



# THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the  
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



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## NEW MASONIC ISSUE FROM THE PHILIPPINES

A new Masonic issued by the Philippines showed up on a recent listing of new issues offered by a dealer. Unfortunately, as is normally encountered, the issue date was not cited and it has not yet been listed in Linn's Stamp News. In the lower left corner of the stamp, however, there is a clue — 2012-2; this leads me to believe that it may have been issued in February.



The stamp on the left pictures the Grand Lodge building. The one on the right depicts J. Rizal, M. H. DelPilar, and M. Ponce and the Plaridel Masonic Temple. I was able to purchase a limited supply of these stamps and will offer them to members at a cost of \$1.00 for the pair plus a SASE (either #6 3/4 or #10 size is OK). I will publish the release date as soon as I find out what it was.

Information acquired from the Masonic Philatelic Club (of Great Britain) indicates that Indonesia has also issue a pure Masonic issue but I have not been able to learn any further identification – such as what does it commemorate, when, and what does it picture. Again, stay tuned.

Finally, in Emiel Crab's translation of Volume 95 of "De Verlichte Loep" he identifies a pure Masonic issue from Gabon having been issued in November 2009 to note the 10<sup>th</sup> World Conference of Freemasons in Gabon held on November 4-6 of that year. There are two values – 250f and 5000f. I have written to the Service Philatelique in Gabon for more information and, possibly, copies of them but have not heard back from them yet.



## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

### NEW MEMBERS:

230. Peter S. Jensen, P.O. Box 231613, Centreville, VA 20120

### ADDRESS CHANGES:

None that I know of.

Bro. Larry Burden has taken his “Oldest Masonic Stamp???” story on the road to provide more exposure and, perhaps, to introduce more Brethren to our topical hobby. He presented it recently at the International Lodge meeting in St. Stephen. He will also present it at the next meeting of St. Marks Lodge No. 5 located in St. Andrews, New Brunswick on May 3 at 8:00 P.M. He asks potential attendees “Can a lecture on a postage stamp really be that interesting? Can a lecture on a postage stamp be that controversial? Can you stay awake?” Having met Bro. Burden, I believe that I can answer “yes” to all those questions. Some attendees at the first presentation did state: “I thought this going to be boring. I had no idea that a lecture on a postage stamp would be so interesting.” “This was fantastic.” “I am sure glad I came today, this presentation was really interesting.” Keep up the great work Bro. Burden – steer any “converts” our way.

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I received a rather disparaging note the other day from one of our long-time members. “Many of my hobbies are DONE! Covers, Piping (no wind), but still keep up my cane club activities. My hobby room sits and sits with no calls from dealers for 3 years. My 6 knee replacements have my walking about done. I have a scooter now for getting around malls and football games. Seizure activities have slowed but I get tested every so often. I know or expect that one of these days the doctors will turn me in to the State for non-driving. Cheers”

I have known this member since the mid- to late-1960s and have had the opportunity to meet with this individual. He is a dedicated Mason and Father and has been active in Masonic Philately for at least 50 years serving in leadership positions in clubs and producing Masonic cacheted covers on his own and for various organizations. It makes me sad to think that after all that dedication and participation he has been “put out into pasture”. I wish there were some way we could honor him for his activity and devotion to the hobby.

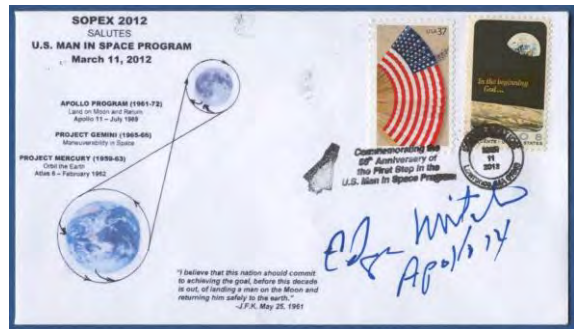
Our President, Gene Fricks, has sent in this block of Philippine stamps which bear significant symbology. I believe they are Telegraph stamps but wonder why they feature the triangle and what could be interpreted as the Blazing Star in the center of a Tessalated Border. I believe that the three “Ks” at the points of the equilateral triangle may refer to the revolutionary government of the 1890s.



## NEW MASONIC INFORMATION PROMPTED BY A STAMP SHOW EXHIBIT

Back in March I prepared an exhibit of eleven Masonic Astronauts using pages from my collection. There were two individuals for whom I did not have much information regarding their membership – they also happened to be the only two who were still alive. I took the opportunity of sending each one of them two copies of the cacheted cover I had prepared for the Show and a request for insight into their Masonic membership. I indicated that one of the covers was for them and I would appreciate their signing the other one and returning it to me with their response. The both responded in an excellent manner - unfortunately Fred Haise's response removes him from our collections.

An article in Masonic Americana, Volume 1, issued by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, refers to him as Sir Knight Fred Haise, Jr. The response I received from Fred Haise, Jr., however, stated "I do not have a Masonic membership unless it was some 'honorary' recognition following Apollo 13. The 'Sir Knight' title I have never heard of." Although I keep this signed cover in my collection, the page cites the information above to eliminate any false impression.



When Bro. Mitchell responded he indicated that he "doesn't remember when he received his three degrees – about 1951". This response led me to write to the Secretary of Artesia Lodge #28. My initial letter to the Lodge was returned because there was no mail receptacle at the address cited on the Grand Lodge web site. In response to a letter to the Grand Secretary, Bro. Daniel H. Sutcliffe, I received the information that he was initiated on February 14, 1952, passed on March 13, 1952 and raised on April 17, 1952 – all in Artesia Lodge #28. He demitted from this Lodge on February 18, 1968 and affiliated with Harmonia Lodge #138 in West Palm Beach, Florida. There was no record of him ever having held any Lodge office.

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### STAMP ILLUSTRATING BRO. JOE FRAZIER

Bro. Trevor has forwarded an illustration of the Sierra Leone stamp which pictures Bro. Joe Frazier. Thank you Bro. Trevor





## RECENT ITALIAN MASONIC STAMP CLUB COVERS

Bro. Massimo Morgantini has informed us of two recent Masonic cacheted covers which were released during the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Rimini. Bro. Morgantini is the Secretary of the Associazione Italiana de Filatelia Massonica and can be reached at [m.morgantini@governo.it](mailto:m.morgantini@governo.it) or at Via Libero Leonardi 130/G5, Roma 00173 Italy.



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## RECENT E-BAY ACQUISITION

Your Editor was able to provide the winning bid required to place this cover in his collection. I already have a copy of the basic cover, the first cacheted cover produced by the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, but the fact that it was flown on the Hindenburg Graf Zeppelin puts it in a class by itself.



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## ADDITIONAL STAMPS ILLUSTRATING MASONS

Yvonne Powell sent in this illustration of another stamp/souvenir sheet issued to honor Bro. Joe Frazier – this one is from Fujeira. Bro. Stephen Hill has provided an illustration of a souvenir sheet which pictures Shaquille O’Neal. He also provided a copy of a photo taken the evening that Shaq was made a “Mason at Sight”; note how he towers over those around him (he is big).



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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BRO. JOHN H. JOHNSON

Bro. Stephen Hill has provided a bit more information on Bro. John H. Johnson who was featured in the November-December 2011 issue of this Newsletter. He was a Thirty-Third Degree Mason of the United Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Prince Hall Affiliation, Northern Jurisdiction. He was the Associate Editor of the Bulletin, the Supreme Council's official organ. In 1973 Bro. Johnson was awarded the Supreme Council's highest honor, the Prince Hall Gold Medal of Achievement.

His life is the quintessential Horatio Alger rags to riches story. Born in a small tin roofed house in the shadows of the river levees of Arkansas City, Arkansas, he would grow up to become a member of the “Forbes 400” list of the wealthiest Americans. His magazine conglomerate all began in 1942 when he started his first magazine with a \$500 loan secured with his mother’s furniture. In addition to his own business empire, he sat on the board of some of America’s most iconic corporations.

## EMILIO AGUINALDO

The release of the new Masonic issue by the Philippines brings to mind another famous Filipino Mason who has been honored by being illustrated on postage stamps. There are five Philippine stamps, sets, or souvenir sheets issued depicting his likeness or otherwise honoring him — Scott numbers 393, 883A/B, 1010/2, 2232a, and 2521. There were also some stamps issued as part of his Revolutionary Army in the late 1890s. The cover shown here was autographed by him and was obtained by Pedro D. Samaniego for a Dr. Wee. (For the life of me I can't recall when or where I acquired this piece but it is a significant item in my collection.) The stamps in the upper left corner are called "Aguinaldo revenue stamps" used during the life of the Filipino Republic under him in 1898 and 1899.



Emilio Aguinaldo was initiated on January 1, 1896 in Pilar Lodge No. 203 located in Imus, Cavite under the jurisdiction of the Gran Oriente Espanol. After being passed and raised he became Master of the Lodge. In 1915 he was among several members who requested a dispensation to form "Triangle Magdalo" in Kawit and he was the first Master. This Triangle was finally accepted and admitted to the Grand Lodge of the Philippines and was designated as No. 31. The name was changed to Iberra Lodge No. 31 on October 10, 1928 and on July 1, 1964 permission was granted to change the name to Emilio Aguinaldo Memorial Lodge No. 31. His home was often used for Masonic meetings and he served as Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. When the Grand Lodge of the Philippines united with the Grand Lodge of Spain in 1917 he became a member of the Scottish Rite and in 1955 he was coroneted a 33<sup>rd</sup> degree member. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Manila on November 26, 1957.

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Emilio Aguinaldo was born March 22, 1869 in Old Cavite, Philippines and was educated in the home of a Jesuit priest and later in the University of St. Thomas, conducted by the Dominican friars in Manila. At the outbreak of the insurrection in August 1896 he was mayor of Cavite Viejo. He took a prominent part during this uprising displaying a marked capacity for leadership. In 1898 Spain gave him a subsidy to remain out of the country and he went to Hong Kong until the US entered the war against Spain. Believing the time was ripe for a change he returned immediately after the Battle of Manila in 1898.



## EMILIO AGUINALDO (Cont'd)

The US gave him the authority to set up a native government of which he became the head and organized an army. He doubted future freedom under the US and began hostilities against them during 1899 engaging in several battles but he was driven from one capital to another until he was captured in March 1901. The following month he took an oath of allegiance to the US and retired to a peaceful life. During the Japanese occupation in World War II he served as a member of the puppet government's council of state. His last four years were spent in the Veterans Memorial Hospital in Manila where he died February 6, 1964.

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### VICTOR HUGO – MASON OR NOT?

Bro. Jean-Claude Vilespy has submitted a study of whether or not Victor Hugo was a Freemason. It is known that Victor's father, Leopold, was a member of the Fraternity but it is highly unlikely that Victor ever became a Freemason.

Leopold was born in Nancy, France on November 15, 1773 and died on January 29, 1828. He enlisted in the military when he was fourteen years old and was appointed an officer in 1790. He conducted a brilliant career during the French Revolution rising to the rank of General and was well recognized for his actions on the Rhine, in Vendee, and on the Danube. On September 12, 1798 he was the Master of Ceremonies in the Lodge "Les Amis de la Vertu" in Paris and in 1805 he was a member of the Lodge "La Francaise Saint-Napoleon" in Marseille. Between 1804 and 1806 he attended the Lodge "Les Amis de l'Honneur Francais" of Porto Ferrajo on the isle of Elba. In 1806 he followed Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples, where he was appointed major of the Royal Corsica. He was also associated with the Lodge "Friendship" in Aix-en-Provence, "Concorde" in Bastia, Corsica, and "The Union Double" of Thionville where he was received as the Souverain Prince Rose-Croix.

Any possibility that Victor was a Freemason rests on four documents found in a dossier which resides in the National Library of Paris:

1. The appointment as "honorary member" of the "San Andres" Lodge No. 9 of Havana, Cuba on November 21, 1869.
2. The "Announcement to universal; brotherhood" that the "Brother Victor Hugo" is made "Grand Inspector General and an active member of the Supreme Grand Orient of Mexico" the 20<sup>th</sup> day of the seventh month of the year 5869.
3. A letter from the "Lancasteriana Compania de Mexico" signed by Bro. Benito Juarez 21 November 1869.
4. A letter from the "Association of Free Men of Letters of Little Russia" dated April 1881 in Kieff titled: VICTOR HUGO, MASTER!

It is known that Victor Hugo took good care in the "orderly dispersal" of his archives. It is therefore reasonable to assume that these four documents were transmitted to the Grand Orient of France after his death at his request. Unfortunately, no accompanying letter has been found. The first two documents are understandable, the last two elicit some remarks and questions. The "Compania lancasteriana de Mexico was formed by Jose Lancaster,

## VICTOR HUGO (Cont'd)

born in London in 1778, which promulgated a teaching method for primary school. It was set in Mexico in 1822 and later in the Republic of Colombia in 1823. More significantly, the members of the Scottish Lodge of Mexico supported the project. In light of the fact that Victor Hugo provided this letter as part of his dossier, it is probable that he had knowledge of the Masonic links. The presence of the document concerning the "Association of Free Men of Letters of Little Russia" is hard to understand. It was signed by the President, Xavier Groboda – it is unknown if he was a Mason or whether the letter or organization was linked to Freemasonry.

When the Lodge "Les Chevaliers de Victor" the Great Symbolic Lodge of Portugal asked Richard Lesclide, the poet, his opinion. He answered on March 23, 1883 "Sir Victor Hugo doesn't belong to Freemasonry nor to any meeting. But he is the natural champion of all generous and humanitarian ideas so he gladly accepts the honor you bestow on him by putting yourselves under his patronage. Believe in my best regards."

In conclusion, Victor Hugo's life was a true initiatory journey. Biographers were able to see three main phases: "Freedom", "Freedom, Equality", and "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity". It is understandable in these circumstances that Masons of all countries have seen in Victor Hugo an archtypical Freemason and wished he was one of them. At the ritual question "...are you a Freemason?", Victor Hugo might have replied: "my brothers recognize me as such!" BUT, in France the only way to become a Mason is to be initiated. Being made a "Mason at sight" does not exist.

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Bro. Vilespy maintains a Masonic web site which has open access and is written in French and English. It can be found at <http://www.philateliemaconnique.com/> - he invites you to visit and learn.

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### NEW ISSUES

The following new issues of Masonic association have been noted in Linn's Stamp News:

United States – Jan. 31, 2012 – 4624 - John H. Johnson  
- Feb. 16, 2012 – 4628 – Danny Thomas

Gambia – Oct. 11, 2011 – 3388/3391 – British Royalty including King George VI and Prince Philip

Jersey – Feb. 6, 2012 – 1569 – Reign of Queen Elizabeth II, includes King George VI

Liberia – Aug. 5, 2011 – 2761/2762 – First Man in Space, 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, includes John Glenn and Virgil Grissom

Micronesia – Sept. 27, 2011 - 946/947 – Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Moldova – Oct. 10, 2011 – 2652 – Franz Liszt

Philippines – June 19, 2011 – 3379/3381 – Jose Rizal

St. Vincent – July 26, 2011 – 3796/3799 – British Royalty, includes King George VI and Prince Philip.



## JOSEPH JACOB "JOE" FOSS

In response to a program initiated by the Guadalcanal War Memorial Foundation, the Solomon Islands Philatelic Bureau issued Medal of Honor stamps to commemorate the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1942 Marine Landings in the Solomon Islands. There were twenty Medal of Honor recipients for that campaign – four were shown on stamps issued on August 7, 2002, the names of the other sixteen were cited on a souvenir sheet. One of those shown was Joseph Jacob "Joe" Foss. He was raised in Minnehaha Lodge #5, Sioux Falls, SD. He achieved the 32<sup>nd</sup>

degree in Los Angeles and was a member of El Riad Shrine in Sioux Falls.



Joseph Jacob "Joe" Foss was born April 17, 1915 and passed away January 1, 2003. He was the leading fighter ace of the United States Marine Corps during World War II and a 1943 recipient of the Medal of Honor, recognizing his role in the air combat during the Guadalcanal Campaign. In postwar years, he achieved fame as a General in the Air National Guard, the 20th Governor of South Dakota, and the first commissioner of the American Football League, President of the National Rifle Association as well as a career as a television broadcaster.

Born on a farm near Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Foss grew up in a farmhouse without electricity. When he was 12, he visited a local airfield in Renner to see Charles Lindbergh on tour with his aircraft, the Spirit of St. Louis. Four years later, he and his father paid \$1.50 apiece to take their first aircraft ride in a Ford Tri-motor at Black Hills Airport with a famed South Dakota aviator, Clyde Ice. After watching a Marine Corps aerial team perform aerobatics in open-cockpit biplanes, he was determined to become a Marine aviator. Foss worked at a service station to pay for books and college tuition, and to begin flight lessons at the Sioux Skyway Airfield in 1938. While at the University of South Dakota, along with other like-minded students, Foss convinced authorities to set up a Civil Aeronautics Authority flying course at the university

Foss served as a Private in the 147th Field Artillery, Sioux Falls, S.D. National Guard from 1937–1940. In 1940 he joined the Naval Aviation Cadet program to become a Naval Aviator. He graduated at Pensacola, FL and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, then served as a "plowback" instructor at Naval Air Station Pensacola. At 26 years of age he was considered too old to be a fighter pilot but he made repeated requests to be transferred to a fighter qualification program. He checked out in Grumman F4F Wildcats while still assigned to VMO-1, logging over 150 flight hours in June and July, 1942, and was eventually transferred to Marine Fighting Squadron 121 (VMF-121) as the executive officer. In October 1942, VMF-121 and its aircraft were sent to Guadalcanal as part of Operation Watchtower. He and his group were catapult launched off the USS Copahue

## JOSEPH JACOB “JOE” FOSS (Cont’d)

escort carrier and flew 350 miles north to reach Guadalcanal where they played a pivotal role in the Battle of Guadalcanal. Upon matching the record of 26 kills held by America's top World War I ace, Eddie Rickenbacker, Foss was accorded the honor of becoming America's first "ace-of-aces" in World War II. He received the Medal of Honor from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt; the citation stated:

For outstanding heroism and courage above and beyond the call of duty as Executive Officer of a Marine Fighting Squadron, at Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. Engaging in almost daily combat with the enemy from October 9 to November 19, 1942, Captain Foss personally shot down 23 Japanese aircraft and damaged others so severely that their destruction was extremely probable. In addition, during this period, he successfully led a large number of escort missions, skillfully covering reconnaissance, bombing and photographic planes as well as surface craft. On January 15, 1943, he added three more enemy aircraft to his already brilliant successes for a record of aerial combat achievement unsurpassed in this war. Boldly searching out an approaching enemy force on January 25, Captain Foss led his eight F4F Marine planes and four Army P-38s into action and, undaunted by tremendously superior numbers, intercepted and struck with such force that four Japanese fighters were shot down and the bombers were turned back without releasing a single bomb. His remarkable flying skill, inspiring leadership and indomitable fighting spirit were distinctive factors in the defense of strategic American positions on Guadalcanal.

In February 1944, Foss returned to the Pacific theater as the commanding officer of VMF-115, flying the F4U Corsair. He finished his combat service as one of America's top scoring pilots but again contracted malaria, and was sent home to the Klamath Falls Rehabilitation Center in Oregon.

In August 1945, Foss was released to inactive duty and opened Joe Foss Flying Service, charter flying service and flight instruction school in Sioux Falls, S.D. that eventually grew into a 35-aircraft operation. In 1946, he was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the South Dakota Air National Guard and instructed to form the South Dakota Air National Guard, becoming the commanding officer for the Guard's 175th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron. During the Korean War, Foss, then a Colonel, was called to active duty with the United States Air Force and served as a Director of Operations and Training for the Central Air Defense Command; he eventually reached the rank of Brigadier General.

Foss served two elected terms as a Republican representative in the South Dakota Legislature and, beginning in 1955, at age 39, as the state's youngest Governor. In 1958, Foss unsuccessfully sought a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, having been defeated by the Democrat George Stanley McGovern in a year particularly discouraging to Republicans nationwide. He tried unsuccessfully to re-enter politics in 1962 in a campaign to succeed the late Senator Francis Case.

After serving as governor, Foss spent a short time working for Raven Industries before becoming the first Commissioner of the newly-created American Football League in 1959. During the next seven years, Foss helped expand the league and made lucrative television deals and then stepped aside as commissioner in 1966. Starting in 1988, Foss was elected to two consecutive one-year terms as president of the National Rifle Association (NRA). Foss suffered a severe stroke in October 2002 when he bled from a cerebral aneurysm. He died three months in Scottsdale, Arizona later on New Year's Day, 2003, never having regained consciousness.

- Biography significantly condensed from a “Did You Know” e-mail created by Bro. Dwight Seals – many thanks.

## RUDOLPH THEODORUS “DODO” PALM

The Netherlands Antilles issued a pair of stamps on January 27, 1981 to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Bro. Palm. He was a member of the Lodge Igualdad. The name of “Dodo” appears on the membership list under number 295 of the Lodge “Igualdad”, no.653, Willemstad under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England. He was initiated on June 29, 1901, and raised on 7 May 1902.



Rudolph Theodorus ("Dodo") Palm was born on January 11, 1880 in Willemstad, Curacao. He was a noted composer, organist and teacher. He had been born with the name Higinio Teodosia but in 1905 he was recognized as the son of William Axson Palm and he received the name Rudolph Theodorus Palm, but was also called “Dodo”. In 1887, Dodo was taught music by Jan Gerard Palm and also played the flute and later the clarinet, saxophone and piano. By self-study he also played the bass, organ, mandolin and guitar. At the age of 18 he wrote his first piece of music. One year later he was appointed sergeant bandmaster of the urban militia. Like his grandfather, he was organist in many Protestant churches affiliated with the United Protestant Church. For this 40 years later he received the medal in the Order of Orange Nassau. He also played regularly in some synagogues and not to mention the Masonic Lodge Igualdad (1903-1950) and Loge Perseverance (1903-1950). Dodo was flutist in the "Curaçao Philharmonic Orchestra "and founded in 1901 his own orchestra "Los Dispuestos" and, a few years later, a sextet with the name "Los requirement". He composed many piano pieces but also waltzes and other dances and many songs. He taught numerous children from families well known in Curaçao. He also taught his sons Albert (who was also the organist in Loge Igualdad ), his son Edgar (who was organist at the Lodges Igualdad 3 and Perseverance), and his daughter Mary. He died on September 11, 1950 in Willemstad, Curacao

-with many thanks to Bros. Henk Godthelp and Emiel Crab for the creation and translation of this article which was published in Volume 97 of De Verlichte Loep

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Brethren — As you can obviously tell from this issue of the Newsletter, I am not receiving many inputs for use herein. This Newsletter should be “your” publication – not just mine. I would like to publish what you want to see – what you have researched and what you want to know more about. Please send in articles, questions, suggestions or even complaints – anything to help improve the output and make it more interesting.

## JEAN CHARLES PICHEGRU

Bro. Pichegru is pictured in the bottom left stamp, the 500fr value, issued by the Central African Republic on December 5, 1989 to commemorate the Bicentennial of the French Revolution. Jean C. Pichegru was initiated in the military lodge "Le Centre des Amis" located in Paris.



Born February 16, 1761 in Les Planches, Arbois, Jura, his was a peasant family. He studied mathematics at the military academy in Brienne in 1780 until he joined an artillery regiment. In 1783 he went to America as a sergeant where he joined with Bro. Lafayette. At the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789 he was a sergeant major and in 1792 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. The following year he was promoted to Brigadier General and by 1793 was commander of the Rhine-Moselle Army. In December he helped Bro. General Lazare Hoche to defeat the Austro-German armies in Alsace.

Pichegru was jealous of Bro. Hoche and accused him of treason. He managed - together with the government - to put his rival in prison in March. In 1794 he was appointed commander of the northern army and in January 1795 he went with General Jean Baptiste Jourdan on the frozen rivers and inundated areas of the Republic of the The United Netherlands and moved to the seaport of Den Helder. Amsterdam surrendered on 20 January 1795. In April 1795 Bro. Pichegru suppressed a Jacobin insurrection in Paris. Thereafter he was placed in command of all armies in the Rhineland and the Low Countries and was called "Savior of the home country". He was dismissed when Bro. Jean Victor Marie Moreau (1763 - 1813) discovered that he conducted talks with the Austrians and the Prince of Conde. In May 1797, however, he was elected to the Board of Five Hundred. Nevertheless, he still went on with his royalist intrigues. On Sept. 4, 1797, he was arrested by Bro. Pierre Augereau (1757-1816) and deported to Cayenne (French Guyana). He escaped in 1798 and escaped to England via Germany. There he took part in the conspiracy against Napoleon. In 1803 he returned to Paris, where eventually he was arrested on February 28, 1804,. In April 1804 he was found strangled with his tie in his cell of the Temple prison. Suicide was declared to be the cause of death.

-again with many thanks to Bros. Henk Godthelp and Emiel Crab for the creation and translation of this article which was published in Volume 97 of De Verlichte Loep