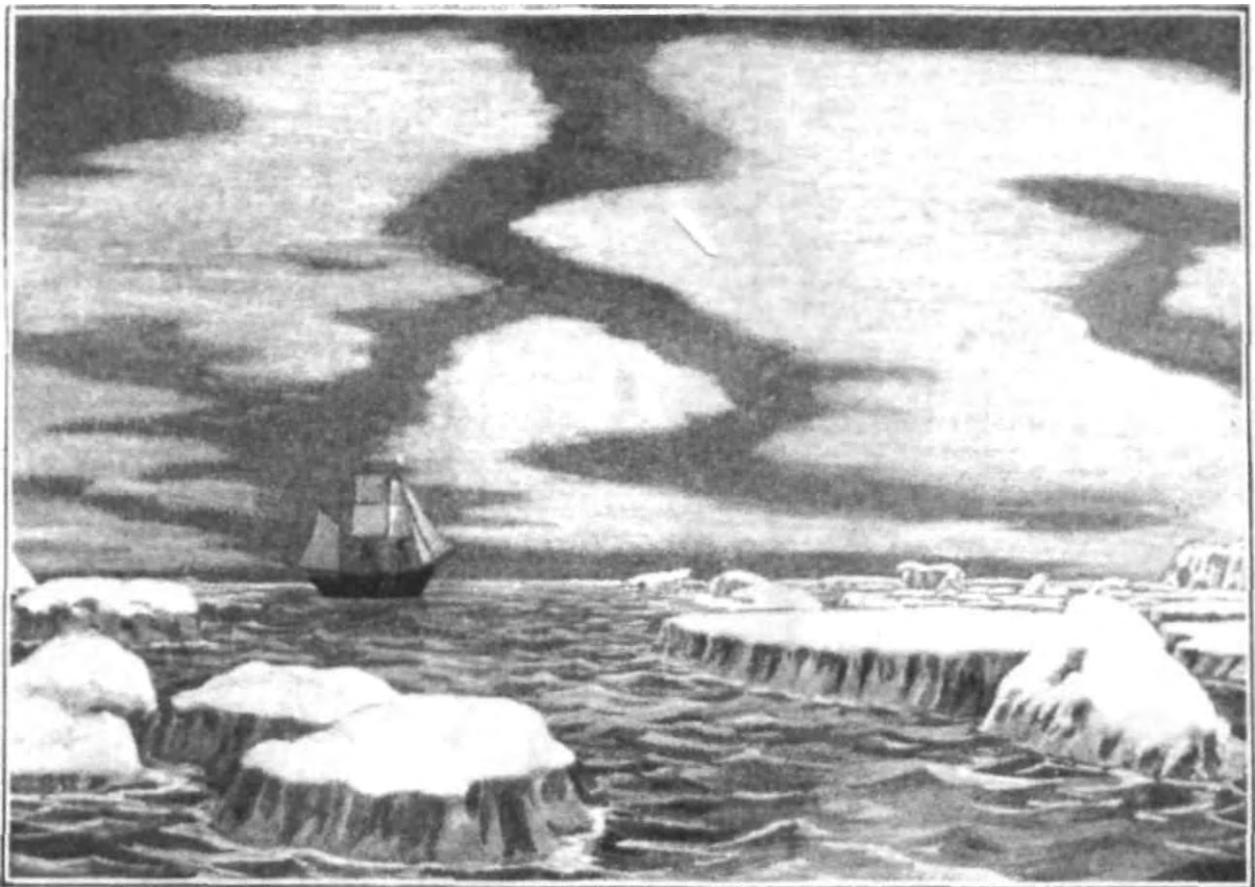


FREEMASONRY CAME TO AMERICA WITH CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH IN 1607

BY
GEORGE V. TUDHOPE



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There is an abundance of evidence to show that a secret society was the prime mover behind the colonization of Virginia America and the founding of the Grand Lodge Of The Free-Masons in 1723.

This evidence is easily available to any one who is willing to take the time to properly peruse this secret societie's secret seals found in cryptic emblematic devices, which were liberally placed in books, and engravings brought out by English authors during a period from about 1575 to beyond the English American colonization period.

The concealed matter on this subject is so wide and great, that all phases of it cannot be properly presented in this short article; therefore only matter signed with cryptic and emblematic seals will be presented here.

The principal signature to be considered, is one that has been discovered quite recently, it is a very simple device designed to resemble a scroll with one end lightly colored and the other end dark. It symbolizes, light and darkness, true and false, wisdom and ignorance, and even the light and dark sides of Masonic Lodges.

This light and dark scroll devise has been used more often and in more varied designs than possibly any other of the cryptic seals.

It is part of the well known double "A" type emblem which was first used about 1576, and was extensively used thereafter until 1640.

The double "A" type seal has also been found in several designs, however, each design always displays a light and dark side with ornamental scrolls, one light and the other dark, symbolizing the same as above.

An Archer type double "A" seal may be seen at the top of Plate I. Here the two Archers are each aiming their arrows at the same light scroll of one of the fantastical "A's". These two archers symbolize "PAN", Pan the god of hunters, aiming directly at LIGHT, hunting ALL that is concealed in universal nature. Francis Bacon established them as the "FRATERNITY OF PAN", thus identifying them as the first Fraternity having as its goal the hunting out of ALL LIGHT concealed in universal nature. This same LIGHT is the name of THAT MASONIC LOST WORD, which Masons claim may be found in future ages. (See the article by this title in Baconiana, Nov. 1957 - Reprinted by Health Research, P.O. Box 70, Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245).

I believe this is a new concept of these Archers and the first claim that the double "A" Archers are both aiming at the same light scroll, which seems to demonstrate beyond a doubt that they are hunters of LIGHT.

This LIGHT was the Fraternity of Pan's main goal, Bacon's and his secret societie's main goal and the Free-Masons of 1723 main goal.

Quite often, immediately following these ornamental type "A's" may be found Francis Bacon's Simple and Kay cipher seals as shown at the bottom of Plate I. (For more light on these numerical cipher seals, see Francis Bacon's Cipher Signatures By Frank Woodward, 1923, and Bacon Masonry and The Discovery Of Francis Bacon's Cipher Signatures In James Anderson's Constitutions Of The Free-Masons by G. V. Tudhope).

A most significant example of the simple light and dark scroll seal may be seen in Plate II, one is set over the portrait of Francis Bacon (1561 - 1626), and another under the portrait of Iohannes Valentinus Anderea, (1586 - 1654).

These light and dark scrolls associated thus with these two names, should be convincing evidence that they were members of this secret society.

The maximum evidence points to them as the founder of this secret



Shakespeare, Fol. 1623



The head plate in the 1609 Sonnet Quarto.
 Note the light and dark "A A's" are designed in the
 form of a ladder or winding stairs.... A Masonic Symbol.



<p>Words</p> <p>3</p> <p>8</p> <p>8</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p> <p>2</p> <hr/> <p>33 =</p> <p>Bacon Simple Cipher</p>	<p>The lamentable Tragedie <i>of Locrine, the eldest sonne of King Brutus, discour- sing the warres of the Britains and Hunnes, with their discomfiture, the Britaines victory with their accidents, and the death of Albanact.</i></p>	<p>Roman Letters</p> <p>21</p> <p>29</p> <p>21</p> <p>9</p> <p>29</p> <p>12</p> <hr/> <p>111 =</p> <p>Bacon Kay Cipher</p>
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PLATE I

Typical example of the ornamental double "A A" device
 and Bacon's Simple and Kay cipher seals.



MAGNIFICAT CANTO RE.
IN TANS BENEFACIA IEHOVA.
VIVITAM RELEGENS OH
MISERERE MEL.

Wm. Knapp

Plate II

The simple light and dark scroll device, one above the portrait of Francis Bacon (1561 - 1626), and one below the portrait of J.V. Andreae (1586 - 1654). Bacon is encompassed by the words: FOR THE GLORY OF THE CREATOR AND THE RELIEF OF MAN'S ESTATE.

In dies meliora.



Plate III

The Masonic pillars, the pyramid type light and dark "AA's", and Bacon's crest the sow. From "Whitneys Choice Of Emblems", published in 1586.

society; however, the greater evidence favors Francis Bacon as being the father and head of it. Note the words around his portrait: FOR THE GLORY OF THE CREATOR AND THE RELIEF OF MAN'S ESTATE, is quite Masonic.

Plate III is another emblematic device which not only connects; Francis Bacon with the secret society using the double "A" emblems, but also with the secret society using the Masonic Pillars. Note that the two pillars at the top of Plate III, carries the words "PLUS ULTRA" which means, "there is more beyond", and every Mason should know this to be true.

Under the pillars is a structure which forms an inverted "B" and another structure which forms a pyramid light and dark "A" device. These two designs forms the letters "BA", which are the first two letters in BA'con's Name; thus pointing to Bacon as the concealed one and Master of each society.

Under the pyramid is a sow, which is Bacon's official crest. Standing by the sow is a man wearing the Bacon hat, who may be considered a member of the secret society responsible for this emblem, for he is pointing at Bacon's crest, the sow, with his left hand and to the pillars and the double "A"s, with his right hand; thus revealing, most clearly, that the Masonic pillars, the double "A" society, and the sow -- Bacon, are directly connected to the same society.

The sow, symbolizes Bacon rooting out the seeds and roots of truths for the benefit of his fellow creatures, his children, called his pigs by Captain John Smith.

This Plate III emblematic engraving was first published in 1577 by Christopher Plantin. The design was appropriated by Whitney, and appears on page 53, in Whitney's Choice Of Emblems, published in 1586.

The sow in this emblematic device is further significant, for it helps to make daylight clear a jest or pun made by Captain John Smith, about his Virginia colony, whom he referred to by these unusual words: "pigs of my own sow".

When we consider that the sow he meant was none other than Francis Bacon and that his remarks were so understood by his secret society, then this crude phrase loses its harshness and actually recorded, for posterity, the fact that Bacon was the sublime head of the secret group who were primarily responsible for the English colonization of America.

Very few have recognized this fact, or appreciate the part Bacon had in this matter. History reveals that Bacon had to do with the preparation of the papers for the King's signature, granting the charter to organize Virginia, to the Virginia Company Of London.

At that time the State of Virginia designated the full sweep of the North American coast above Spanish Florida and west to the Pacific Ocean.

Bacon was also a member of the Virginia Company and acted as its Council. He played an equal part in the colonization of Newfoundland.

History also reveals that Smith and Bacon had business relations; Smith wrote to Bacon inclosing a discription of New England, and as late as 1618 he endeavored, with out success, to enlist the support of Bacon for another colonization plan; thus revealing their close relationship and pointing to Bacon as the concealed head of the colonization plan.

Refer again to Plate I, and note that one leg of each "A" forms a letter "C", and that this letter "C" stands for 100 in the Roman numerals. 100 is the well known simple cipher seal for Francis Bacon. This letter "C" may be found in nearly all emblematic pieces having to do with Bacon and his secret society.

The double "A" seal also stands for AthonA, the goddess of wisdom, who is known as the patroness of the LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES. Her ideals were adopted by this early secret society as their MAIN GOAL, - that of bringing the world from darkness into light, which is symbolized by their light and dark scroll devices.

These emblems, in one form or another, may be found in practically all works of learning eminating from England during Bacon's period.



PLATE IV

Facsimile from the frontispiece of *The History Of The World* Sir Walter Raleigh; 1614.



*By him that affoord's you as good means so know me,
as your Martyrologist hath done me so know him.*



This knot doth shewe
(If thou would'st know)
The Authors name;
Then it vntye
(And him decrye)
Or your Priest blame.
For had he set his name to his
Then had I mine also to this.

Another.

St. Swithune: he, when by a mischance a wo. July 2. Page 170
man had broken all her egges, made the signe
of the crosse over the same egges, and immedi-
atly they all became whole againe.

PLATE V

Facsimiles: top from Bacon's *Great Instauration* and his *Advancement Of Learning* interpreted by Gilbert Wats 1640. Bottom, a monogram "KNOT" of FRANCIS BACON T, catalogued in British Museum "by-Bacon; the "T" stands for Tudor.



PLATE VI

Facsimile from the headpiece on page 41 of Bacon's *Great Instauration*, interpreted by Gilbert Wats, 1640.

The SIMPLE light and dark scroll emblems were used more often and for a longer period of time than the other type seals.

Plate IV, is a facsimile of a frontispiece of The History Of The World by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1614. It is shown here to reveal another pattern of the SIMPLE light and dark scroll emblem; note the two trumpets at the top of the picture, one light the other dark.

This engraving is also an excellent example of the emblematical frontispieces that were used so frequently during the Bacon period; all carrying cryptic matter for those of the Invisible Society to interpret.

Note the All Seeing Eye above the globe; the all seeing eye and the all hearing ear in the wing of "FAMA BONA", also, the light and dark scrolls at the top of the Masonic like pillars. The globe drawn to represent the world as spherical, revealed truths tabooed by the Church of Rome at that period.

There is much more to be found in this emblematic frontispiece than probably can ever be clearly interpreted.

In Francis Bacon's own works may be found many Masonic symbols, such as the Masonic pillars, the greater and lesser lights, the Masonic globes, the Worshipful Master at his trestle board clothed in the Masters high hat. See the frontispiece and title page to Bacon's Advancement Of Learning, interpreted by Gilbert Wats, 1640; and again the same as reproduced and explained in Bacon Masonry by George V. Tudhope, 1954.

Another type of SIMPLE light and dark scroll seal may be seen in Plate V; which is a facsimile of a block letter "T", from Bacon's "Great Instauration". It is the first letter of the text, TO THE PRINCE, page 1, of this work interpreted by Gilbert Wats, 1640.

This same block letter "T" is also the first letter of the text, THE FIRST BOOK, page 1, of Bacon's Advancement Of Learning, which is a part of his Great Instauration. It carries three sets of the light and dark scrolls emblems on a letter "C" like design. It was used only twice in the book.

The rose in this block letter "T" is an emblem of the TUDOR Royal family, the Fra Rosi Crosse and the Rosicrucian Society. It is shown on the feet of Bacon on his Statue in St. Michael's Church at Saint Albins, England; thus Bacon and his secret society was directly connected with the Tudors.

A monogram "KNOT" of F*R*A*N*C*I*S B*A*C*O*N T, is shown at Prate V to emphasise the above concept. The "T" stands for TUDOR and the verses below it and the KNOT proves that it was Bacon's practice to conceal himself and some of his works from the Priests of the Church.

Plate VI, is a facsimile of a head-piece over "THE GENERALL ARGUMENT OF THE IX BOOKS" page 41, of Bacon's Great Instauration. It too, is filled with emblematic devices, including the "C's" and a new type of the light and dark scrolls, which may be seen around the bust of the figure in the center of the head-piece. The Coronet in the top corner is that of the Prince of Wales, emphasising Bacon as a Tudor.

Plate VII, is a facsimile of "The Holy Bible", the Authorized King James Version, 1611. Here one may count some twenty four sets of the Simple light and dark scrolls and at least one set of the "A" type emblem. This seems to prove that this secret society had a major part in this great project.

It is claimed by many reliable researchers, that Francis Bacon was the chief editor of the King James Version.

Both types of these emblems may be found on so many frontspieces and on ornamental head and tail pieces, in works of that period, that it would take volumes to list and explain them.

In Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, & Tragedies, First Edition 1623, may be found, one double "A" type headpiece, five Archer type double "A" headpieces, and twenty four PAN type tailpieces, each with several "C's" and a light and dark scroll seal; which indicates that this secret society was also sponsoring Shakespeare's works.

These seals are also to be found on Bacon's New Atlantis, 1650.

These emblematic devices, particularly the SIMPLE light and dark scroll seals, should act as a key for researchers to use in unlocking the door to the secrets of the ancients.

They have been definitely traced to a secret society in England, who reached its zenith during Bacon's life. Evidence shows that this society was founded primarily to oppose the aggression and unmask the imposition of the Roman Papacy, and for the advancement of learning which included projects such as establishing colonies in America friendly to their ideals.

This secret society remained almost completely invisible, however, many confusing and unreliable articles have been written about them, introducing them by a dozen different names. Regardless of the many names they have been given, they all seemed to be builders of truths. They were invisible BUILDERS, therefore, INVISIBLE MASONS; who could recognize each other by their secret language, signs, ciphers, emblems, and seals they placed upon educational matter of that period.

The SIMPLE light and dark scroll device, and the simple and key cipher seals for Bacon, may be found in James Anderson's Constitutions of the Free-Masons, 1723 and again in 1738; which indicates that this secret society was responsible for grafting their philosophy into the Operative Lodges of Masons of that time.

These light and dark scrolls may also be seen on the Masonic pillars of William Shakespeare's original monument. See Nicholas Rowe's Life of Shakespear(e) 1709, and Shakespeare's Monument Originally A Masonic Shrine by George V. Tudhope, 1959.

The Famous Hondius Broadside (map) published about 1590, showing the route Sir Francis Drake sailed in his voyage around the world, 1577-1580, displays many of these light and dark scroll seals. See Plate VIII, which reveals the work of this secret society, even at that early period and further shows their desire to

establish the truth that the world is spherical. A truth that was denied by the Church of Rome at that time.

Robert H. Power, recently brought to light a print by Arnoldus Montanus, Amsterdam, 1671; showing the crowning of Sir Francis Drake by Indians, as evidence Drake sailed into San Francisco Bay in 1579.

The engraver of this print made one of Drake's legs light, the other dark to simulate the light and dark scroll seal used by Bacon's secret society. For details see Plate XII.

There is strong evidence that this same society helped Sir Walter Raleigh, in his attempt to colonize America, for his map of Virginia, dated 1585, Plait IX, not only shows seven sets of the light and dark scroll seals, but also the Masonic Compass and Gauge. This Masonic Compass and the light and dark scroll emblem may be seen on a map of London, made by John Speed about 1600. He entitled it London's Square-Mile Maze; Capitol Of The Eden Of Europe. See The National Geographic Magazine for July 1958, page 94-95. This map with its secret seals, thus reveals that London was also The Eden Of Speculative Freemasonry.

The Masonic Squares and Compasses seemed to be used only on Sir Walter Raleigh's and Captain John Smith's maps of Virginia and New England. A map entitled the Landing Of Pilgrims at Plymouth Mass. 1620, revealed only the light and dark scrolls.

Maps published in Captain John Smith's: General History Of Virginia, New England and Summer Isles, 1624. Facsimile's Plates X, XI, and XII, reveal excellent Masonic emblems; Plate X, shows the Masonic Compass, gauge, and the light and dark scrolls. Plate XI, presents a most extra-ordinary Masonic emblem, in which the Compass, Plumb bob, two 90° squares and two light and dark scrolls are shown above the words: "Discovered and Discribed by Captyn John Smith" 1606, Surely this fixes Smith as an important member of this secret society.

The Indian in the upper right hand corner of Plate XI, is clothed in a

NEW ENGLAND

The most remarkable parts that named
by the high and mighty Prince CHARLES,
Prince of great Brittain.



These are the Lines that show the Face, but these
Doe show the Grace and Glory, brighter be.
The Face-Exposure and Purple-Overthrowes
Of Gods appointed Civillid by these
But for the Spirit, and so is Glory (Which
Seldom are Bright without, but Golden within.

If so, in Bright for soft Smiles which in heart,
I see thy Name, to make Bright Smile engrave.

Things that are Wines
Soft Dances None



Southampton
Cape ANNA
The River CHARLES
Chever hills
London
Oxford
Plymouth
STUARDES Bay
Cape JAMES

Cambridge
The Bay
Salem
Boston
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Sunderland
Cape Elizabeth
Pembroke Bay
Wiscasset
York
Saco
Portland
Newbury
Hampden
Ware
Amherst
Northampton
Westchester
Hillsborough
Rockingham
Dorchester
Middlesex
Suffolk
Essex
Hampshire
Wiltshire
Berkshire
Oxfordshire
Gloucestershire
Worcestershire
Leicestershire
Lincolnshire
Nottinghamshire
Derbyshire
Staffordshire
Warwickshire
Northamptonshire
Northumberland
Westmorland
Yorkshire
Cumbria
West Yorkshire
East Yorkshire
East Lothian
West Lothian
Highland
Argyll
Perthshire
Angus
Dumfriesshire
East Lothian
West Lothian
Highland
Argyll
Perthshire
Angus
Dumfriesshire

George Washington type Masonic apron. This type apron may be seen on Washington's Statue as a Master Mason in the Masonic Memorial, Alexandria, Virginia.

Plate XIII. represents, probably the most astounding cryptic emblematical device ever printed. It is divided into several sections, each section revealing highly secret matter that only the Brethren of that period could interpret.

Only the most obvious of these devices will be explained here.

1. Note the three light and dark scroll seals on the bottom center section.
2. Note in the center top section, "THEIR IDOLL"; He sits as their Worshipful Master, on a canopied throne with arms and legs spread in a manner to form a square and to better display his George Washington type Masonic apron.

On each side of "THEIR IDOLL", their Worshipful Master, are arms raised to form two 90° squares. One of the arms holds the Masonic setting-maul.

Below "THEIR IDOLL", "C:Smith" is shown with one hand above the other, one light the other dark. He is in a group of seven Indians in which four are shown light and three dark, five are holding aloft the Masonic sitting mauls, thus emphasising the Masonic squares. This unusual Masonic section also emphasises the light and dark scrolls of Bacon's secret society.

3. In the other sections, note also how the light and dark scrolls are shown in the legs; note particularly, the legs of "C:Smith" bound to a tree in the top left section, and again immediately below this picture "C:S:" is shown; in each case the right leg is dark and the other is light, which indicates that these devices and sections were drawn to conceal from the uninitiated and to reveal to the brethren of this secret society that there is more beyond to be searched out.
4. In the lower left hand section, and in the upper right hand section of this plate VII, "C:Smith", is portrayed as capturing two Kings, note that each King is wearing the George Washington type apron; also that each King displays one leg light and the other dark. The little Master, "C:Smith", seems to be in the act of

making these two Kings Master Masons. The Little Master is clothed in the Master's hat of that period, he is standing knee to knee with the initiates and in one case they are standing upon the crest of an acacia decked hill.

The light and dark legs symbolize the light and dark side of the Masonic Lodge room to indicate that not all of the Masonic light is given and that the candidate must seek for that which is concealed and find that which is LOST.

These symbols further revealed to the brethren of this society, that their philosophy had been grafted into the Indian Kingdoms of America, as "C.Smith", called them.

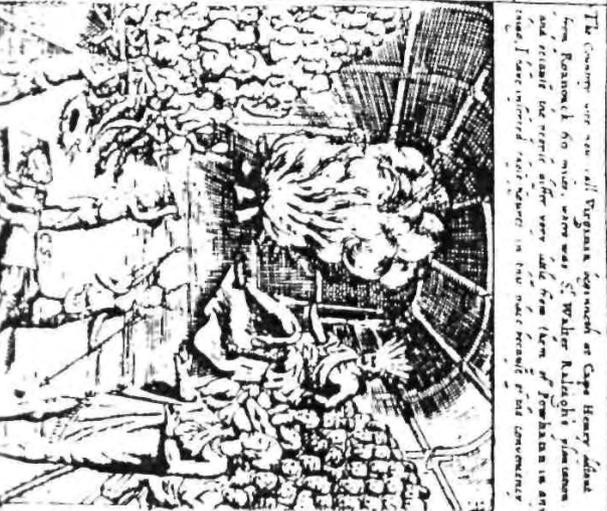
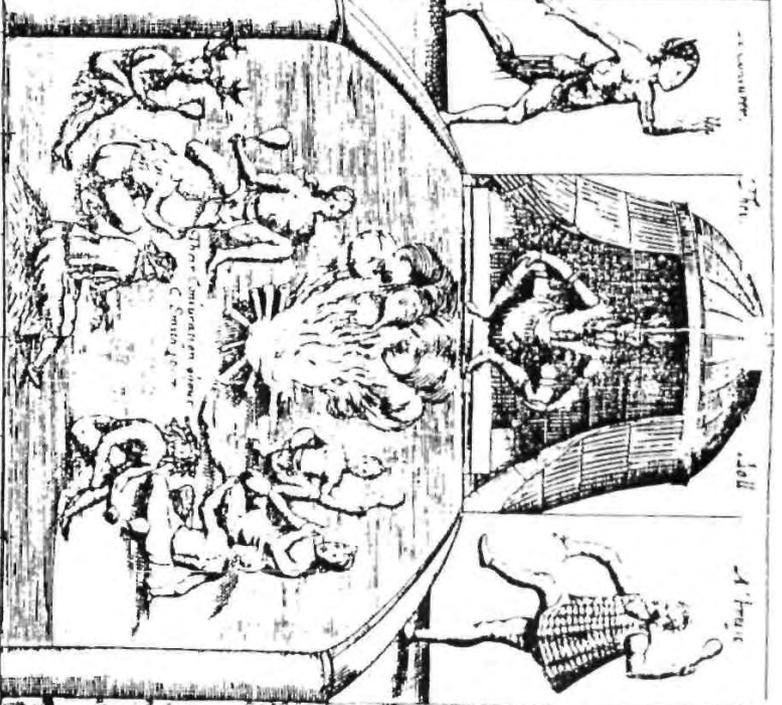
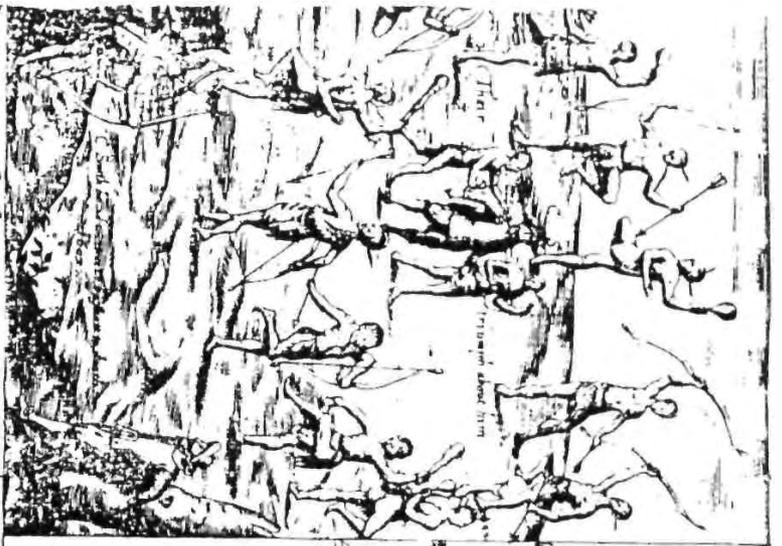
5. The section in the lower right hand corner of Plate XII, depicts the saving, (raising), of the Master, in which the renowned Pokahontis, plays a virtuous part. The light and dark legs of the Master, and those of the Indians wearing the Masonic like aprons, were so drawn to reveal to the Brethren, that these engravings were purposely made ambiguous to conceal the fact that the philosophy of their society had been grafted into the American Indian Kingdoms during the years, of 1608 and 1609. See dates on these sections.

These emblematical Plates, from Captain John Smith's original works, should prove beyond a question of doubt that the legend about American Indians having secret Masonic knowledge are based upon facts.

It certainly was most logical and valuable to have the Indians as friendly fraternal brethren.

When Smith returned to England in 1609, he left behind nearly five hundred settlers, ninety seven of whom have been recorded as being able to talk in the Indian language. This should have assured most friendly relations and it explains how they could have conferred the Masonic degrees of that period.

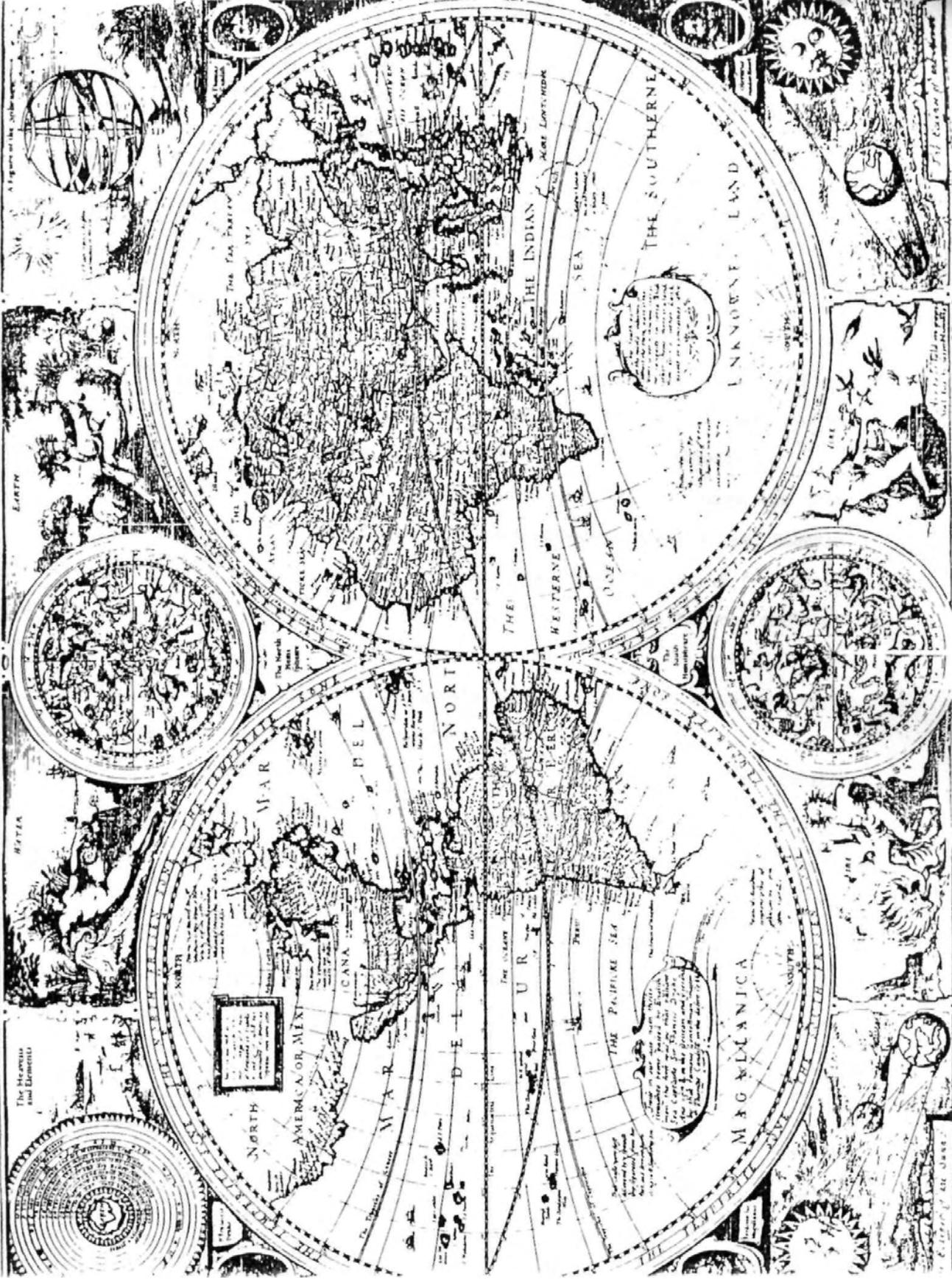
History further records that: "After John Smith sailed for England, the Indians attacked Jamestown, because with Smith gone there was no one whom they trusted." Who upset the good fraternal relations Smith had achieved? History also



The Company were now all Virginia men, as Captain Henry Adams had persuaded so many, who was St. Walter Raleigh's successor and retained the spirit after the fall of Roanoke. In an island, I have received this name in the next passage of the country.

Quild, the King of Powhatan's picture. 1603.

NEW AND ACCURAT MAP OF THE WORLD Drawne according to the truest Observations & best Discoveries lately Discouered & with Descriptions laist Discouered & with English & French



records: "That there was, for five years, a Spanish spy among them."!

There is much more to be found in these emblematic engravings than has been explained, or that can be seen by the untrained eye.

Many have noted the obvious absurdity and ambiguous character of these engravings and Smith's works in general. Some have questioned his truthfulness and asked this question: WAS JOHN SMITH A LIAR?

When one considers the fact that John Smith was born in 1579, became an unwilling scholar, quit school at the age of 13 when he became an orphan, and was bound as an apprentice to a merchant; disgusted, he became a volunteer roving international soldier. He slew three Turkish Champions in a tournament.

He was thrown overboard as a heretic, sold into slavery, wore the iron collar, escaped, traveled through Russia, Poland, Hungary, Moravia, and Bohemia to Leipsic, returned to England in 1604 when he was not yet twenty five years old. He then took an active part in recruiting colonists for the settlement of Virginia.

Surely, there was no opportunity for him to acquire the education necessary for writing the excellent works printed under his name.

Smith's works have been rated, by some critics, as most excellent. "In the Library of Southern Literature, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler says: 'In reading The True Relations, we find that it is the book of a rugged soldier, written in haste, to the point, having a sentence structure clear and terse and a vocabulary not unlike that of the King James version of the Bible....'"

Another eminent historian, "Grahame, considered Smith's writings on colonization superior to those of Lord Bacon." Since Bacon has been claimed to be the editor of the King James version, this then must point to him as being the editor of John Smith's works also. Smith's works, cartographic drawings, scale measurements etc., were of such high quality that they could not have been made by any other than one of the most skillful and scholarly minds.

Therefore it is most logical to believe that John Smith, merely lent his name to his brother Invisible Builders, who wrote, engraved, and published this work under his name; so that they might freely and safely continue their subtle practice of invisable building for the good of mankind without danger to themselves.

Captain Smith was renowned for his bravery, it should be remembered that there were very few great minds of that time who were bold enough to advertise too much learning or openly admit that they believed that the earth was round and turned on its axis. Yet almost every map published from England during this period clearly revealed this fact and were signed with these Invisible Builder's secret seals.

A good example of this practice may be seen in Plate XIII; Entitled: "A NEW AND ACCURAT MAP OF THE WORLD DRAWN ACCORDING TO YE TRUEST DESCRIPTIONS, LATEST DISCOVERIES AND BEST OBSERVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE BY ENGLISH OR STRANGERS, 1626." This map was signed only by several light and dark scroll seals. It shows a spherical map of the world complete with latitudes and longitudes given, with marginal engravings designated as: "A figure of the Sphere;" "A figure to prove the spherical roundness of the Sea"; "The Eclipse (C) of the Sunne (C)"; and "The Eclipse of the Moone (C)". Note that there is no "C" after the word "Eclipse" in the latter case while there is one in the first case; Also note that each of these "C's" stand for 100 in the Roman numerals and that 100 is the simple cipher seal for Francis Bacon.

Printing these views and expressing their teachings was extremely dangerous at that time; they were tabooed by the pontiffs of Rome, and the Invisible Builders knew not on what morning they might awaken to find England again under the rule and brutal inquisition of the Church of Rome.*

Giordano Bruno, was burned at the stake in 1600, and Galileo Galili, was persecuted as late as 1632, by the Roman Papacy, because they professed the

adhesion to the Copernican view that the earth is round and turns on its axis. Therefore this early secret society of Invisable Builders, were completely justified in practicing invisibility in their efforts toward the advancement of learning, the colonization of America, and their opposition to the practices of the Roman Papacy. It was this secret society, more than any one else, who freed England from the pontiffs of Rome and gave the English language to the United States of America and to Canada.

It was Bacon, the head of this secret society, who drafted the Virginia Charter for the King's signature; it was they who sowed the seeds and nurished them to grow into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America. This great work so stimulated the minds of the world; particularly those in the Nations south of the U.S.A., that they soon rebelled and overthrew their foreign dictators.

This being true, then the world and America in particular, should recognize Bacon and his secret society for their great work.

Present day Freemasonry, (1959), has drifted so far away from Bacon and his secret societie's philosophy grafted into their Grand Lodge of 1723, that it is doubtful if they will easily accept the above precept.

The end

* Gerhardus Mercator, (1512-1594). a Flemish geographer in 1568, produced the first map representing the round world on a flat paper.

History records that he was arrested for heresy, he escaped but 42 others seized with him were burnt alive.