

THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON
Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor
Robert A. Domingue
59 Greenwood Road
Andover, Mass. 01810

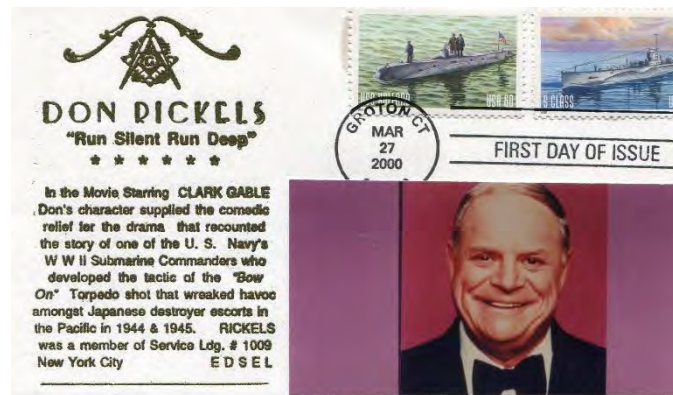
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Whole No. 239

DONALD JAY “Don” RICKLES

Don Rickles, the well-known stand-up comedian and actor, passed away on April 6, 2017 at the age of 90 at his home in Beverly Hills, California. He was a member of Service City Geba Lodge No. 1009, Astoria, New York. He was raised to the Master Mason Degree on June 6, 1953.



He was born May 8, 1926 in Queens, New York and grew up in Jackson Heights, New York. After graduating from Newtown High School, he hopped the train from his native Queens to Grand Central Station to enlist in the U.S. Navy. He was hoping to get a role in the Special Services unit as an entertainer, but instead served for two years as a seaman first class on the motor torpedo boat tender, the USS Cyrene, and was honorably discharged in 1946. While he may not have had the opportunity to entertain on stage, he definitely entertained his fellow sailors onboard the ship.

Two years later he studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and then played bit parts on television. Frustrated by a lack of acting work, he began performing stand-up comedy in clubs in New York, Miami, and Los Angeles. He became known as an insult comedian when he responded to his hecklers. The audience enjoyed those insults more than his prepared material, so he incorporated them into his act. He credited Milton Berle's comedy style for inspiring him to enter show business. His pudgy, balding appearance and pugnacious style led to few leading roles in film or television. He did have some film roles and beginning in 1976 he enjoyed a two-year run starring in the sitcom C.P.O. Sharkey. He received widespread exposure as a popular guest on numerous talk shows including The Tonight Show and The Late Show. He also performed at the inaugurations of Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush.

- With thanks to Dwight Seals and his “Masonic Did U Know”

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBER:

132. Robert R. York, 54623 Felicity Dr., Mishawaka, IN 46545 (Past Master, Past High Priest, K.Y.C.H., Past Potentate of Shrine – recommended by James L. Scott, Jr.)
151. Flint Jackson III, 220 W. Abbottsford Ave., PA 19144 (Referred by Albert El)

ADDRESS CHANGES:

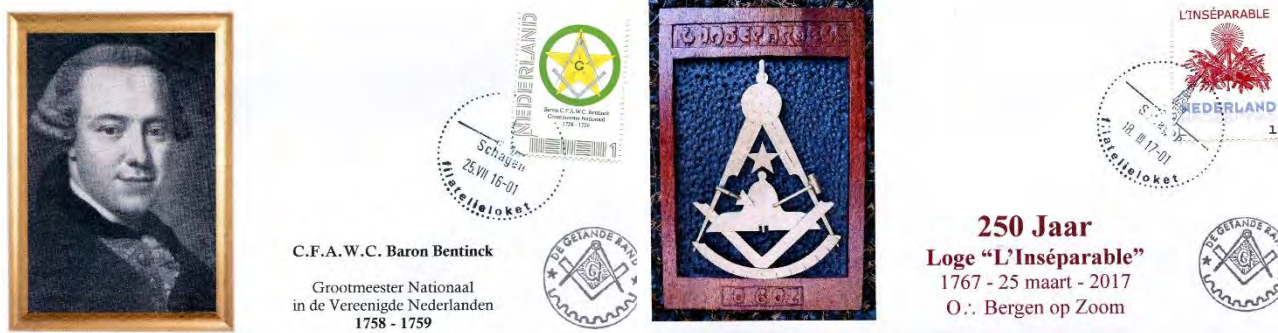
114. Michael Epstein, 1900 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Apt. 1807, Philadelphia, PA 19103
368. Jan van Nooijen, Governor 73, 3232 Brielle, the Netherlands

RESIGNATION:

161. K. P. Achar of India – age and failing health and has discontinued his hobby - books and collections given to local Masonic Study Circle.

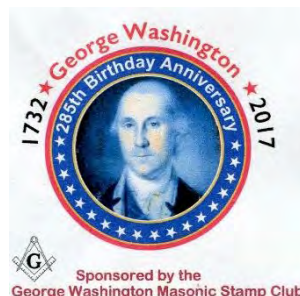
NEW COVERS CREATED BY DE GETANDE RAND

Two more Masonic covers have been issued by De Getande Rand. Information on their acquisition can be obtained from Bro. Eliel Crab, Hoogboomsteenweg 120, B-2930, Brasschaat, Belgium.



GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC STAMP CLUB COVER

As is convention, the George Washington Masonic Stamp Club of Arlington, Virginia issued a Masonic cacheted cover for the birthday of Bro. George Washington on February 22, 2017. The cachet for this cover is shown here. I have yet to get any information on being able to purchase this very well done cover. Should I be able to acquire that information, I will forward it on.



A VERY SIGNIFICANT MASONIC COVER

There were literally a multitude of Masonic Cacheted Covers prepared for and cancelled for the dedication of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial on May 12, 1932. I saw this one on eBay and could not resist the urge. It is very distinct in that it bears two autographs – Charles H. Callahan and Edgar Warfield. M. W. Bro. Callahan was the presiding Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia at the time. Edgar Warfield was a drugstore clerk when he volunteered as a Private in the Confederate Army and was the last surviving soldier to leave Alexandria in 1861 and was just steps ahead of the Union troops. He was born in 1842 and died in 1934. He wrote a book titled “Manassas to Appomattox: The Civil War Memoirs of Pvt. Edgar Warfield – 17th Virginia Infantry”. I have yet to find any evidence that he may have been a Freemason but I still value the cover.



HORATIO'S DRIVE

Bro. Cliff Cyphers sent in this interesting article by Bro. Cedric Smith, P.G.M. about a Mason who took a leisurely drive from coast to coast in 1903. A stamp of a 1903 auto would be a great accompaniment.

Driving an automobile from coast to coast in 1903 was a difficult and daring achievement. H. Nelson Jackson, a physician and businessman from Burlington, Vermont, captured the nation's attention when he and Sewall K. Crocker, a mechanic, drove from California to New York. Despite mud, washouts, breakdowns, and a lack of roads and bridges in the West, they finished the trip in 63 days. Research of the records at the Grand Lodge Office found that Jackson was a member of Washington Lodge No. 3, Burlington, Vermont. He received his third degree on May 30, 1895 in Brattleboro Lodge No. 102, Brattleboro, VT. He demitted on April 27, 1899 and affiliated into Washington Lodge No. 3 on June 7, 1899. He died on January 15, 1955.



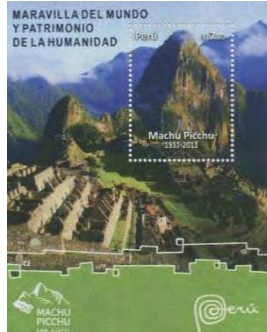
H. Nelson Jackson driving his car



Dr. Horatio Nelson Jackson

HIRAM BINGHAM III

Hiram Bingham III was a member of Hiram Lodge No. 1 in New Haven, Connecticut. He was also a member of the Acacia Fraternity, a college fraternity affiliated with Freemasonry. He led a very interesting lifetime and it can be highlighted with a Peru souvenir sheet picturing Machu Picchu issued on July 5, 2011 to recognize the centenary of the discovery of that tourist attraction.



Hiram Bingham was born in Honolulu, Hawaii on November 19, 1875, the son of an early Protestant missionary to the Kingdom of Hawaii. He attended O'ahu College from 1882 to 1892 and went to the U.S. in his teens to complete his education, entering Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts graduating in 1894. He earned a B.A. degree from Yale University in 1898, one from the University of California, Berkley in 1900 where he took one of the first courses on Latin America offered in the U.S., and a Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1905. He taught history and politics at Harvard and then served as preceptor under Woodrow Wilson at Princeton University. In 1907 Yale appointed him as lecturer in South American history and he became one of the pioneers of teaching and research on Latin American history in the U.S.

He was not a trained archaeologist; yet it was during his time as a lecturer in South American history at Yale that he re-discovered the largely forgotten Inca city of Machu Picchu. In 1908, he had served as a delegate to the First Pan American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile. On his way home, via Peru, a local prefect convinced him to visit the pre-Columbian city of Choquequirao. He published an account of that trip and was thrilled by the prospect of unexplored Inca cities and organized the 1911 Peruvian Expedition. He re-discovered Both Vitcos and Vilcabamba and on July 24, 1911, he was led to Machu Picchu which had been largely forgotten by everyone except the small number of people living in the immediate valley. He returned to Peru in 1912, 1914, and 1915 with the support of Yale and the National Geographic Society.

Bingham achieved the rank of Captain of the Connecticut National Guard in 1916. The following year he became an aviator and organized the U.S. Schools of Military Aeronautics at eight universities to provide ground school training for aviation cadets. He served in the Aviation Section, U.S. Signal Corps and the Air Service attaining the rank of Lt. Colonel. In Issoudun, France, he commanded the 3rd Aviation Instruction Center and supported the Air Service separation from the Army.

In 1922, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut serving until November 1924 when he was elected Governor; he was also elected to serve in the U.S. Senate the following month. He served as governor for one day and then became the Senator, being re-elected in 1926. In 1951, he was appointed Chairman of the Civil Service Commission Loyalty Review Board serving through 1953. He died June 6, 1956 at his Washington, D.C. home and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

- Thanks again to Bro. Dwight Seals

DOMINICAN FREEMASONRY **JUAN PABLO DUARTE and PEDRO SANTANA**

An interesting account of the role of Catholic clergy in the development of Freemasonry appeared in the 1945 proceedings of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masonry, Southern Jurisdiction. In the vestry of a Catholic Church, called Convento Dominico, a Lodge named Philantropia functioned in 1819. There were five friars among its members, one of whom was Jose Ma. Bans, who was Venerable Master of the Lodge. There were six Presbyters, among them Elias Rodriguez, later a Bishop. Alejo Ruiz, a priest, was Venerable Master of Lodge “Perfecta Armonia” and another priest in Puerto Plata, Dr. Regalado, was a Mason who later gained the 33rd degree. When the Spanish authorities persecuted Masonry, the brethren met in caves near Trujillo, in one of which Tomas Bobadilla y Briones received the Masonic degrees; he later founded the Grand Lodge and Grand Commander of the Supreme Council.

When Spain recovered Santo Domingo by virtue of the Treaty of Paris, Masonry practically ceased to exist. In 1921, a revolution of the natives expelled the Spanish and then in 1844 the Dominicans were liberated from the Haitians. Juan Pablo Duarte, cited to have been a Mason by Ligou, was founder of the Dominican Republic. There was a Lodge under the Grand Lodge of France at that time. Finally, in 1858, the National Grand Lodge was founded and has continued to exist. The Supreme Council was organized in February 1861 with the President, General Pedro Santana, as the first Grand Commander.

Juan Pablo Duarte was born January 26, 1813 in Santo Domingo and died July 15, 1876 in Caracas, Venezuela. He was a visionary and liberal thinker who is widely considered to be the architect of the Dominican Republic and its independence from Haitian rule in 1844. He helped create the political organization La Trinitaria to fight against the Haitian occupation, achieve independence, and create a self-sufficient nation. He helped inspire and finance the Dominican War of Independence, paying a heavy toll which would eventually ruin him financially. His liberal views made him a controversial figure among conservative and powerful Dominicans of the time and he was exiled on numerous occasions after the founding of the new nation. His liberal views went against the conservative elites who sought for heavy-handed control of the nation, and wanted to maintain the traditional regionalisms of the past. Duarte had strong disagreements with the republic’s first president, Pedro Santana, as Santana was a tyrannical figure. Duarte would spend many years away from the nation he helped shape and died in exile – making him a political martyr in the eyes of subsequent generations.

Pedro Santana was born June 29, 1801 in Hinchavilla and died June 16, 1864 in Santo Domingo. He was a wealthy cattle rancher, soldier, politician, and dictator of the Dominican Republic ruling from 1844 to 1848, 1853 to 1856, and 1858-1861 when Spain annexed the Dominican Republic. Shortly before his death he was awarded the hereditary title of Marques de las Carreras in recognition of his victory in the Battle of Las Carreras by Queen Isabella II of Spain.



Juan Pablo Duarte



Pedro Santana

FRANCOIS DUVALIER

Francois Duvalier was born April 14, 1907 in Port-au-Prince Haiti and died there on April 21, 1971. He was a member of Lodges “Le Mont Liban” No. 22 and “L’Amite des Freres Reunis” No. 1 in Port-au-Prince. He is pictured on several stamps issued by the republic of Haiti.



Francois Duvalier was educated in the school of medicine at the University of Haiti, receiving his M.D. degree in 1934. For twelve years, he served in hospitals and clinics specializing in the treatment of the tropical disease, yaws, earning the nickname “Papa Doc”. He did post-graduate work in public health at the University of Michigan and from 1946 to 1950 was Director General of the Haiti National Public Health Service and Secretary of Labor.

After 1950, he led a resistance movement against the incumbent and in 1957 was elected President for a six-year term. In 1964, a new constitution made him President-for-Life and he ruled Haiti with an iron hand. Although he built the modern airport at Port-au-Prince, tourist spending and private foreign investment in Haiti dwindled under his dictatorship and there were unsuccessful outbreaks against his regime. In 1971, the legislature amended the constitution to name his 19-year-old son, Jean-Claude, as his successor. Under his administration, business was revived and the people voted their approval of the young Duvalier who succeeded in relaxing a tense political atmosphere.

NEW “PURE” MASONIC STAMPS RELEASE

The Isle of Man is releasing this set of stamps as a souvenir sheet on May 11, 2017 marking the 300th anniversary of the United Grand Lodge of England. The logo of the anniversary, revealed only under ultraviolet light, hidden in the design, is the official logo of the anniversary.



MASONIC INSTALLATIONS – OPEN or CLOSED?

Bro. David Sheard of Western Australia has sent in this article which tells about the Installation Ceremony of the officers of his Lodge – Plantagenet 1454 EC, located in Albany – which he attended. The incoming Master, Sven Tobiassen, is Swedish and the Scottish delegation consisted of the Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Western Australia, a Past Grand Master, and six Grand Officers – plus the Piper, Andy Davis. He is sad to report that the individual in the center of the lower right photo, Tyler George Kavannah who hailed from Ireland, left for a holiday in Vietnam the day after the installation and passed away the day after he arrived. It came to me as a great surprise that the Installation Ceremony was open to Masons only – I know that all installations that I know of in the U.S. are normally open to non-members – especially to the family and friends of those being installed. Any comments?

6 The Weekender, March 23, 2017

Honour bestowed in private ceremony

MEMBERS of Albany's oldest masonic lodge attracted visitors from as far away as Perth, Zimbabwe and Canada on Saturday.

After the intensely private ceremony that only freemasons can witness, Sven Tobiassen emerged from the lodge room as the new Worshipful Master of Plantagenet Lodge to mingle with his other guests before disappearing back into the lodge room.

Freemasons and guests then sat down to a catered three-course meal with wine, whisky and toasts that began with the new Worshipful Master being piped in by Andy Davis.

A contingent of Scottish free-

masons were not slow to stand up after dinner and recite a hilarious Scottish poem or two.

Other than the lodge's private ceremonies and the social meal after each meeting, Mr Tobiassen said the lodge supported several charities including Albany Hospice and a scholarship for an Albany Senior High School student.

"We only do local charities," he said.

As the original gathering of freemasons in the district, the lodge was named after the 19th century colonial province of Plantagenet which included Albany and extended west as far as Walpole and Manjimup.

– Geoff Vivian

A photograph showing two men in formal attire. On the left, an older man with white hair, wearing a dark tuxedo and a light blue sash, is shaking hands with a younger man on the right. The younger man is wearing a white tuxedo, a black bow tie, and glasses. They are standing in front of a wooden structure, possibly a door or a piece of furniture.

Mr Tobiassen's friend Alan Harste drove down from Perth to play the organ at his installation ceremony.



George Rogers drove down from Perth for the occasion.



George Rogers, George Kavannah and Andy Davis.

ALLAN ADAIR

Sir Allan Adair was pictured on a Masonic Cacheted Cover in 1983. Bro. Adair was initiated in 1924 in the Household Brigade Lodge No. 2614, In 1953 he was appointed Assistant Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England and Deputy Grand Master from 1969 to 1976. He was a member of most other Masonic degrees.



Born November 3, 1897, in London, England, Allan attended Harrow School from 1912 to 1916 and then joined the Army as a second lieutenant in the 5th Battalion of the Grenadier Guards; he served in France and Belgium. He was awarded his first Military Cross on December 2, 1918 and his second on April 2, 1919. After the armistice, he returned to London, received promotions and was returned to his battalion serving as second-in-command until April 1940. After a short time as a Chief Instructor, he again returned to his unit as Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion and entered into the thick of fighting during the Battle of France. He served bravely as a British Major General in command of the Guards Armored Division and in 1944 he led the epic dash from the Seine to the relief of Brussels. Following the war, he served as General Officer Commanding the 13th Infantry Division based in Greece during the Civil War. He finally retired from active service in March 1947 but remained in the Regular Army Reserve of Officers until reaching the mandatory retirement age in 1957. He was appointed Exon in the Yeoman of the Guard, the ceremonial bodyguards to the monarch, retiring in November 1967. He served as Governor of Harrow School from 1947 to 1952, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards from 1961 to 1974, Deputy Lieutenant for County Antrim, and as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Suffolk. He died August 4, 1988 in Raveningham, Norfolk, England.

PIERRE JEAN DAVID, DAVID D'ANGERS

Pierre Jean David, known as David D'Angers, is pictured on a semi-postal stamp issued by France on June 13, 1959. He is pictured on a stamp released by France on June 13, 1959. Bro. David D'Angers is mentioned in several early reference books as having been a Mason. Later research indicates he was most likely a member of the Lodge "Le Pere de Famille" in Angers.



David D'Angers was born March 12, 1788 in Angers, France. His father, a sculptor, had joined the Army as a musketeer and when he returned found all his customers gone – consequently David was born into poverty. At the age of 18 he went to Paris to study art with only eleven francs to his name. After a year and a half of struggling, he succeeded in winning the prize at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. An annuity of 600 francs was granted to him and in 1811 his *Epaminodas* gained the prix de Rome. After spending five years in Rome he returned around the time of the restoration of the Bourbons so he opted to travel to London. With great difficulty, he made his way back to Paris again and a relatively prosperous career opened before him. In 1826, he became a member of the Institute and after the Revolution of 1830 he was commissioned by the government to fill the pediment of the Pantheon with sculpture. His medallions and busts were in high demand as well as orders for monumental works; his medallions number over 500. His fame rests firmly on his pediment of the Pantheon, his marble *Wounded Philopoemen* in the Louvre and his monument to General Gobert in Pere Lachaise Cemetery. He created a bust of George Washington which was presented to the United States by France. An example of his benevolent character was shown when he rushed off to the sickbed of Bro. Rouget de Lisle, the author of *La Marseillaise*, modeling and carving him in marble without delay, making a lottery of the work and sending to the poet, in the extremity of need, the 72 pounds which resulted from the sale. He died January 5, 1856 in Paris, France.

ALEKSANDR SERGEYEVICH GRIBOYEDOV

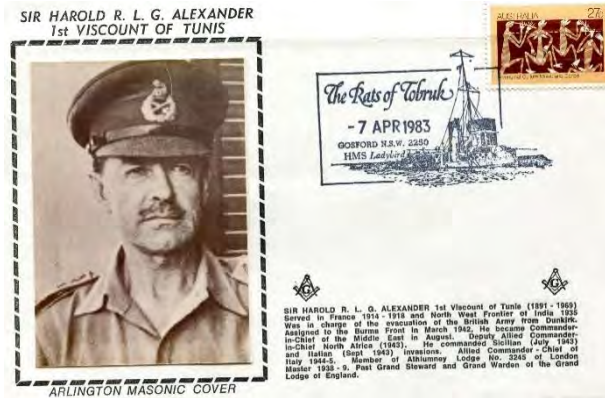
Russia commemorated the 150th anniversary of the birth of Aleksandr Griboyedov with the issuance of a pair of stamps in January 1945. Aleksandr Griboyedov was a member of the Lodge “Amour de la Verite” in Poltava, Ukraine. He served as Secretary and Orator of this Lodge in 1818-1819.



Bro. Griboyedov was born January 15, 1795 in Moscow, Russia, and studied at the Moscow University from 1810 to 1812. He obtained a commission in a hussar regiment but resigned it in 1816. The following year he entered civil service and in 1819 was appointed secretary of the Russian legation in Persia later being transferred to Georgia. He had started writing early in life and in 1816 produced a comedy in verse on the stage at St. Petersburg. His greatest work was *Woe from Wit*, a satire upon Russian aristocratic society. He spent the summer of 1823 in Russia completing his play and took it to St. Petersburg where it was rejected by the censors. Many copies were made and privately circulated but he never saw it published – the first edition was printed in 1833, four years after his death. He was sent to St. Petersburg with the Treaty of Turkmenchay of 1828 and six months after his wedding to a 16-year old daughter of a friend, he was suddenly sent to Persia as Minister Plenipotentiary. Anti-Russian sentiment in Persia was rampant and soon after his arrival at Tehran, on February 11, 1829, a mob stormed the Russian embassy. Three Armenians had sought refuge at the embassy however the Shah demanded their return, despite the terms of the treaty. Just as he agreed to the return, the mob broke through the compound. After a fight, his head was cut off and his body thrown in a rubbish heap. His remains were taken to Tiflis and buried in the monastery of Saint David.

HAROLD RUPERT LEOFRIC GEORGE ALEXANDER

Viscount Alexander was pictured on a Masonic Cacheted Cover in 1983. He was a member of Athlumney Lodge No. 3245 of London and served as its Master in 1938-39. He was a Past Grand Steward and Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England and a member of the house committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for girls. He was also active in Royal Arch Masonry.



Viscount Alexander was born December 10, 1891 in Caledon Castle, Tyrone, England. After being educated at Harrow School, he went to Sandhurst and, in 1911, became an officer in the Irish Guards. He served in France in the First World War; a battalion commander at the age of 25, he won the D.S.O. and M.C. and was mentioned on dispatches five times. He took command of the British Expeditionary Force from Lord Gort and organized the evacuation from Dunkirk. In February 1941, he led the hopelessly outnumbered British armies in Burma on a long and arduous withdrawal to the Indian border and there held the Japanese at bay. In August 1942 when the German and Italian armies had advanced to Alexandria in Egypt, he was appointed British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East. Within two months the Italians and Germans were retreating and Alexander's forces pursued them into Tunisia and wiped them out. He planned the 1943 landings in Sicily and Italy and fought the way through Italy and, at last, in April 1945, forced the Germans to surrender. He was made a Field-Marshal in 1944.

He was named Governor-General of Canada in August 1945 and in 1946 became the Viscount Alexander of Tunis in memory of his great victories. He served as Governor-General until February 1952 after which he was sworn into the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and thereafter, in order to serve as the British Minister of Defense in the Cabinet of Winston Churchill, into the British Privy Council from which he retired in 1954. He died June 16, 1969 in Slough, England.

MASONIC TRIVIA

When Mussolini gained control of Italy during World War II, Masonic Lodges were declared illegal and the Grand Master was arrested, tried, and imprisoned – where he died. He also ordered all Masonic references removed, including the emblems on the base of Garibaldi's monument in Rome. After the restoration of the republic, fascist emblems were removed and the Masonic emblems restored.

MASONIC STUDY UNIT OF THE AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION

President
E. E. "Gene" Fricks
25 Murray Way
Blackwood, NJ 08012
genefricks@comcast.net

Editor & Secretary-Treasurer
Robert A. Domingue, BF
59 Greenwood Rd.
Andover, MA 01810
radpm67@gmail.com

SANTIAGO DERQUI

Santiago Derqui was initiated in the Lodge Constant Union in the city of Carrientes. He was active Masonically in Uruguay and Brazil. He was an Honorary Master of the Lodge Asilo de Litoral Partana and was a Charter Member of “Union del Plata” Lodge of Buenos Aires when it was re-organized on March 9, 1860. The Supreme Council 33rd degree was conferred on him on July 27, 1860. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Argentina in 1890.



Born June 21, 1809 in Cordoba, Argentina, he studied at the Cordoba National University, receiving a degree in law in 1831. He became a professor of law at the university, then a professor of philosophy, and finally the vice-dean. He became the first assistant and then Minister of the government of Corrientes Province under Jose Maria Paz. Justo Jose de Urquiza named him ‘Business administrator’ and sent him to Paraguay on a foreign business mission. He became deputy for Cordoba Province. In 1854, Urquiza named him head of the Ministry of Justice, Education, and Public Instruction where he worked for the six years of Urquiza’s mandate, pushing forward the still-emerging nation. After Urquiza’s mandate, Derqui became Constitutional President. Since he was from Cordoba and not Buenos Aires, it was expected that under his rule the continuous revolts of the provincial governments against the federal government would end. He accepted the revised national constitution with the changes that would favor Buenos Aires and named the country *Republica Argentina*. This and other unpopular policies towards the rest of the country provoked a general discontent in the provinces that led to the Battle of Pavon. Unable to maintain authority, Derqui resigned and fled to Montevideo. While in exile, Bartolome Mitre helped him to get back to his wife’s native city of Corrientes, where he died on November 5, 1867.

NEW ISSUES

Then following new issues of Masonic interest have been announced over the past two months in Linn’s monthly summaries.

Ghana – June 5, 2015 - #2861/2 – Set of 6 stamps and a souvenir sheet honoring Winston Churchill.

Great Britain – January 20, 2017 - #2016 – Miniature sheet depicting King Edward VIII.

Grenada – December 21, 2015 - #4097/8 – Sheet of 4 and souvenir sheet honoring Winston Churchill.

St. Helena – February 1, 2016 - #1124 – Souvenir sheet honoring Napoleon Bonaparte.

Uruguay – June 10, 2016 - #2559 – Miniature sheet of three stamps recognizing the Centenary of the Uruguayan Mission to Rescue Ernest Shackleton Expedition on Elephant Island.

JOVAN DUCIC

Born February 17, 1871 (or 72 or 74) in Trebinje, Bosnia Vilayet, Ottoman Empire, he attended the elementary school there and then went to Mostar where he had secondary education and then finally in Sombar where he was trained to be a teacher. He was then employed as a teacher in several different cities. Eventually he returned to Mostar where he joined with others to found a literary magazine “Zora” (Dawn). He openly confessed the Serbian patriotism which created numerous problems with the authorities since Bosnia-Herzegovina at the time was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He then fled abroad to study at a law school in Geneva then Paris. He returned to his homeland in 1907 and joined the Serbian diplomatic service. Although he had taken a position against Yugoslavia in the past, he became the first ambassador of his new country in Romania in 1937. He had a distinguished career in the diplomatic service in Istanbul, Sofia, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Madrid, and Lisbon – he spoke many foreign languages.

His poetry created more furor. His first published collection was in 1901 in Mostar and the second in Belgrade in 1912. He also wrote prose, several essays, and studies about writers. His work was influenced by Vojislav Inic, the most important poet of Serbia in the late 19th century. Through his foreign travels, he developed an individual style in which symbolism played a major role. In 1941n he was exiled to the United States because Yugoslavia was overrun by the Germans. There he met a family member in Gary Indiana. For the rest of his life he led the Serbian National Defense Council of America founded in Illinois in 1914. During his last two years, he wrote many poems, historical books and magazine articles in which he protested against the mass killings of Serbs by the pro-Nazi regime in Croatia. He died on April 7, 1943 in Gary, Indiana. He was buried in the Serbian Orthodox Saint Sava Monastery in Libertyville, Illinois. In his will, he requested to be buried in his hometown and on October 22, 2000 he was reburied in the newly built Gracanica Church in Trebinje.

Bro, Ducic’s involvement in Freemasonry is stated in a letter from the United Grand Lodge of Serbia citing famous Freemasons in their country. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1997.



*****8

ANOTHER INTERESTING COVER

