



THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor
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59 Greenwood Road
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VOL. 42, NO. 3

September-October 2017

Whole No. 241

MARIO SUAREZ

Mario Suarez was a Portuguese politician, serving as Prime Minister of Portugal from 1976 to 1978 and from 1983 to 1985 and then as the 17th President of Portugal from 1986 to 1996. He has been pictured on a stamp issued by Portugal on April 28, 2017.



Born December 7, 1924 in Coração de Jesus, an area in Lisbon, Portugal, as the son of João Lopes Soares, founder of the Colégio Moderno in Lisbon, minister and a republican anti-fascist. Mario graduated in the History and Philosophy fields at the University of Lisbon and then became a lecturer at the university and was very active in protests against the dictator Antonio de Olive-Ira Salazar which led to several arrests. During his time as a student, he became a member of the Communist Party. Due to his repeated arrests, he could not remain as a lecturer at the university and decided to study law and became a lawyer. As a lawyer, he defended several prisoners in procedures before a special military court. In 1964, in Geneva, Switzerland, he founded the Acção Socialista Portuguesa (Portuguese Socialist Action). At that time, he had already separated himself from his former communist friends; he had earlier practiced eco-liberalism. In March 1968, Br.: Mario was arrested and exiled to São Tomé and Príncipe. Eight months later, he returned to Portugal when the dictator Salazar was replaced by dictator Marcello Caetano who gave Portugal a more democratic outlook. That's why he released many prisoners, including Br.: Mario, and sent them in exile to France. In 1973, the Portuguese Socialist Action was transformed into the Portuguese Socialist Party and Br.: Mario was elected Secretary General. On April 25, 1974, the military took over power and the dictator was dismissed. General elections were held and won by the Socialist Party and its democratic allies but the Communists tried to grab the power but failed. After the 1976 elections, Br.: Mario became Prime Minister and One of his most important achievements was the accession of Portugal to the EU. He died on January 7, 2017.

Br.: Mario became a Freemason during his stay in Paris in 1972 and became a member of Portugal's Grand Lodge.

- With many thanks to Bros. Emiel Crab and Henk Godthelp of De Getande Rand

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBER:

425. Richard L. Spore, 2674 Jockeys Neck Trail, Williamsburg, VA 23185
Bro. Spore is a member of Chickahominy Lodge #286, Toano, VA and a retired Chemical Engineer who picked up a copy of our recent Newsletter at the APS Show held in Richmond, VA this month. Welcome to the Study Group, Bro. Spore.
426. Franklin Forer, 5916 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, PA 19141.
Bro. Forer is a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 3, Martin Luther King Consistory 86, and Queen of Sheba 39. He is recommended by Bro. Albert El.

ADDRESS CHANGES:

22. Joe Harowitz has moved to Room 215 at his home at 6401 Auburn Drive, Virginia Beach, VA 232464
368. Bro. Jan van Nooijen's new address is Landvoogdes 73, 3232PJ Brielle, Netherlands (not the one reported in an earlier Newsletter).

CLOSED ALBUMS:

172. Donald L. (Don) Saint, CSM E-9 Retired, living in Germany passed away on July 6, 2017 at the age of 83. He was a Past Grand Master of the American Canadian Grand Lodge and a 33° Mason.

The American Canadian Grand Lodge arose initially from Square and Compass clubs founded by US and Canadian Masons serving in postwar Germany. Many of these received charters from North American Grand Lodges to establish Masonic Lodges. They were the first or among the first internationally recognized Masonic Lodges operating in Germany since 1933. In 1954 the first American Lodge sought and was granted a warrant by a German Grand Lodge and during the next year the number expanded to nine, becoming an American District under the United Grand Lodge (now the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Germany (GL ALuAMvD)). Differences in language and ritual, mutually recognized, led to the establishment of first, a provincial Grand Lodge, then an independent American Canadian Grand Lodge in Germany.

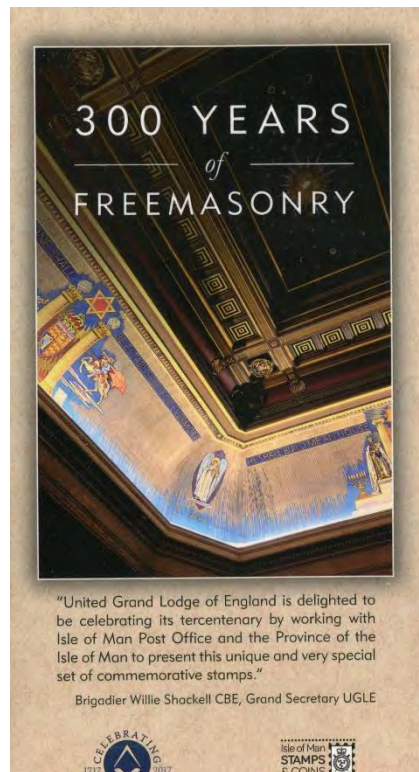
AVAILABILITY OF BACK ISSUES

Back in the middle of the 1980s, I took over the role of Editor of this Newsletter after Bro. Walter Kirby suffered his third heart attack and passed on to his reward. He had published the first 400 pages of The Philatelic Freemason. His widow forwarded to me the extra copies he had as well as some other ancillary material. Since that time, I have amassed the extra copies which I had printed every other month just in case I received orders for previous issues. The number of requests which I have received can be counted on one hand with the fingers clinched in a fist. I don't mind hanging on to the original of each issue for such requests but I would like to start clearing the shelves down to a limited number of each. Should anyone like any of these, I would be glad to fulfill their request for just the postage required to mail them. For the first several years, I was using a typewriter. Sometime in the 1990s, I graduated to a computer but I still had to "paste in" the illustrations. It took several more years before I got a scanner and was able to make the illustrations an integral part of the Newsletters. The back issues do provide information for those who would desire to own them. Just let me know if you are interested.

300 YEARS OF FREEMASONRY

THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND CELEBRATES ITS CENTENARY

Masonic Philately has been able to take a large step forward with the ongoing celebration of the tercentenary of the oldest Grand Lodge of Freemasonry. The Isle of Man has been the forerunner of the efforts by issuing a beautifully designed set of six stamps displaying the working tools of a Freemason and the jewels of a Lodge Officer. A special cancellation has been created to recognize the forming of the First Grand Lodge of London & Westminster at a meeting held in The Goose & Gridiron Tavern in London on the 24th June 1717. The Isle of Man stamps have been printed as individual stamps, in souvenir sheet format and a presentation booklet. Examples are shown here as is a copy of the Special Event cover created for the special cancellation.



300 Years of English Freemasonry

The First Grand Lodge of London & Westminster was formed at a meeting held in The Goose & Gridiron Tavern in London on the 24th June 1717. 60 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5AZ.

300 YEARS OF FREEMASONRY

The Colombia Postal Authority has also jumped on the bandwagon by issuing a stamp, souvenir sheet, and a first day cover for this Masonic occasion which were released on July 6, 2017. (They were obtained from offerings on E-Bay.) We should keep our eyes open for further releases of this significant event.



OFFERINGS FROM BRO. SERGIO FERRANDO

Bro. Sergio Ferrando of Camogli, Italy, has sent in several articles and stamps related to our interest of Masonic Philately. Unfortunately, much of the information is in his native language and I have difficulty translating it. I am giving it a try and apologize for any errors which result.

At the Orient of Genoa and at the Obedience of the Grand Lodge of Italy of the Ancient and Accepted Freemasons, there are two “Respectable” Lodges. The first is titled “San Giorgio” No. 1343, the second is titled “Aurora” No. 1570 where he works. Both of them have their own stamp as shown here:



There is a story of a stoneworker companion who was working on cubic and rectangular stones to build the temple. One day he discovered the use of the compass so he tried to find the way to get paid as a Master. He worked on a beautiful and unusual art work and cut a stone with non-conventional dimensions – the only stone required to complete the main temple door archway. The yard inspectors were ignorant of the use of the compasses so they threw it away – even though it was considered beautiful. The Yard Chief is the Most Worshipful Master, who, having knowledge of the use of the compass, is able to mount the frames to construct the arc; The keystone is located in the arc and is a symbol of the transcendence. The following stamps picture various scenes of stonemason’s work.



The first evidence of female presence within the Masonic Order within Italy was the adoption of them in Lodges of the 18th Century – but that privilege was reserved for women of the “Noblesse”. One of the major figures of that feminine branch of Masonry was the Princess Maria Theresa de Lamballe, confidante to her Majesty, the Queen Maria-Antonietta and Grand Master of the Adoption Lodge. She was guillotined during the Massacre of September 1792.



MARTIN LUTHER - A FREEMASON?

Not too long ago, I saw a First Day Cover for the U.S. 1983 Martin Luther stamp being offered on E-Bay. It had been created by Bro. Ed Becher of Belmont, Massachusetts – a friend of mine who was very much into Masonry and Masonic Philately. I lost out on the bidding but I did print out a copy of the cover and its insert. The insert was a copy of biographical data concerning Martin Luther which stated: ‘A member of the “guild of Steinmetzen in Germany” ‘The Guild of Steinmetzen or Operative Stonemasons was the forerunner of Speculative Freemasons.’ Is anyone else familiar with this trace?

*****8

MARC CHAGALL

Another “discovery” was included in the latest magazine published by the Masonic Philatelic Club of Great Britain. In summarizing the research which went into the 300th anniversary investigation, the Chairman, Ken Elston, and Editor, Mrs. Maureen Elston, stated that Marc Chagall (Moishe Shagal) (1887-1985) was initiated into Freemasonry in 1912 in Vitebsk, Belorussia. I have not yet found any information along this line but this now allows us to include him in our collection – there are several stamps which show his works.

ROY ROGERS

It has been about 7 years since I last documented Bro. Roy Rogers in this publication, but my insight into his Masonic involvement was rather meager. A recent “Did You Know” from Bro. Dwight Seals warrants recognition here about his Fraternal ties. Bro. Rogers was made a Mason in Hollywood Lodge No. 355 in Los Angeles on April 15, 1946 and was raised as a Master Mason on June 27 that same year. His love of children and his personal experience with their sometime unfortunate circumstances, endeared him to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (A.A.O.N.M.S., or “The Shrine”) which he joined in 1950 in Malaikah Shrine Temple alongside the famous clown, Red Skelton, and actor William Powell, Jr.

He also held membership in the Los Angeles Scottish Rite beginning in 1950 being knighted a Knight Commander Court of Honor in 1975 and coroneted a 33rd degree Inspector General Honorary in 1979. He later transferred his membership to Long Beach Scottish Rite in 1988. He was also a Companion of the Royal Arch, a Royal and Select Master (Cryptic Rite) and a Knight Templar in 1983. Through assistance by the George Washington Masonic Memorial, Roy Rogers Jr. (aka Dusty) was put in touch with the Henry Wilson Coil Library and Museum of Freemasonry. The Roy Rogers Museum in Missouri had closed and the precious artifacts illustrating his Masonic career needed a home. Thus, in early 2010, that library and museum acquired his belongings – not only his Masonic effects but also items of earlier Masonic histories belonging to others that were gifted to him.

MASONIC STUDY UNIT OF THE AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION

President

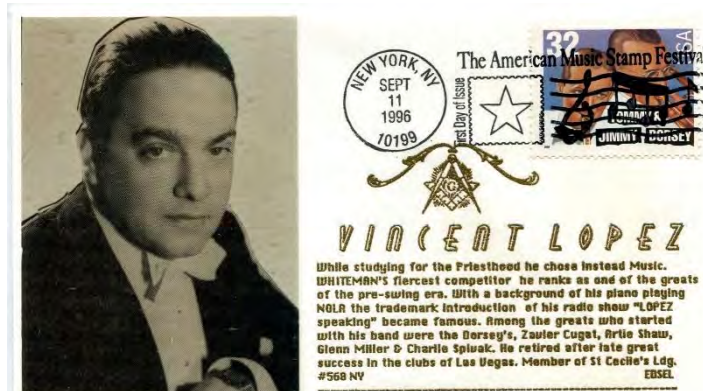
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VINCENT LOPEZ

Vincent Lopez was raised a Master Mason in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568 in New York City, NY. He has been honored on a Masonic Cacheted Cover.



Vincent Lopez was born December 30, 1895 in Brooklyn, New York, the son of a naval bandmaster, a native of the Madeira Islands, of Portuguese descent. When he was six years old he was sent to school and started on the road to musical mastery. He had to practice playing the piano for three hours every day and six hours during summer vacation. He took after his parents by loving simple music. His father taught him to play the mandolin, guitar, and piano – learning melody from the mandolin, harmony from the guitar, and combined both upon the piano. His father decided that Vincent should begin training for the Catholic priesthood and was sent to Dunkirk, New York where he entered the monastery of the Passionist Fathers where he had to contend with an even more rigid code of conduct. When he was 16 he went to the head director and told him that he would like to leave the monastery and within an hour he was on his way back to Brooklyn. After six months in a business school, he landed a job as secretary to the head of a dairy company working from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and played piano in various cafes from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. He couldn't stand the strain and resigned his secretary job and got fired from his piano playing job because he fell asleep. He was soon hired to play piano in a restaurant near Coney Island, then a pianist job with a five-piece orchestra on Broadway, becoming in charge of the orchestra three months later. His career then blossomed. He became one of the USA's most popular Band leaders playing at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Palace Theater, and Metropolitan Opera House and signed a contract for \$1 million with the Hotel St. Regis. He had many noted musicians in his bands as well as featured singers. In 1941, he began a residency at the Taft Hotel in Manhattan that lasted 20 years. He died on September 20, 1975 in Miami Beach, Florida.

-With thanks to Bro. Dwight Seals and his DYK

JOACHIM-NAPOLEON MURAT, GRAND DUKE OF BERG AND CLEVES KING OF NAPLES AND SICILY, 1st PRINCE MURAT

Bro. Vilespy has provided a newly-issued French stamp featuring Bro. Joachim Murat.



Bro. Murat was born March 25, 1767 in la Bastide, France. He enlisted in the cavalry at the age of 20. In 1791, he joined the King's Constitutional Guard but left it soon for the regular army and in 1792 became an officer. He was a staunch supporter of Jean-Paul Marat and when Napoleon was named commander of the French National Convention's defending forces, he was tasked with gathering some artillery from a remote suburb. His success allowed Napoleon to save the members of the National Convention and led to Napoleon's political rise. For this action Murat was made *chef de brigade* and remained one of Napoleon's best officers. He went to Italy with Napoleon in 1796 and his valor earned him the rank of general. He commanded the cavalry of the French Egyptian expedition of 1798 but returned to France in 1799 to play a pivotal role in Bonaparte's coup of November 9, 1799. He married Napoleon's sister civilly in January 1800 and religiously in January 1802. He was made a Marshal of France in May 1804 as well as "First Horseman of Europe", Prince of the Empire in 1805, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves in 1806 and King of Naples and Sicily in 1808. He fought in the invasion of Russia in 1812 and the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. During the Hundred Days, he deserted his new allies and moved north to fight against the Austrians. He was defeated in the Battle of Tolentino and fled to Corsica after Napoleon's fall. He was arrested by the forces of Ferdinand IV of Naples and was executed by firing squad at the Castello di Pizzo, Calabria on October 13, 1815.

On September 30, 1803 Joachim Murat was appointed "Premier Grand Surveillant du Grand Orient de France. On December 13, 1805, he was named "Deuxieme Grand Maitre adjoint" – "Sovereign Grand Commandeur Grand Maitre du Conseil Supreme pour le Royaume des Deux Siciles". On May 3, 1811, while King of Naples, he accepted the supreme command of both the Grand Orient and the Supreme Council of Naples.

MASONIC COVER FROM BRAZIL

Bro. Renato Mauro Schramm has sent in an announcement and illustration of a Masonic Cacheted Cover celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Masonic Lodge A.R.L.S. ILHA de Creta No. 661. Founded on March 28, 2007, it was inspired by the allegory of Master Hilarion whose Temple is believed to be on Crete Island in Greece. Its banner conveys besides the indications of obedience to the power that is adjudged – GLESP, some allegories. Bro. Dr. Renato Mauro Schramm is the President of the Philatelic Masonic Club of Brazil and thanks to Bro. Sigmar Dupre for sending him the information. Requests for copies should be directed to Bro. Schramm at Rua Araujo, 154 - 2º andar – 0332-080-Sao Paulo – SP - Brazil



IAN C. BRATIANU

Br.: Bratianu was initiated in and became a member of the Lodge "L'Athenee des Etrangers", in Paris; he he was also a member of the Lodge "Steaua Dunarii", in Bucharest. In addition, he was one of the founders, in 1859, of the lodge "Steaua Dunarii" and later served as Venerable Master. (This Loge still exists in Bucharest as Loge no. 5) He is pictured on a stamp issued by Romania in 2006.



Ion C. Bratianu was born June 2, 1821 in Pitesti (Walachia), Romania and was a Romanian statesman and writer. He joined the army of Walachia in 1838 and visited Paris in 1841 to study there. Returning to Walachia, with his friend Br.: C. A. Rosetti and other important politicians, he took part in the Romanian uprising of 1848. He worked as a police prosecutor in the provincial government that had been formed in that year. He was an important warrior in the Revolution of 1848. Shortly after the Russian and Turkish authorities had restored authority, he went in exile to France (Paris), where he remained one of the coordinates of the revolution. He sought to influence French opinion in favor of the proposed union and autonomy of the Donau countries. He wrote "L'Empire d'Autriche et la Question d'Orient". In 1854, he was convicted of agitation, levied with a fine of £ 120 and received a sentence of 3 months imprisonment. Later he was locked up in an institute for the insane. In 1856 he returned home with his brother Dimitri (also Freemason), who later became his biggest political opponent. In 1857, he became a member of the Diwan (parliament). During the government of Br.: Alexander John Cuza, he was one of the prominent liberal leaders. In 1866, he became the leader of the "Councils" (Liberal Party) and helped secure the election for Prince Carol of Hohen-Zollern-Sigmaringen (Carol I of Romania), by forcing Br.: Cuza to resign. During the following years, Br.: Ion served in many ministerial functions (including minister-president). In 1870, he was arrested for complicity in the uprising, but was soon released. In 1876, he helped Br.: Rosetti to form a national-liberal cabinet that existed until 1888. During this period, many problems came upon him, including the Russian Turkish War (1877), the formation of the Romanian kingdoms, and the Revision of the constitution. As member of the national liberals from 1876-1888, he headed the ministry that participated in the Berlin Congress in 1878. There he committed himself in vain for Romania's independence and then protested - without success - against the annexation of Bessarabia. He demanded the full independence of Romania from the Ottoman Empire, which was secured by the San Stefano peace treaty. From 1881 to 1888 he served as Minister of State. In 1883, he met Bismarck. In that same year, he became sole Liberal ruler. This was due to an argument with Br.: Rosetti, his friend and political ally for almost 40 years. Because he was in politics for so long, he became unpopular. Suspicions about his functioning arose, with the result that he had to step down after a parliamentary vote in February 1890. He died May 16, 1891 in Florica, Romania

-Again, with many thanks to Bros. Emiel Crab and Henk Godthelp of the DVL

PEDRO PABLO ABARCA, CONDE DE ARANDA

Spain honored the bicentennial of Pedro Pablo Abarca's death with the release of a stamp on April 17, 1998. In the book "The Masonry That Returns" Jose M. de Lera attests that Bro. Abarca was Grand Master of the Grand Spanish National Lodge in 1767. His Masonic ties are also cited in his biography, "Aranda, Dimension of Statesman" and "The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Freemasonry". A commemorative medal coined in 1880 for the centennial of the Grand National Orient of Spain states that it was founded by the Count of Aranda. His Masonic membership is disputed by Jose A. Ferrer Benimeli in his "Spanish Masonry in the XVIII Century" but Spanish Masonic tradition still considers him the first Grand Master and founder of this "irregular" Obedience.



Born in 1718 in Sietamo, Huesca, Spain, Pedro Abarca began ecclesiastical studies in the seminary of Bologna but when he was 18 he changed to the Military School of Parma. In 1740, he was captain in the Spanish Army and fought in the War of Austrian Succession. As he had been seriously wounded in 1743, he temporarily left the military and traveled throughout Europe. He studied the Prussian Army and lived in Paris where he met Diderot, Voltaire and D'Alambert and studied the Encyclopedical and Enlightenment movements. In 1754 Ferdinand VI appointed him ambassador to Portugal and in 1757 director general of Artillery. After serving as ambassador to Poland, he was sent to Portugal to replace the Marquis of Sarria in command of the Spanish Army then invading Portugal. He was appointed captain general of Valencia in 1763 and when the Esquilache riots erupted he was appointed captain general of Castile the New and president of the Council of Castile by Carlos III. He promoted many enlightened reforms but was appointed ambassador to France in 1773 staying there until 1792. Upon his return to Spain he was appointed Prime Minister under the reign of King Carlos IV but, because of his feelings toward France, he was replaced and eventually retired to his estates in Aragon and passed away in 1798 in Epila, Saragossa, Spain.

RUDYARD KIPLING

Rudyard Kipling was born December 30, 1865 in Bombay, India but was educated at the United Services College, North Devon, England, He returned to India in 1880 where he joined the editorial staff of the Civil and Military Gazette and Pioneer at Lahore serving until 1889. He began writing verse and tales while in India and continued after his return to England in 1889. His writing contained frequent Masonic references. In 1886, he published his first volume of verse and his first prose collection was published in January 1888, a month after his 22nd birthday. In early 1889 he returned to England by way of Japan, across the United States and Canada, and thence to Liverpool. His writings flourished and in 1891 his health forced him to make another sea voyage; before his returned he proposed, via telegraph, to his wife-to-be. Following his marriage, they lived for a time in the United States in the state of Vermont. They returned to England in 1896, but continued to travel periodically. His writing continued unabated until the 1930s. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907, being the youngest individual to receive it. He succumbed to a perforated duodenal ulcer in the Middlesex Hospital in London on January 18, 1936.

Rudyard Kipling is pictured on a stamp issued by Sweden on December 9, 1967 to honor the 1907 Nobel Prize winners.



Bro. Kipling was initiated in Hope and Perseverance Lodge No. 872, Punjab, India in 1886 by a special dispensation because he was only 20 years and six months old. He recorded his own raising in the minutes as he was immediately elected secretary of the Lodge. In an article which appeared in "The Freemason" (London) in 1925, he wrote "I was secretary for some years of Hope and Perseverance No. 782, E.C., Lahore, which included Brethren of at least four creeds. I was entered by a member of Brahmo Somaj, a Hindu; passed by a Mohammedan; and raised by an Englishman. Our Tyler was an Indian Jew. We met, of course, on the level, and the only difference anyone would notice was that at our banquets, some of the Brethren, who were debarred by caste rules from eating food not ceremonially prepared, sat over empty plates." He received his Mark Master degree in the Mark Lodge "Fidelity" on April 12, 1887 and Royal Ark Mariners degree in the Lodge "Mt. Ararat" at Lahore on April 17, 1888. He affiliated with the Independence and Philanthropy Lodge No. 391, Allahabad, Bengal in 1888. On his return to England, he became a founder of the Lodge Builders of the Silent Cities No. 4848 in 1927 and of Author's Lodge No. 3456. He was also appointed poet laureate of the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge No. 2 of Edinburgh, Scotland.

ALEXANDER JOHN CUZA

Romania issued a stamp on April 20, 1970 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Alexander John Cuza. He was Worshipful Master of Star of the Danube Lodge in Galatz, Jassy, Wallachia.

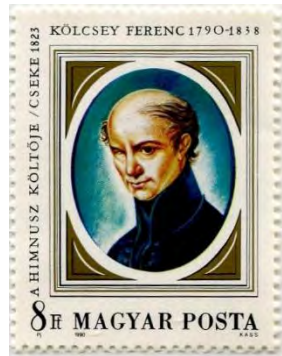


Alexander John Cuza was born March 20, 1820 in Barlad, Moldavia, and received an urbane European education and became an officer in the Moldavian Army rising to the rank of colonel. In 1848 Wallachia fell into revolt and the revolutionaries took power and governed during the summer – Cuza played a prominent enough role to establish his credentials and to be shipped to Vienna as a prisoner. He soon made his escape with British support. Returning during the rule of Prince Grigore Alexandru Ghica, he became Moldavia's minister of war in 1858. In the debates advocating the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, he was nominated and elected prince of Moldavia on January 17, 1859 and of Wallachia on February 5, 1859. The Sultan of the Ottoman Empire did not recognize Cuza's authority until 1861; the union was formally declared in February 1862. During his rule, he

initiated a series of reforms that contributed to the modernization of Romanian society and of state structures. He confiscated monastic assets and modified the land ownership relationships between the peasants and the landlords. He adopted the Criminal Code and the Civil Code based on the Napoleonic code and laws on education. He failed to create an alliance of prosperous peasants and was forced to abdicate by a coalition of Conservatives and Liberals in March 1866. He remained a hero but following a coup attempt in 1870 which ended in a compromise, he spent the rest of his life in exile, chiefly in Paris, Vienna and Wiesbaden. He died May 15, 1873 in Heidelberg, Germany.

FERENC KOLCSEY

Ferenc Kolcsey is pictured on stamps issued by Hungary on May 5, 1937 as part of a set to honor Famous Hungarians.



Ferenc Kolcsey is listed as having been a famous Hungarian Freemason on the Hungarian website.

Ferenc Kolcsey was born August 8, 1790 in Szodemeter, Transylvania but lost the sight in his right eye as a result of smallpox and in 1796 went to the Debrecen Reformatus Kollegium where he studied for 13 years. He studied Latin and French followed by German and Greek. In 1798, he studied law in Debrecen and the following year went to Pest to continue his law studies but his interest in literature grew constantly. He returned to Debrecen in 1810 and then to Szodemeter the following year. He did not adjust to farm life very well but lack of money and family ties kept him there. He wrote poems and critics of the work of others, but was not very popular. In 1823, he wrote the poem *Mymnus* evoking the glory of the Hungarian past which was later set to music by F. Erkel and became the Hungarian Hymn. He was co-editor of a magazine from 1826 and eventually received appreciation for his critics. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Science in 1830 and from 1832 to 1836 he was a member of the Hungarian Parliament where his fiery speeches made him a famous parliamentary leader. In the last years of his life he mainly wrote literary essays with a political background. He died from an internal inflammation on August 24, 1838 in Cseke, Hungary. His collected works were published in six volumes from 1840 to 1848.

NEW ISSUES OF MASONIC INTEREST

The listing of new issues of Masonic interest has been very meager in the past two months. There were stamps or souvenir sheets of a similar design issued by Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary (#4433), and Slovenia (#3704 on May 12 or 13, 2017 honoring Maria Theresa. Although she is believed to have been an Anti-Mason, she turned out to be a “Protector” during her reign.

On February 4, 2017 Poland issued a stamp, #4273, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Tadeusz Kosciuszko.