



The Masonic Philatelist

VOL. 31

FEBRUARY 1975

NO. 6



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Published by

The Ralph A. Barry - Al Van Dahl

PUBLICATION FUND

of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York Inc.

22 East 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016

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ROBERT A. SMITH

Guest Editor

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The Masonic Stamp Club of New York was organized in 1934 for the purpose of encouraging research and study in Masonic Philately, and to establish bonds of good fellowship among Masons who are stamp collectors. The need for the organization has proved itself through the years with its ever-increasing membership and the formation of other Masonic stamp clubs in the United States.

★ MEETINGS ★

First Friday of Every Month
(Except July and August)

COLLECTORS CLUB BUILDING
22 East 35th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10017

ANNUAL DINNER

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York will hold its annual dinner on May 2, 1975 at the German Masonic Temple on East 15th Street, New York City. The cost is only \$10.00 and this is for a complete dinner and cocktail hour. Those members wishing to make reservations please send your reservations to:

Robert A. Smith, P.O. Box 142, Bowling Green Station, New York, NY 10004.

This year we are honoring one of our Past Presidents, Stanley A. Salomon, who has given much to the club before, during, and after his presidency and now serves on many of the clubs committees. Let's all turn out to honor one of our "greats". Please mark your calendar and remember ladies are invited.

ON THE COVER

JOHANN GOTTFRIED SCHADOW first day cover which appears on the front cover of this issue was submitted by Bro. Ludwig Appeldorn. In a recent letter from Bro. Appeldorn he states that he just formed a masonic stamp club (Philamasonica - Circle Germany) and the first order of business is the issuing of masonic first day covers.

Bro. Schadow first day cover is the first issued by the club and can be purchased for \$1.00 U.S. or four International Reply Coupon from: Ludwig Appeldorn, Johannesstrasse 9, D-2270 Wyk auf Foer, West Germany.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

From Bro. Allen E. Wolf, 522 2nd Ave. N.E., Waseca, Minn. 56093.

In reference to the October, 1974 issue back page "Did You Know?" Bro. Hargraves on Australian stamp, Bro. Wolf has this stamp for sale to any members interested in purchasing it. Please write to him regarding price and information.

For A Price List

of Available

MASONIC COVERS PAST AND PRESENT

Write to

MASONIC CACHETS
451 WEST 46th STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10036

Bro. Wolf also writes that he is interested in obtaining any stamps with "Sir Knights" appearing on them, i.e. Pres. Andrew Johnson.

From Bro. Spensley S. Daykin, Rocky River, Ohio.

Bro. Spensley informs us of the death of **Bro. Raymond H. Runt**, formerly of 9619 Rosewood Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44105, who died of a heart attack on November 15, 1974. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

"May his soul rest in everlasting peace."

A NOTE OF APPRECIATION

Masonic Stamp Club of New York, Inc.
22 East 35th Street
New York, New York 10016

Gentlemen:

Just a note of appreciation for your kindness.

Each and every check has been used in full amount for the benefit of the children in the Shrine Hospital in Portland, Oregon, which was the desire of my late husband, Al Van Dahl.

I can think of no worthier cause than to help bring health to the afflicted children.

May the Lord bless each and every one of you for your kindness and thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,
Arlene M. Van Dahl
President
Van Dahl Publications, Inc.

56 Langford Road
Rochester, NY 14615
January 13, 1975

Robert A. Smith, Editor
The Masonic Philatelist,
Box 142, Bowling Green Sta.,
New York, N.Y. 10004

Dear Bro. Smith,

Under the heading **JOHANN GOTTFRIED SCHADOW** in the December issue of the "Philatelist" it says "Masonic dates are unknown".

I have done considerable research on the sculptor's Masonic career and even have a photograph of his Masonic certificate, written in French. As briefly as possible I give you some highlights of Schadow's Masonic history.

Born May 20, 1764, Berlin; died Jan. 27, 1850, Berlin, age 86. He was initiated April 8, 1790 in the Lodge "Royal York zur Freundschaft" in Berlin. His Ma-

sonic certificate, dated August 4, 1791, certifies that he was given the degree of Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master Mason in that lodge, but does not mention the dates of the degrees. A visit that Schadow made to the Lodge "St. Erik" in Stockholm on November 19, 1791 was noted by the acting secretary on the margin of the certificate which he carried with him.

In 1798 the Lodge "Royal York zur Freundschaft" was divided into four subordinate lodges in order to constitute the mother lodge as the Grand Lodge Royal York zur Freundschaft. The subordinate lodge which Schadow was affiliated was called the Lodge "Friedrich Wilhelm zur gekrönten Gerechtigkeit", he holding the office of First Censor. Schadow received some of the so-called higher degrees in the exclusive "Innermost Orient" including the degree "Elect of the New Jerusalem", and he was Chief Warden of the Innermost Orient from 1803 to 1812.

In 1840 his Lodge, Friedrich Wilhelm zur gekrönten Gerechtigkeit, celebrated Schadow's fifty years as a Mason with a jubilee dinner followed by toasts and testimonials of affection for their esteemed Brother.

The 200th anniversary of Schadow's birth was marked in 1964 by the German Democratic Republic, Scott No. 688. The central design consists of a drawing of his masterpiece, the Quadriga, and the wording reads: "Johann Gottfried Schadow — 1764-1850 — Bildhauer" (meaning sculptor), and there is a facsimile of his signature. The new West Berlin stamp January 15, 1975 will be the first time his portrait (self-portrait) has appeared on a stamp.

Please convey my regards to the members and all the best for 1975.

Cordially yours,
Marshall S. Loke

HAYM SALOMON

The USPS announcement of a four-stamp set honoring those who "contributed to the cause" of the American Revolution has one 10¢ stamp that will honor Bro. Haym Salomon. This will be issued on March 25, 1975 at Chicago, Illinois.

Bro. Salomon, a merchant and banker and better known as the "Financier of the Revolution" for his contributions to the Continental Army. He was born in Lissa, Poland about 1740 and came to America in 1772 where he founded a mercantile and brokerage business in New York City. During the years 1776

and 1778 he was imprisoned by the British as a spy and the second time was condemned to death, but escaped to the American lines. He later opened a brokerage business in Philadelphia, accumulating a large fortune.

He was proposed in Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia, June 21, 1764; received the first two degrees, June 23, and was raised August 9, 1784. Bro. Salomon passed away in 1785.

Robert A. Smith

D. W. GRIFFITH

The United States Postal Service will issue a commemorative stamp for D. W. Griffith, motion picture pioneer, who was widely acclaimed for his cinematographic innovations.

Griffith, once called "the teacher of us all" by Cecil B. DeMille, did more than any other man to develop the unique language of the 'silver screen'.

Known as the "Father of the Film Art," he produced the famous "Birth of a Nation", the world's first successful film, which grossed over 50 million dollars. He was born January 22, 1875 in La Grange, Kentucky, the son of a Confederate general, Jacob W. Griffith. After an unsuccessful attempt at acting, he entered the motion picture business in 1908. Some of his major films include: "Broken Blossoms" (1919), "Way Down East" (1920), "Orphans of the Storm" (1922), and "America" (1924).

Brother Griffith passed away on July 23, 1948 in Hollywood, California.

His Masonic membership was in St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, F&AM, New York City.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE DEGREES NOTED BY HISTORIANS

Submitted by Elwing D. Carlsen
Round Lake Beach, Illinois

General Hall, 33rd degree Mason and Inspector General of the A.A.S.R. for the Army and Navy of the United States, wrote in his report as follows: "The Secretary General of the Supreme Council for England and Wales, showed to me, among other treasures in his office in London, the aprons of the 3rd and 18th degrees which had belonged to Napoleon and which were captured by Prussians with his other luggage at Gennoppe on the evening of the Battle of Waterloo."

Clavel, in his book, "Pictorial History of Freemasonry and of the Ancient and Modern Societies," quotes on page 242 as follows: "The Emperor, Napoleon, had been made a Mason in Malta during

the stay he made on that island on his return from Egypt."

Clavel also tells a story about Napoleon's visit to a lodge, illustrating it with a steel engraving. An effort was made to induce Napoleon to believe that the Masonic Lodges had formed a conspiracy against him. A particular Lodge composed of artisans which met in Faubourg St. Marcel was pointed out as one of the principle places where the conspiracy was nurtured.

The Emperor wished to learn the truth of his accusation for himself, so one evening in the company of his brothers Duroc and Lauriston he visited a meeting of the suspected lodge. When the Master informed the brethren who their guest had been, the gathering was enthusiastic, and if Napoleon had stayed it would have given him a new and incontrovertible proof that nothing was further from the Masons than a conspiracy toward him.

The Lodge, 'La Vraie Fraternite of Strasbourge' always gave as the first health "Notre Chere frere Bounaparte, Chef de la Nation." (Our dear Brother Bonaparte, Ruler of the Nation).

BORDEN, SIR ROBERT L.

Sir Robert Borden received his three degrees in St. Andrew's Lodge #1 of Halifax, Nova Scotia, which is the oldest Lodge in Canada.

He became an Entered Apprentice on May 4, 1880, a Fellowcraft on July 27, 1880 and a Master Mason on May 21, 1881. He took a demit from this Lodge on April 3, 1888.

He was a Canadian statesman and Barrister, member of Parliament for Halifax from 1896, and leader of the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons from 1911 to 1920.

He also served as a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and was Canada's representative in the council of the League of Nations.

SVEINN BJORNSSON

Bjornsson, at the time of his death in 1925, had received his 11th degree which is the highest degree anyone in a Scandinavian Lodge or country can receive. He was also Grand Master of Icelandic Freemasonry at that time.

Icelandic Freemasonry was originally under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, but had it's own Provincial Grand Master. Iceland separated from Denmark in 1944 and became an independent republic.

The Grand Lodge of Iceland was constituted as a sovereign Grand jurisdiction on July 23, 1951.

FREEMASONRY'S HISTORIC BACKGROUND

By JOHN A. MIRT,
M.P.S., Chicago, Illinois

For the Masonic student interested in historic research is recommended the postage stamp. It is a never-ending field for study; a field the surface of which has barely been scratched.

To the Masonic philatelist, a postage stamp is something more than a thing of intrinsic value. He regards it for what it usually is—a memorial. But more than that, a stamp arouses curiosity and tests his ability.

Does the stamp tell a Masonic story? That is the question in his mind. Therefore, every postage stamp which passes through his hands presents a challenge. Since one thousand or more varieties are issued by the nations of the world every year, he never is at a loss for study material.

Sometimes the answer is found in the most unusual places. And when it is found, the student frequently uncovers the beauties of Freemasonry's historic background, or a story of Masonic principles at work. A case in point is a 70-centimes postage stamp issued by the French government in 1939. On it is pictured the magnificent Gothic Cathedral in Strasbourg, France, which was constructed in the 13th century, with some additions in succeeding centuries. It is noted for its elaborate tracery, rich sculpture and beautiful windows.

Erected before Speculative Masonry was established, the question arose: Did the Cathedral have anything to do with Operative Masonry? I found this answer, of all places, in the "Masonic Centennial History of the Grand Lodge of Ohio," published in 1876. And that publication went back nearly a century to another source: "Essay on the Cathedral of Strasbourg," written by the French Abbe Grandidier, in 1782. In his essay the French Abbe gave an account of Operative Masonry which bears repeating. His story goes:

"The Masons of those fabrics and their pupils—spread over the whole of Germany—to distinguish themselves from the common workmen, formed themselves into the Fraternity of Masons: to which they gave the German name 'Huetten,' which signifies lodges; but they all agreed to recognize the authority of the original one at Strasbourg, which was named 'Haupt-Huetten,' or Grand Lodge.

"The different Masters of the individual lodges assembled at Ratisbon, where they drew up on the 25th of April, 1459, the Act of Fraternity, which

established the chief of the Cathedral of Strasbourg and his successors as sole and perpetual Grand Masters of the Fraternity of Freemasons of Germany. In 1498, Emperor Maximilian confirmed their privileges in a diploma which was successively renewed by Charles V. Ferdinand, and successors.

"Their lodge as tribunal judged without appeal all cases brought before it, according to the rules and statutes of the Fraternity, which was renewed and printed in 1563. The members of the Society had no communication with other Masons, who merely knew the use of the trowel and mortar. They adopted for characteristic marks all that belonged to the profession, which they regarded as an art far superior to that of the simple mason.

"The square, level and compasses became their attributes. Resolved to form a body distinct from the common herd of workmen, they invented for use among themselves rallying words and tokens of recognition, and other distinguishing signs. This, they called the sign of words—das wortzeichen, le salut, der gruss. The Apprentices, Companions, and Masters were received with ceremonies conducted in secret. They took for their motto, 'Liberty.' They were a Fraternity and practiced a secret art or technology.

"The Freemasons carried the architecture of their country throughout the whole of Europe. They indentured their apprentices; initiated only those who were to form members of their body. They bound them to secrecy by imposing oaths. They carefully concealed, and even destroyed, documents which might disclose their knowledge. They formed a secret language that they might describe their art to each other without uninitiated persons understanding them; and they formed a code of secret signs that they might recognize each other as Masons, though personally unknown to each other, and keep strangers from getting into fellowship with them.

"The Lombard kings having been very zealous in spreading the Christian religion, the Freemasons were largely employed in filling their dominions with churches and monasteries. They spread into other countries in search of work. They became troops of laborers following in the tracks of Christian missionaries, and building the churches required for the converts. In fact, no sooner did a missionary

reach a remote place to convert the inhabitants than a troop of Freemasons appeared, ready to raise a temple in which they might worship. As an edifice advanced, they sent for more of their brethren; and being authorized by the Pope, backed by kings and upheld by the sanctity of their work they demanded and obtained materials, carriages, and manual assistance from the neighboring gentry.

"They also imposed conditions on the parishes in which they labored. Thus a covenant was entered into between a lodge of Freemasons and the church wardens of Parish Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI, that each Mason be furnished with a pair of leather gloves and a white apron, and that a lodge, properly tiled, should be built for their meetings at the expense of the parish."

Subsequently, a mention of the Abbe's account was found in J. G. Findel's "History of Freemasonry," published in 1865. Brother Findel, editor of the German Masonic Journal, "Die Bauhütte," reported that the Abbe, a non-Mason, "was the first writer on the subject of Freemasonry who ventured to hint at the existence of an historical connection between the Fraternity of Freemasons and that of the Stonemasons." He revealed that the Abbe's account was contained originally in a private letter to a lady, dated November 24, 1778. That letter began:

"You, Madam have doubtless heard of that celebrated Society, transmitted to us from England, which bears the name of Freemasonry. Its members are sored throughout Europe, and are much more numerous than perhaps either the honour or the interest of the Association require. I shall not here, however, speak of this body in terms either of eulogy or of satire. I shall not even inquire into the motive for the inviolable secrecy which it demands, or the peculiar oath which belongs to it. I am not initiated into its secrets. and I find myself unworthy to "see the light."

It seems, however, that he had occasion to examine the archives of the Cathedral and the various manuscripts therein preserved. Consequently, he wrote in his letter:

"I hold in my profane hands authentic documents and real records, dating more than three centuries back, which enable us to see that this much boasted Society of Freemasons is but a servile imitation of an ancient and useful fraternity of actual Ma-

sons who headquarters were formerly at Strasbourg."

After describing the workings of the Strasbourg Masons, the French Abbe concludes:

"You will doubtless recognize, Madam, in these particulars, the Freemasons of modern times. In fact, the analogy is plain — the same name "Lodges" signifies the place of assembly; there is the same order in their distribution, the same distribution of Masters, Companions, and Apprentices; and both (sic) are presided over by a Grand Master. They have particular signs, secret laws, statutes against the profane; in fine, they can say one to the other 'My Brethren and my Companions know me for a Mason'."

Supplementing this account of Abbe Grandidier, the Ohio Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother John D. Caldwell, narrates a quaint tradition. He goes on to say:

"The story runs that, once in very twelve-month, on the eve of St. John, when the quiet burghers of that ancient city are wrapt in peaceful slumber and the hour of midnight clangs out from the loudtongued bell which hangs in the Cathedral tower, the spirits of the stonemasons by whose hands the sacred pile was erected arise from the tomb and once more visit the scene of their former labors.

"Up from the dark and gloomy crypt, along the columned aisles and vast dim nave, across the white and gleaming marble floor, checkered with ghostly shadows that stream from pictured oriels, past the stone-carved statues that keep watch and ward with their swords and sceptres, comes the long train of death-like, night-wandering shadows. Clad in their quaint medieval costumes, the Masters with their compasses and rules, the Craftsmen with their plumbs and square and levels, the Apprentice lads with their heavy gavels, all silently greeting their companions, old and dear, with time-honored salute and token, as of yore.

"While the last note of the deep-mouthed bell is still trembling in the air, reverberating from arch to arch, and dying away amid the frozen music of the traceried roof, forth from the western portal streams the shadowy throng. Thrice around the sacred edifice winds the waving, floating train, brave Old Erwin* himself leading the way; while far up above, above the sculptured saints who look down upon the sleeping city, up where, at the very summit of the feathery, fairy-like

spire, the image of the Queen of Heaven stands, there floats a cold, white-robed female form, the fair Sabina, old Erwin's well-behaved child, whose fair hands aided him in his work.

"In her right hand a mallet, in her left a chisel, she flits among the sculptured lace-work of the noble spires like the Genius of Masonry. With the faint blush of dawn the vision fades, the phantom shapes dissolve, and the masons return to their sepulcher, there to rest until the next St. John's eve shall summon them to earth."

Perhaps you can understand now why a Masonic philatelist handles a postage stamp with care and reverence. It, like this 70-centimes stamp of France, might have a story of Freemasonry to tell.

(*) Erwin von Steinbach, master of the works at the building of the Strasbourg Cathedral and head of the German Fraternity of Stonemasons

KING ROBERT THE BRUCE AND THE FOURTH OF JULY

By WM. LINDSAY

A proud date in the annals of American history is the Fourth of July, 1776. Similarly, every Scottish schoolboy knows the date, 24th June, 1314, because that was the day when the Scots under Robert Bruce defeated the English, commanded by King Edward II, at the Battle of Bannockburn, thus securing independence for Scotland. If you fail at first glance to see the connection between the two dates that is understandable, but I will remind you that in the 14th century we used the Roman, Julian calendar which, by the end of the 16th century, was inaccurate by 10 days. Thus, on the adoption of the Gregorian calendar, one could look back into history and see that the 24th June was synonymous with the Fourth of July!

It may be anachronistic to link an early 14th century Scottish king with Masonry, but there appears in the ritual of the Royal Order of Scotland a reference to what is known as the "Bruce Tradition." The 'Royal' Order was originally named "The Order of the Heredom of Kilwinning", and was founded around 1741. The annual meeting of the Order was held on St. Andrew's Day, though this has no particular connection with Bruce. During the early history of the Order there was no association with Bruce, but it was a "Royal" Order which recognized the king of Scotland as its hereditary Grand Mas-

ter, and at every meeting kept a vacant seat for his use should he care to attend.

Legend has it that at Wilwinning, the King of Scotland first sat as Grand Master. Although Kilwinning was not on Bruce's ancestral estates, it was not far off, so he was the obvious choice. He owned Turnberry Castle, which was only about 20 miles from Kilwinning in Ayrshire. The first Regulations of the Order were made at the founding of the Grand Lodge in Edinburgh in 1767, and included the following regulation:—"The election of these officers shall be annually upon the fourth day of July being the anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn, fought anno 1314 after which King Robert Bruce held a Grand Lodge of this Order and created several Knights on or near the field of battle as he did afterwards many more at Kilwinning." That regulation was the beginning of the Bruce tradition.

Bruce was also immortalized in the verses of Brother Robert Burns in his rousing song, "Robert Bruce's March to Bannockburn."

Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots wham Bruce has often led,
Welcome to your gory bed
or to victory.

Wha for Scotland's King and Law,
Freedoms sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand or Freeman fa',
Let him follow me.
(there are other verses)

The British Post Office commemorated the 700th anniversary of the birth of Robert the Bruce on 10/7/74 by the issue of a 3½p. stamp. Another British stamp connected with Bruce was the 5d stamp issued in 1970 to commemorate the anniversary of the Declaration of Arbroath, which was made by the Scottish barons in 1320. They wrote to the Pope in Rome asking him not to support the English, but to recognize Bruce as their king. "We have been delivered," they declared, "by the strong arm of our Prince and King, our Lord Sir Robert, who, like a second Joshua, endured cheerfully toil, weariness, fasting and peril. So long as a hundred of us remain alive we are minded never a whit to bow beneath the yoke of the English. It is not for glory, riches or honours that we fight; it is for liberty alone, the liberty which no good man loses but with his life."

MASTER MASON WALTER SCHIRRA

Submitted by Elwing D. Carlson
Round Lake Beach, Illinois

Walter M. Schirra was made a Master Mason at sight by the Most Worshipful John T. Rause, Jr., Grand Master of Masons of Florida on November 4, 1967 in Jacksonville. This was the third such event in the history of the Grand Lodge of Florida.

Walter M. Schirra is a member of Canaveral Lodge No. 339, F&AM, Cocoa, Orlando Valley Scottish Rite, A.A.S.R., Governor Generals College, York Rite, Sovereign College of North America, and has been honored by York Rite bodies nationally.

He is the recipient of the Honorary Legion of Honor, Order of DeMolay, and an honorary member of Arabian Temple A.A.O.N.M.S., Fort Myers, Florida, and a member of Cape Canaveral Chapter No. 366, National Sojourners, Patrick A.F.B.

Walter M. Schirra has received two NASA Distinguished Service Medals and the NASA Exceptional Service Medal. He occupied the command pilot seat of the history-making Gemini VI flight which rendezvoused with the already orbiting Gemini VII spacecraft. This was the first rendezvous of two-manned maneuverable spacecraft, establishing another first for the United States. He carried several Masonic items with him on his Apollo VII flight, among them two 12x15-inch flags—one of which he presented to the Scottish Rite Museum, Washington, D.C.

Thomas B. Stafford, who was commander of the Apollo X team, is affiliated with Western Star Lodge No. 138, Weatherford, Oklahoma.

He has been awarded two NASA Exceptional Service Medals and the Air Force Astronauts Wings.

Stafford also participated in the Gemini VI mission which rendezvoused with the Gemini VII crew.

BERUTI, ANTONIO LUIS

Beruti was a founder member of Independence Lodge (about 1806).

In 1812, he became a founder member of Lautaro Lodge which is very famous.

He was also Worshipful Master of St. John of the Frontier Lodge #33 of the Grand Lodge of Argentina.

He was an Argentine patriot who took an active part in the movement to obtain independence for Argentina. His major activities were directed toward organizing the Youthful patriots and aid other patriotic leaders in pro-

viding them with blue and white rosettes to distinguish them from the Spanish Royalists.

Beruti's services to the army were of such outstanding character that on January 24, 1817 San Martin made him assistant chief of Staff, directing activities in the important victory achieved at Chacabuca on February 12, 1817.

After retiring from army life he took an active part in opposing the unpopular President Rosas. Despite his 69 years Beruti joined forces of Gregorio Lamadrid at the battle of Rodeo del Medio on September 24, 1841. As a result of the defeat suffered on that occasion, Beruti was taken prisoner. The victorious General out of respect for Beruti's advanced age and heroic sacrifices during the early days of the struggle for independence from Spain, released him.

Ten days later, on October 3, 1842 Beruti died in the city of Mendoza.

SIMON BOLIVAR

Bolivar became a Mason at the age of 21 and was initiated in Paris, France. The name of the Lodge is unknown, his influence to become a Mason was from his teacher Don Simon Rodriguez.

Other sources state that he became a Mason in Cadiz, Spain.

He later received his 32d degree in Paris, France. His Scottish Rite collar and apron are displayed in the Grand Lodge museum in New York City. He was Knighted in a commandery in France during 1807.

In 1828 he said, "I have been curious to see the inside of Masonry causing me to be raised a Master Mason in Paris, that sufficing me of the ridiculous of so ancient a society. I have met in the lodge some extraordinary men, many fanatics, many more imposters and a great many deceived fools. Masons are like grown boys, playing with signs, tricks, Hebrew words, ribbons and bands."

BEARD, DANIEL C.

He was raised in Mariners Lodge #67 of New York City and later became a member of Cornucopia Lodge #563 in Flushing, New York.

Daniel C. Bear, noted American illustrator, painter and organizer of the Boy Scout movement in the United States, from which others followed.

He was awarded the 'Golden Eagle' by the Boy Scouts of America and it is the only one ever given.

Mt. Beard, the peak adjoining Mt. McKinley, is named in his honor.

He passed away on June 11, 1941.