



THE PHILATELIC FREEMASON

Journal of the
MASONIC STUDY UNIT



Editor
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NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVICH MOROZOV

Nikolai Alexandrovich Morozov was pictured as part of a cachet on the Russian cover shown here that was purchased on Delcampe by Bro. Emiel Crab as a Masonic cover. In response to his enquiry the Lithuanian seller confirmed that he based his claim on information obtained from the Russian Wikipedia. The reference cited was http://www.freemasonry.bcy.ca/texts/russia/russian_masons.html



Почетный академик
Н. А. МОРОЗОВ
1854—1946



Куда Вильянди
Пинскскому 8
Кому Вильям Тенаргзовичу
06/1984

Bro. Crab then researched the Wikipedia site for Bro. Morozov and developed the following write-up:

Born – 7 July 1854 in Borok Died 30 July 1946

Nikolai Morozov was a Russian revolutionary who spent about 25 years in prison before he turned his attention to various fields of science. From 1882 to 1905 he was imprisoned in Peter and Paul fortress and in Shlisselburg for his political activities. During that time frame he wrote political verse and began intense studies in physics, chemistry, astronomy, and history. After being released in 1906 he started to teach chemistry and astronomy at the University of St. Petersburg. In 1907 he was elected to the Duma but, as a former prisoner, he was not allowed to take the office. He became a member of many associations associated with science including the Russian Aero-club. For the publication of his book “Songs of the Stars” in 1910, he became imprisoned for another year.

Many of his ideas were unorthodox and daring. He conjectured that atoms have complicated level structure and may be transformed. In his treatise on the periodic table, he predicted the discovery of inert elements. In 1932 he was named an Honorary Member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. His memorial house in Boro is open to the public and his grave is close by. The asteroid 1210 Morosovia is named in his honor.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS:

None

ADDRESS CHANGES:

None

RETIRED:

161. K.P. Achar of Vijaypuri, Tarnaka-Secunderabad, India

Bro. Achar informs us that at the age of 86 he has donated his collection to his Local Freemasons Study Circle. That is clearly a praiseworthy action.

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York has modified its organization and method of operation but is still very much devoted to Masonic Philately. The President and Editor/Publisher of their quarterly publication is Bro. Christopher L. Murphy, BF and the Club Administrator is Bro. Dr. Michael Bronner. They have an excellent website at <http://www.msnewyork.net/> which offers back issues of the back issues of The Masonic Philatelist (MP) dating back to their first issue in 1944. They also offer an update of their excellent descriptive catalog of the Masonic Postage Stamps of the World, Class I – Government Issues by Bro. Christopher L. Murphy, BF for a donation of \$15 (or greater). Also included in the website are indexes of The Masonic Philatelist issues and other listings of Masons. It is an excellent reference source and will be updated regularly. We wish Bros. Murphy and Bonner complete success in taking over where Bro. Dr. Allan Boudreau, BF left off with his passing last year.

Bro. Jean-Claude Vilesy has sent in the image of a personal (private post) stamp released within Lichtenstein which honors Bro. Jerome Lalande – he was documented in our January-February 2015 Newsletter. It would be interesting to know if this stamp might be available for sale so we could use it in our collections in lieu of a stamp picturing astronomy.



Bro. Massimo Morgantini, Secretary of the Associazione Italiana di Filatelia Massonica informs us that for the next Grand Lodge meeting to be held in Rimini, Italy on April 1 through 3, 2016 there will be Masonic Philately exhibition dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Italian Republic. They will also have a desk there to answer questions and special Masonic covers will be available.

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EDGAR DEAN MITCHELL

"Ed" Mitchell was born on September 17, 1930, in Hereford, Texas and died under hospice care in Lake Worth, Florida, on Thursday, February 4, 2016, at the age of 85. He was a Captain in the United States Navy, an aviator, test pilot, aeronautical engineer and NASA astronaut. As the Lunar Module Pilot of Apollo 14, he became the sixth person to walk on the moon.

He considered his hometown Artesia, New Mexico (near Roswell). He was active in the Boy Scouts of America where he achieved its second highest rank, Life Scout. He graduated from Artesia High School in 1948 and went on to receive a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Management from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1952. The following year he joined the U.S. Navy, and completed basic training at San Diego Recruit Depot. While on active duty in the Navy, he earned a bachelor's degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School in 1961, and a Doctor of Science degree in Aeronautics and Astronautics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1964.

In May 1953, after completing instruction at the Officer Candidate School at Newport, Rhode Island, he was commissioned an Ensign pilot. He then completed flight training and was subsequently assigned to a Patrol Squadron deployed to Okinawa, Japan. From 1957 to 1958, he flew A3 aircraft while assigned to Heavy Attack Squadron Two deployed aboard the aircraft carriers USS Bon Homme Richard and USS Ticonderoga. He qualified as a research pilot with Air Development Squadron Five until 1959. From 1964 to 1965 he served as Chief, Project Management Division of the Navy Field Office for Manned Orbiting Laboratory. 1965–1966 was spent at the Aerospace Research Pilot School, graduating first in his class, in preparation for astronaut duties, and certification as a test pilot. He had accumulated 5,000 hours of flight time, including 2,000 hours in jet aircraft. He resided in Palm Beach County, Florida from 1975 until his death.

Mitchell was selected to be an astronaut in 1966 and was assigned to NASA. He was designated as backup Lunar Module Pilot for Apollo 10, and served as Lunar Module Pilot on Apollo 14, landing *Antares* (the Lunar Module) in the hilly upland Fra Mauro Highlands region. For two days, February 5 and 6, 1971, Mitchell and Alan Shepard deployed and activated scientific equipment and experiments on the lunar surface. They collected almost 100 pounds of lunar samples for return to Earth. There were many other activity achievements during that mission in which he became the sixth person to walk on the moon and Apollo 14 was the longest walk performed by astronauts on the lunar surface. In this space flight, Mitchell logged a total of 216 hours and 42 minutes in space. In 1972 he retired from NASA and the U.S. Navy.

Brother Edgar Mitchell was a member of DeMolay International and was inducted into its Hall of Fame. He received his degrees in Artesia Lodge No. 28, Artesia, New Mexico on February 14, March 13, and April 17 all in 1952. He demitted from this Lodge on February 18, 1968 and affiliated with Harmonia Lodge No. 138 in West Palm Beach, Florida.

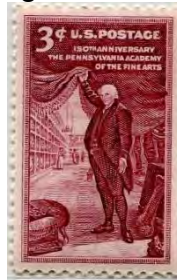
Bro. Ed has been pictured on stamps issued by several different countries around the world.

- With thanks to Bro. Dwight Seals and his "Did You Know" e-mails

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE

Recently I have been reading a book "From Slave Ship to Harvard" by James H. Johnston which starts with the life of Yarrow Mamout, a slave carried by ship from Africa to Maryland, and traces his descendants down to modern times when one of them attended Harvard. Yarrow Mamout became a noted individual when Charles Willson Peale painted his portrait. Knowing that Peale was a Freemason and that he was pictured on a stamp, I checked to see if he had been documented in our Newsletter. I found that he has not been documented in our "chain" of Editors since John Mirt provided a write-up in his January 1955 issue of "Masonry on Postage Stamps".

The U.S. stamp issued on January 15, 1955 to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts pictures Charles W. Peale in his museum. Bro. Peale was a Mason according to the records of old Williamsburg, Virginia Lodge. He is referred to in several instances in the 1775 minutes in connection with his borrowing a portrait of Peyton Randolph, Provincial Grand Master, from the Lodge for the purpose of copying it. Examination of the minutes and Treasurer records of Fredericksburg Lodge for the years beginning in June of 1773 to June 1784 reveals he was a member of that Lodge.



Charles W. Peale was born April 16, 1741 in Chestertown, Maryland. In his early days, he and his mother lived in Annapolis as his father died when Charles was eight years old. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a saddle-maker in Annapolis which lasted eight years. When it was over, he opened his own saddle business and took a wife – the first of three who provided him with seventeen children. Constantly in debt, he took up upholstery, clock repair, and portrait painting in addition to saddlery to bring in money. He was also involved with the radical movement and because his creditors were on the opposite side, they swore out an arrest warrant and he fled to Virginia in 1765. From there he sailed to Boston where he got his first look at paintings from Italian masters. His artistic talents led to people around him financing his going to London where he spent two years studying under Benjamin West. Returning to this country in 1769 he returned to Annapolis and began building his reputation as a portrait painter. In 1772 George Washington invited him to come to Mount Vernon where Peale painted his first of his portraits of Washington. In 1776 he moved to Philadelphia where he was commissioned to do many portraits. He served as a captain in the Continental Army during the Revolution seeing action in the battles of Trenton and Germantown and was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1777. Among the portraits he painted were 14 of George Washington, four of which have been reproduced in the Washington bicentenary of stamps released in 1932. After the Revolution he served in Congress and became interested in natural history. When there was movement to develop the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, he served as one of its active sponsors. When the academy was established in 1805 he put on exhibit his large collection of natural history curios as well as his paintings. He died on February 22, 1827 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

RODERICK (ROBERT) SAMUEL MCLAUGHLIN

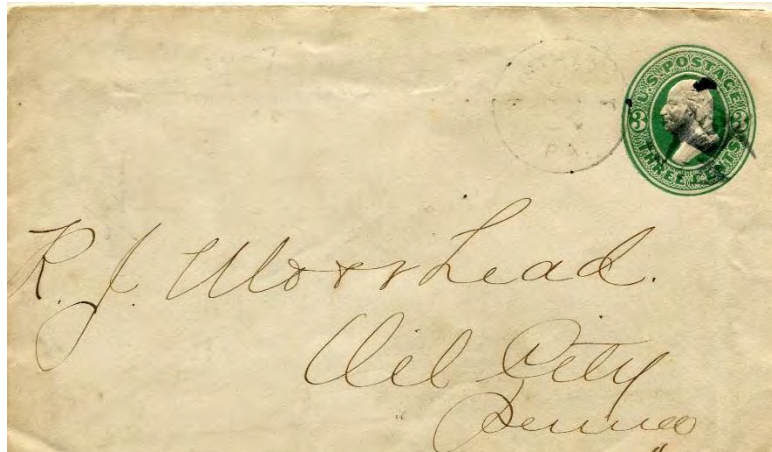
On September 8, 2008, Canada Post issued a stamp to honor Samuel Robert McLaughlin, the first President of General Motors Canada. Bro. McLaughlin was a member of Cedar Lodge No. 270, G.R.C. of Oshawa, Ontario. He was entered on November 27, 1894, passed on January 22, 1895, and raised on February 29, 1896. He served as Master of this Lodge in 1899-1900 and in 1945 was Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario. At the time of his death he was a 75-year member of the Craft and Royal Arch Masonry and a 60-year Knight Templar.



Roderick McLaughlin was born September 8, 1871 in Enniskillen, Ontario and began apprenticing as an upholsterer in his family's carriage factory. At the age of 21 he became an official partner in McLaughlin Carriage Works and was put in charge of designing carriages. When automobiles first hit American roads, Sam modernized his family company to become incorporated as the McLaughlin Motor Car Company in 1907. The family business transformed into a multi-million-dollar empire and when it was sold to General Motors, he became the president of General Motors of Canada in 1918. Under his leadership, GM became Canada's leading exporter and a key force in one of the world's largest industries. He also established the R. Samuel McLaughlin Foundation which donated nearly \$200 million to organizations, charities, and individuals across the country. For his involvement with the Ontario Regiment he was named an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel. He died January 6, 1972 in Oshawa, Ontario.

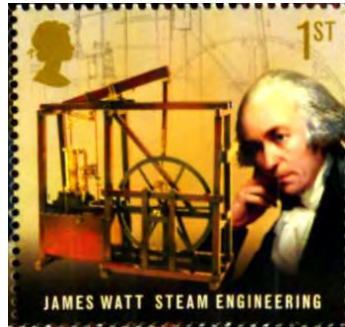
AN INTERESTING ACQUISITION ON E-BAY

I recently acquired this cover on eBay for a very reasonable price. It is a Masonic Square and Compasses with the letter "G" in the center and was sent from North East, Pennsylvania to Oil City, Pennsylvania in the 1870s.



JAMES WATT

James Watt is pictured on a stamp issued by Great Britain on March 10, 2009 as part of a set honoring noted engineers.



Bro. Watt was initiated in a Scottish Lodge in 1763 but his record of membership is not to be found in the register of members held by the Grand Lodge of Scotland; therefore some explanation is required. When a man was initiated in a Scottish Lodge in the 18th century, the individual's name (and occasionally occupation) was meant to be sent to Grand Lodge where the details were recorded Lodge by Lodge in registers in chronological order. Payment of one shilling was to accompany the sending of these details. The temptation not to send details to Grand Lodge is obvious. The fact that there are numerous instances of Lodges' recorded members which do not appear in the central Grand Lodge register is proof of that! This seems to have occurred when Lodges were under financial pressure but this merely had the effect of transferring financial problems to Grand Lodge. Over time, Grand Lodge reacted to this situation by creating Provincial Grand Masters who lived locally and who could therefore supervise Lodges more closely. By the early 19th century no one could be considered to be a Scottish Freemason without a certificate issued by Grand Lodge on payment by the Lodge in which the individual had been initiated. How then is it known that James Watt was a Freemason? During the 18th century it was the responsibility of the Lodge, not Grand Lodge, to issue to each new member a certificate proving that he was a Freemason. The certificate issued to James Watt is extant and reads:

“To all and Sundry to whom these presents Come Greetings. Know ye that the most worshipful, the Grand Master of Scotland and Grand Lodge aforesaid having Granted a Charter Constituting and erecting a Lodge of free and Accepted Masons in this place under the stile and title of The Glasgow Royal Arch Lodge.

“These are to Certify that the Bearer hereof Brother James Watt was Admitted and Received an Entered Apprentice, Past a Fellow Craft and Raised a Master After having payd the usual dues According to the bylaws of the Lodge and has behaved himself as becometh. Given under our hands at Glasgow this 10th June 5763.

Bro. Watt was born January 30, 1736 in Greenock, Scotland and became a Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer whose improvements to the Newcomen steam engine were fundamental to the changes brought by the Industrial Revolution in both his native Great Britain and the rest of the world. While working as an instrument maker at the University of Glasgow, Watt became interested in the technology of steam engines. He realized that contemporary engine designs wasted a great deal of energy by repeatedly cooling and re-heating the cylinder. He introduced a design enhancement, the separate condenser, which avoided this waste of energy and radically improved the power, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness of steam engines. Eventually he adapted his engine to produce rotary motion, greatly broadening its use beyond pumping water. He attempted to commercialize his invention but experienced great financial difficulties until he entered a partnership with Matthew Boulton in 1775. The new firm of Boulton and Watt was eventually highly successful and Watt became a wealthy man. In his retirement, Watt continued to develop new inventions though none was as significant as his steam engine work. He died August 25, 1819 in Handsworth, England.

It is with sincere thanks that I credit Bro. Emiel A. Crab of the De Getande Rand Philatelic Club for the foregoing article. Periodically he provides articles resulting from his research that he has posted in hi "Cloud"; he also provides us with a translation of "De Verlichte Loep", the periodic Newsletter of "De Maçonnieke Filatelistische Studiegroep De Getande Rand". This group, under the leadership of Bro. Henk J. Godthelp, is a very active research group and seems to be the leader in providing new "finds" of Freemasons on stamps. Perhaps the fact that there have been active Masonic Philatelic groups within the United States since the 1930s accounts for the relative scarcity of new finds, but it seems that the number of "new finds" of foreign Masons overpowers those of the U.S. I do try to include articles on U.S. Masons who have not been documented in our Newsletter recently (or at least not during my editorship which goes back to 1984) but that source is starting to run dry. Consequently, I am very appreciative of any articles which might be submitted by any member. The balance of the articles in this issue of "The Philatelic Freemason" are taken from Bro. Crab's translation of the May 2015 and September 2015 issues of "De Verlichte Loep".

CASIMIRO JOSE MARQUEZ de ABREU

Casimiro Marquez de Abreu was born January 4, 1839 on a farm in Jardim, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the son of a wealthy Portuguese farmer. His father forced him to attend the institute Freeze in Nova Friburgo until he was 13 years of age but he detested that study. In 1853 he went to Portugal with his father and came in contact with the cultural heart of Lisbon and met many writers and artists. He began writing for several newspapers and magazines and met Bro. Alexandre Herculano and Luis Rebelo da Sailva among others. While on the European continent, he wrote a play "Camões e o Jau" in 1856, a poem "Carolina" and started "Camila" but never finished it. He returned to Rio de Janeiro in 1857 and got a job in his father's shop but preferred to write articles for several newspapers and spent most of his time with friends. In 1859 he published his most important poems in "As Prima Veras" (Spring) and although his father did not approve of his son's literary aspirations, he did finance the publication of the book. In 1860 Casimiro returned to his father's farm in Nova Friburgo where he died of tuberculosis on October 18, 1860. Following his death, his poems were published in Brazil and in Portugal.

Bro. Marquez de Abreu is mentioned as a Freemason in the article “Masoneria en Tierra Santa” by Bro. Leon Zeldis. He is also included in the list “110 Masones de Distinguido Gran Oriente de Brasil (GOB)” and in the list of illustrious Masons of Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Brazil on October 26, 1989 to honor him as a writer.



VASILE URSU NICOLA (Pseudonym HOREA)

Horea was pictured on issued by Romania on February 28, 1935 as part of a set to honor martyrs. The Masonic involvement of Horea has been confirmed on several internet data sources. Including Bro. Marcel Schapira, a member of the Romanian Grand Lodge and Sovereign Grand Commandery of the AASR in Romania in an article on Romanian Freemasonry in the “Masonic Forum Magazine”. His membership is also verified by Bro. Grigore Mantescu, 30 deg., member of Phoenix Lodge No. 22, Bucharest. The historian John Chindris Cluj described a meeting in the Lodge FRATIA de Cruce where a Horea made a speech on reforms in Romania by Emperor Joseph II. In the magazine “Historia” No. 43, July 2005, it was described that *“The new emperor of the Romans, Horea, starts war against Romanian Emperor. Horea has seals with Masonic symbols and peasants following him declaring that no king but recognize him being able to replicate the Latin motto <Nos Hora Flora rex Dacia>”*



Horea was born in 1730 or 1731 near Arad – today in Romanian territory but in his day, part of the Austria-Hungarian Empire. He was one of the leaders of the Peasant Revolt (along with Bros Crisan, and Closca) against the Austro-Hungarian Transylvania on November 2, 1784. The revolt quickly spread to a large area. Their main demands were the elimination of the feudal serfdom and political equality between Romanian and other ethnic communities in Transylvania. On November 11, 1784 the ultimatum was set which contained a revolutionary program to give the land to the peasants, to pay off activities and services reasonably, and the peers must share the land with the farmers. It was to become a “People’s Republic”.

Horea could read and write in Cyrillic and Latin. He traded in wood and even made wooden boats. He was married and had two children and three brothers who also took part in the rebellion. Commissioned by his confederates he travelled to Vienna four times summoned by Emperor Joseph II between 1778 and 1784. The rebels captured several places including Abrud and Rosia but were defeated the Austrian Army on November 27, 1784 near Brad. On December 7, 1784 Horea and his rebels asked the farmers to return home because the battle was over. Horea and Closca fled to the forests of Scorucetului and a reward of 300 gold ducats was placed on his head. Eventually six traitors got hold of them but the reward was not given to them but to the State police officers who captured them. It was alleged later that those six traitors died in suspicious circumstances. On December 27, 1784 they were captured and imprisoned in the Alba Iulia Prison; Crisan was caught on January 30, 1785 and all three were subjected to a criminal process; Crisan died on February 13, 1785 in that prison. Horea and Closca were sentenced to a more severe punishment – the “Codex Theresianum” – the so-called “Broken on the Wheel”. The Codex was agreed to by Empress Theresa and they were executed on February 28, 1785. Closca was tied on the wheel first and Horea had to watch. Farmers from the neighborhood who demanded to be present also watched. As Horea was tied on the wheel he shouted “I die for my country, people!” The corpses were exhibited at the gates of Alba Iulia. After the death of these three leaders, the revolt was broken by Joseph II; the serfdom was abolished and the grounds, in so far as possible, were distributed to the ex-serf farmers

ION OARGA (Pseudonym CLOȘCA)

Cloșca, (cited in the previous article) was born in 1747 in Cărpiniș, Alba, Romania. He was 37 years old when the uprising broke out. He went to Vienna three times to deliver petitions from Horea to Emperor Joseph II. He was arrested along with Horea on December 27, 1784 and appeared before a military tribunal composed of six people. They wanted to know how Cloșca’s organization was put together as they knew that in the entire region of Transylvania insurgents were hiding. Cloșca kept his mouth shut and eventually was killed along with Horea.

Cloșca is pictured along with Horea and Crisan on a stamp issued by Romania on August 15, 1953.



GHEORGHE CRISAN (MARK GIURGUI of CRISON)

Gheorghe Crisan was born in 1733 in Cow, Romania but became an orphan early in life and was raised by his grandfather, a priest. He was sent to school where he was given the surname of Giurglu. Later he was nicknamed Crisan. He was a leader, along with Horea and Closca, of a revolt in Transylvania in 1784. Gheorghe organized the actions of the Zarand farmers and later

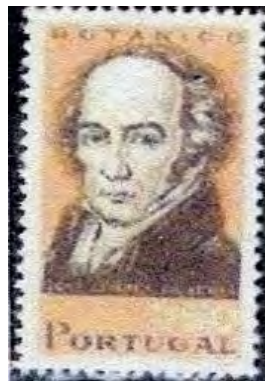
of the Vampeni, Abrud, and Cricău farmers. After the rebellion was suppressed he was caught on January 30, 1875 and imprisoned in Alva Iulia where he committed suicide on February 13, 1785 with the laces of his sandals. His head was then put on display in front of his home and the rest of his body was chopped into pieces.

Bro. Crisan is pictured on a stamp issued by Romania on February 28, 1935.



JOSÉ FRANCISCO CORREIRA DA SERRA

José Da Serra was a Portuguese priest, scientist, philosopher, diplomat, statesman, geologist, politician, biologist, and paleontologist. He is pictured on a stamp issued by Portugal on December 1, 1966 as part of a set to note scientists. He is mentioned as having been a Mason in a few web sites including www.freemasons-freemasonry.com but no information regarding his membership is included.



Da Serra was born June 6, 1750 in Serpa/Alentejo, Portugal and was educated in Roe where he underwent his spiritual initiation enabling him to be referred to as Abbé Correa. He returned to Lisbon in 1777 and two years later was one of the founders of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa (Academy of Sciences in Lisbon). Through his published writings he came in conflict with reactionary members of the religious and political establishment of Portugal. He fled to France in 1786 where he stayed until the death of the Portuguese King Pedro III. When he returned to Portugal, however, he had to flee again because of political difficulties. That time, he went to England where he was under the care of Bro. Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society. Through his influence Bro. Da Serra was elected in 1796 as a member of the Royal Society. The following year he became secretary at the Portuguese Embassy in London but he quarreled with the ambassador and fled to Paris where he stayed for eleven years. In 1813 he moved to

America and based in New York, made several trips within the country., staying several times in the Montecello, the home of former president Thomas Jefferson. In 1816 he was appointed plenipotentiary minister of Portugal in Washington, D.C. In 1820 he was called back to Portugal where he was appointed to the Financial Council and elected to a seat in Parliament, “Cortes” of Portugal. He passed away three years later on September 11, 1832 in Caldas da Rainhu, Portugal.

FERNANDO ANTÓNIO NOGUEIRA PESSOA

It is not certain whether or not Pessoa was a member of the Fraternity but he was considered a “Mason in Spirit”. On February 4, 1935 he wrote a burning protest in the newspaper Diario de Lisboa against the intention of the Portuguese National Assembly led by José Cabral to ban Freemasonry and other “secret associations”. Fernando Pessoa has been pictured on stamps issued by Portugal on May 26, 1975, October 2, 1985, and September 27, 1995.



Fernando Pessoa was born June 13, 1880 in Lisbon, Portugal but when his father died when Fernando was only five years old, he and his mother soon moved to Durban, South Africa where his step-father was the Portuguese consul. He went to an Irish-Catholic school there and then to the Lyceum in Durban where he learned to master the English language. He returned to Lisbon with his family in 1901 but when the family returned to Durban, he remained in Lisbon alone for some time. He eventually went back to Durban and attended classes at an evening school. He took the exam for the university there in 1903 but failed so he went to the High School in Durban. In 1905 he returned to Lisbon and worked as a commercial translator at the publisher of avante-garde literature in Presença. He also took care of the layout of the magazine. He studied philosophy but in addition to his translation work he was also a trade correspondent. These jobs were his main source of income for the rest of his life. In 1918 a collection of English poems, titled *Antivus*, was published. It would take some time before he published in Portuguese. The influence of such notables as Schopenhauer, Nietzsche and some French symbolists was noticeable in his work. He wrote numerous poems under a plurality of names; the poems which he attributed to himself – in the form of sonnets and songs – showed an introverted sate. In Portugal and Brazil, however, he is considered the most influential and important poet of the first half of the 20th century. Some of his poems were published in book form, some in magazines, and much later were printed in book form. He was awarded the Queen Victoria Prize in 1935 and the Antero de Quintal Award in 1934. On November 29, 1935 he was admitted to the hospital for bi-lateral colic cirrhosis caused by excessive drinking and died the next day.

FRANCISCO JOSÉE MUGICA VELAZQUEZ

Francisco Mugica was born September 3, 1884 in Tingüindin, Michoacán, Mexico. His father was a teacher at various schools, bringing his family with him so Francisco travelled from one primary school to another. Following secondary school he got a job as a journalist. In Zamora. He attended lectures at the seminary and was eventually liberal collaborator at different newspapers and weeklies. Years later he moved to Mexico City and met many people who had aspirations for the Mexican Revolution (1910-1929). In 1910 he travelled to San Antonio, Texas, where he took the first measures in preparation for the revolution and the establishment of the forthcoming Revolutionary Council. During the Revolution he fought from 1911 on at the side of Bros. Francisco I. Madero, Venustiano Carranza, Alvaro Obregon and others rising to the rank of Major General. In 1913 he began with the redistribution of the land in Matamoros, Tamaulipas. He also led the revolutionary units in Michoacán. In 1917 he became a member of the Constitutional Congress because of his ideology on the Mexican Revolution; his priorities were religion, politics, economics, and education. His military career and the way he carried out the land reform and constitutional changes led to disagreement with Bro. Obregon who sent assassins to murder him but he was saved by Bro. Lazaro Cárdenas. In 1934 Cárdenas became president and Francisco was appointed minister of economic affairs and one year later, Minister of Communications and Public Work. At the end of his military career he founded the "Heroic Military Collegio of Mexico", became Commander in the South, was governor of Tabasco (1915-16) and Michoacán (1920), governor of Baja California Sur (1940-1946), and president of the military court. He died April 12, 1954 in Mexico City.

Bro. Mugica is cited as a Mason in the book "Masones the Mexico" of 2011 (listed on www.amazon.com). He had achieved the 9th grade of the Rito Nacional Mexicano. He is pictured on a stamp issued on September 3, 1984



NEW ISSUES

The following meager listing of newly issued stamps of interest to a Masonic Philatelist was provided by the January and February issues of Linn's Stamp News which cite new issues.

Argentina Dec. 15, 2014 #2757 Nelson Mandela

China Nov. 12, 2015 #4266-7 Sun Yat Sen

France July 3, 2015 #4838 Martin Nadaud

Mexico Sept. 30, 2015 #2951 Jose Moria Morelos