. Larry Burden is also coming forward with some new finds.

With these inputs, I am able to structure the start of our bi-monthly Newsletter but there are still a few pages to “ponder” about. I am definitely not of the thought process to abandon the effort nor to reduce the pages or frequency. There are many of the older “cases” which have not been resurfaced since the revival of the Masonic Study Unit in 1977. I own all the previous Newsletters and magazines of all the previous Masonic Philately organizations and will try to bring back these entries so that the newer members will be able to include them in their collections. I hope that this approach will be acceptable to our members and would appreciate hearing from you as to your opinions on this plan. Obviously, I will still be very appreciative of any new “case” information. In this issue, I will try to cover some of the Belgian Masons who have not been documented recently.

BELGIAN MASONIC MARTYRS
RAOUL ENGEL – EMILE LARTIQUE – GEORGES PETRE

Belgium issued a pair of semi-postal stamps on September 10, 1945 to honor the efforts of the Resistance Movement during World War II. Many valiant countrymen were executed including eleven of the twelve members of the Scottish Rite Supreme Council.



During the Nazi Occupation of Belgium, 112 Freemasons were murdered including 11 of the 12 members of the Supreme Council. Broadcasts over the Nazi radio stations in 1941 accused Freemasons of: “To sabotage everything, to befoul everything, to lead the people to ruin, to sow hatred and despair everywhere, sums up the whole activity of the Freemasons.”

Raoul Engel (1887-1944) – He was a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Belgium.

Emile Lartique – He was a Belgian General during World War I. He was Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Belgium when he was murdered by six assassins operating in conjunction with the Nazis.

Georges Petre (....-1942) – During the first months of the enemy occupation committees were formed in several of the large cities. They soon coordinated their efforts under the direction of Georges Petre, Burgermaster of Saint Josse ten Noode, who was assassinated on December 31, 1942 by Rexist killers in enemy control.

ANTOINE DE PAGE

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 at the Hague on June 19, 1925 culminated a long illness which followed an operation for intestinal obstruction due to thrombosis.

Belgium issued a semi-postal stamp on April 27, 1963 for the Belgian Red Cross which pictures Dr. Antoine de Page. He was also pictured (not shown here) on a stamp issued by Belgium on November 23, 1957 for the 50th anniversary of the Edith Cavel – Marie De Page and St. Camille Schools of Nursing.



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.

ALBERT PIERRE JOSEPH EMILE HUSTIN

Belgium issued a semi-postal stamp on February 19, 1977 for the Belgian Red Cross which pictures Albert Hustin.



Born July 15, 1882 in Ethe, Luxembourg, Albert Hustin was a noted physician and surgeon in Belgium and was a Professor at the University of Brussels. He specialized in the field of blood transfusions and developed an improved method to replace the direct transfusion of blood to a patient. By using sodium citrate as an anticoagulant, he was able to preserve the blood so that the danger of blood curdling was greatly diminished. His initial trial of this method was on March 17, 1914 in the “Hospital Saint John” in Brussels. During World War I this new form of blood transfusion saved the lives of many soldiers. He died October 12, 1967 in Uccle, Brussels, Belgium.

Albert Hustin was initiated on July 1, 1917 in the Lodge “Les Vrais de l’Union et du Progress Reunis” in Brussels. He attended the Lodge only a short time and progressed no further in the degrees.

ANDRE ERNEST MODESTE GRETRY

Andre Gretry is pictured on a semi-postal stamp issued by Belgium on May 31, 1944; the surtax was used for Prisoners of War. A statue of him is also pictured on a stamp (not shown here) issued by Belgium on May 23, 1987 in honor of the 20th anniversary of the Wallonie Royal Opera. Andre Gretry is listed as a Freemason in Maurice Cook's "Dictionnaire Maconique" published in Brussels.



Born February 8, 1741 in Liege, Belgium, the son of a poor musician, Andre Gretry served as a choir boy at Saint-Denis and at the age of 12 became a pupil of Leclerc determined to study Italian opera. At the age of 18 he composed a mass which he dedicated to the canons of the cathedral at Liege. Canon Hurley funded Gretry's move to Italy where he studied under Casali at Rome's College de Liege for five years and achieved his first success with an Italian intermezzo, *La Venedemmiatrice* at the Alberti Theatre in Rome. In 1767 he decided to devote himself to the French *opera comique* and accordingly moved to Paris. For two years he languished in poverty and obscurity until his friend, the Swedish ambassador Count Creutz helped him to acquire a libretto from Marmontel. He set *Le Huron* to music in under six weeks and upon its premiere in August 1768 it was a hit. He followed it with two more hits and his stature in the world of French opera was established. Over his long career he composed over fifty operas. Marie Antoinette appointed him music director of Louis XVI's court and he lost much of his property during the Revolution but was able to rise above the politics of the time and achieve favor with each successive government. Fifteen years after his death on September 24, 1813 at the Hermitage in Montmorency his heart was transferred to his birthplace. A bronze statue of him was erected in the Opera Royal de Wallonie in Liege.

JEAN JOSEPH CAMILLE HUYSMANS

Born Camiel Hansen on May 26, 1871 in Bilzen, Belgium, he studied German philology at the University of Liege. He taught in the college at Leper, Belgium, the Athenium at Ixelles and the Universite Nouvelle in Brussels from 1893 to 1897 and studied for his doctorate in German philology. He joined the Belgische Werkliedenpartij (BWP), the predecessor of the Belgische Socialistische Partij (BSP) at a young age. He was a journalist for many socialist periodicals until 1904 and then devoted his efforts to becoming active in the labor unions. He served in the House of Representatives – first from Brussels and then from Antwerp and acted as secretary for the Second International based in Brussels from 1905 to 1922. In that function he had many contacts with Sun Yat-Sen. At the Socialist Conference in Stockholm in 1917 he pleaded against continuing the war. As the Minister of Education, 1925-27, he promoted

the reading of Flemish in the Flemish provinces and fought for using Dutch at the University of Ghent. In World War II he fled to London where he became vice-chairman of the Belgian Parliamentary Consultative Committee. After the war, at the age of 75, he became Prime Minister for a government of socialists, liberals and communists. When that failed he became the Minister of Education for the new regime. He died February 23, 1968 in Antwerp, Belgium.

Bro. Huysmans was a member of the Lodge “Les Amis Philanthropes” in Brussels having been initiated on October 15, 1900, passed April 15, 1901 and raised June 24, 1901. On January 2, 1933 he became a member of the Lodge “Manix van St. Aldegonde” in Antwerp. He resigned on January 21, 1958.

Belgium issued a semi-postal stamp on November 14, 1970 to honor Camille Huysmans.



JEAN LOUIS JOSEPH LEBEAU

Belgium commemorated the centenary of the death of Joseph Lebeau with a stamp released on November 13, 1965. Bro. Lebeau was a member of the Lodge “Les Amis de la Parfaite Intelligence” in Huy. He was Orator of that Lodge.



Born January 3, 1794 in Huy, Belgium, Joseph Lebeau received his early education from an uncle who was a parish priest in Hannut and became a clerk. He raised money to study law at Liege and was admitted to the bar association in 1819. In 1824 he founded *Mathieu Laensbergh*, later *La Politique*, in Liege – a journal which helped to unite the Catholic party with the Liberals in their opposition to the cabinet without manifesting any open disaffection to the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. He had not contemplated the separation of Holland and Belgium but his hand was forced by the revolution of 1830. He was sent by his native district to the National Congress and was

appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1831. By proposing the election of Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as king of the Belgians he secured a benevolent attitude on the part of Great Britain but the restoration to Holland of part of the duchies of Limburg and Luxembourg provoked a heated opposition to the treaty of London and he was accused of treachery to Belgian interests. He resigned the direction of foreign affairs on the accession of King Leopold but in the next year became Minister of Justice. Differences with the king led to his retirement in 1834. Subsequently he was governor of the province of Namur (1838), and ambassador to the Frankfort diet (1839). In 1840 he formed a short-lived Liberal ministry. From this time on he held no further offices of state but did continue his energetic support of liberal and anti-clerical measures. He died March 19, 1865 in Huy, Belgium.

NEW ISSUES

The following new issues of Masonic note have been reported in the July and August issues of the Linn's Stamp News:

Antigua – 9/27/2010 – 3109 – The Three Stooges, Sheet of 4 stamps (one of them was a Mason – which one?)

British Antarctic Territory – 12/3/2010 – 426-27 – 1910-13 British Antarctic Expedition, 2 sheets of 2 stamps each – include Capt. Robert F. Scott.

Chile – 10/28/2010 – 1562 – Irishmen involved with Chilean Independence – John Mackenna and Bernardo O'Higgins are pictured.

Cyprus – 1/28/2011 – 1144 – Composers, strip of 3 stamps – include W. A. Mozart and L. van Beethoven.

Gibraltar – 2/6/2011 - 1267-73 – Set for Service of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, 6 values plus S/S.

Papua New Guinea – 4/20/2011 – 1539-44 – 150th Anniversary of American Civil War, set of 4, sheet of 6 and S/S – include Battles of Sumter and Gettysburg.

St. Helena – 3/1/2011 – 1022-28 – Set for Service of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, 6 values plus S/S.

St. Lucia – 3/1/2011 – 1367-73 – Set for Service of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, 6 values plus S/S.

Tristan Da Cunha – 3/14/2011 – 931-37 – Set for Service of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, 6 values plus S/S.

Turkey – 6/24/2010 – 3231-34 – Kemal Ataturk.

Tuvalu – 4/23/2010 – 1110-11 – Winston Churchill, 2 sheets of 4 stamps each.

United States – 6/25/2011 – 4545 – Mark Twain/Samuel L. Clemens.