



# The Masonic Philatelist

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# The MASONIC PHILATELIST

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ROY T. KETCHAM  
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

## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Membership Chairman Norman Sehlmeier announces the following brothers who recently joined our club:

Frank Cochran III, Nutley Lodge No. 167, Nutley, N.J.

Andrew J. Duncan, Mountain Lakes Lodge No. 258, Mountain Lakes, N.J.

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Warren S. Simpson, Preble Lodge No. 143, Sanford, Maine.

Steven J. Twining, Crescent Lodge, Pittsfield, Mass.

David R. Wheeler, Durand Lodge No. 179, Point Pleasant Beach, N.J.

Charles L. Morris, Garfield Lodge No. 889, New York, N.Y.

Harold M. Blumenkrantz, Diadem Lodge No. 1119, New York, N.Y.

Edward J. Prados, Bayonne Lodge No. 99, Bayonne, N.J.

Karel Stienlet, Marnix Van St. Alde-sonde Lodge, Antwerp, Belgium.

Roger E. Koppow, James Carnell Lodge No. 223, Miami, Florida.

Carl W. Carpenter, Magnolia Lodge No. 242, Santa Barbara, Calif.

## MASON ON STAMP

Joseph Lakanal, 1762 - 1845

Joseph Lakanal played a great part in France during the Revolution and the Empire. As a member of the National Convention he voted in favor of the death of King Louis XVI. He showed

great interest in educational problems and in 1793 became a member and later president of the "Comité d' instruction publique".

From 1795 to 1797 he was a member of the "Conseil des Cinq-Cents". Also during the Consulate and the Empire he held offices in the Education Department. From 1816 to 1833 he lived in the United States of America in exile.

Joseph Lakanal was among the founders of "La Triple Harmonie" Chapter, Valley of Paris.

Source: A brochure of the "Grand Orient de France".

Stamp: France, Scott B361.

Wessel M. Lans  
The Hague - The Netherlands

## Ketcham's Korner



April 12 marks the birthdate of Henry Clay. Clay was born in Hanover County, Virginia, the son of a Baptist minister. He had very little education but a keen mind. He studied law and was admitted to the Virginia Bar in 1797.

In 1801 he began a political career that lasted until his death in 1852. During this period he was a leading American statesman and repeatedly helped hold the Union together through compromises between the North and the South. He became known as the "Great Pacificator".

Clay entered the U.S. House of Representatives in 1811 and was elected Speaker on the first day of the session. He was re-elected to the House and to the speakership five more times. As chief of "The War Hawks" he argued in favor of the War of 1812 so strongly that some people called it "Mr. Clay's War". He was one of the commissioners chosen to make peace, and signed the Treaty of Ghent.

After the war Clay advocated a kind of national planning that he called "The American System". It included a protective tariff, a national bank and government support of internal improvements for better transportation. Clay hoped that these measures would encourage prosperity and tie together the different sections of the country.

In 1820 he used his influence in getting the Missouri Compromise passed. Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state, and Maine as a free state. In this way Clay helped to settle a dispute between pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups.

In 1832, South Carolina nullified a tariff law and refused to obey it. The next year, Clay arranged a compromise tariff that ended the threat to peace. Clay also sponsored the Compromise of 1850 which delayed the Civil War for more than ten years.

He had a generous nature, charming manner, ready wit and moving eloquence. The qualities made him one of the most idolized public figures of his time.

In spite of this, however, he was never successful in being elected President of the United States. He ran three times. In 1824 no candidate had a majority of the electoral votes, and the election was decided by the House of Representatives. Its members voted on the three candidates who had received the most votes. Clay had come out fourth in the election and could not be chosen. He gave his support to John Quincy Adams, who was elected. Adams then appointed Clay Secretary of State. The two men were accused of a corrupt bargain because of this appointment. The charge was not true, but it was used against Clay throughout his career. As Secretary of State, Clay worked for friendly relations with the countries of Latin America.

In 1832, eight years after his first defeat, the Whigs unanimously nominated Clay for the presidency. He supported high tariffs, and the United States bank, which were unpopular with most voters. He lost overwhelmingly to Andrew Jackson.

Again, in 1844, Clay ran for president against James K. Polk. Clay refused to take sides on the question of annexing Texas, and lost the votes of both the anti-slavery men of the North and the slave owners of the South. Again he tasted defeat. Clay once said, "I would rather be right than President."

Ashland, Clay's beautiful country estate at Lexington, was one of the showplaces of Kentucky. He was interested in stock breeding, and became the

first to import pedigreed sheep and cattle to the West. He also owned prize-winning race horses.

Clay suffered several tragedies in his home life. His oldest son, Theodore, was confined to a mental institution. His six daughters died when they were young, and his brilliant son, Henry, was killed in the Mexican War.

On a placard by Clay's grave at Lexington appears a quotation from one of his speeches: "I know no North - no South - no East - no West."

Five years after his death Clay was elected to the United States Senate Hall of Fame.

Henry Clay was a Mason and a member of Lexington Lodge No. 1, Lexington, Kentucky.

There were ten regular issues released by the United States Post Office between 890 and 1903 that pictured the portrait of Henry Clay. They are Scott numbers 140, 151, 162, 173, 198, 227, 259, 274, 284 and 309. Also official stamps of 1873, listed in Scott's catalog as numbers O6, O20, O30, O41, O52, O63, O89 and O101 can be included in the "Clay section" of the Masonic stamp album.

## C.S.A. GEN. JOHN HUNT MORGAN, A MASON

By Herman Herst, Jr.

Masonic charity in wartime is, of course, a well known thing. There are many historical incidents, many told, some untold, in which a Masonic vow was honored under unusual circumstances.

The famous Confederate raider, General John Morgan, who caused havoc and destruction in his celebrated invasion of Indiana and Ohio, was one who respected Masonic property, even in war time. With 2,500 picked men, in the summer of 1863 he crossed the Ohio River, and spread a trail of destruction behind him, intending to cause Northerners to lose their taste for the conflict.

Several Union armies set out in pursuit of him, but he always was able to escape them . . . until the very end. A veritable Union fleet of gunboats patrolled the river to prevent his crossing back onto Confederate soil. His losses in men and supplies in his several battles with Union forces finally decimated his small army, and he was captured and imprisoned at Columbus, Ohio. After a short imprisonment he made his escape, but was surrounded while asleep at a farmhouse, and killed by Union soldiers.

It was during the plundering of the small town of Jackson, Ohio, that Mor-

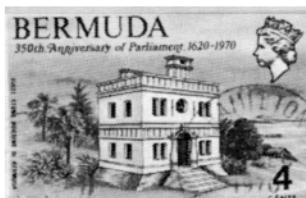
gan remembered his Masonic obligation. His soldiers looted the town, emptied the stores, burned the railroad depot, and forced the women of the town to cook meals for his men. The offices of the town newspaper, The Standard, were destroyed. Nearby stood the Masonic Temple, and this too was plundered by his forces, unbeknownst to Morgan.

When he saw his men strutting about the streets, wearing robes and regalia belonging to the Lodge, Morgan immediately ordered his men to return the stolen items to the Lodge, and to set it to rights to the best of their ability.

The writer does not at this time know General Morgan's Masonic history, nor his Lodge affiliation, but perhaps someone who reads this and is more familiar with Morgan's life can supply that information.

## BERMUDA MASONIC TEMPLE

By Allan Evans



### 4c Bermuda: State House, St. George's

When the seat of government was transferred to Hamilton in 1815, there was no further official use for the building in St. George's, which had been used for the meetings of the local Parliament. In the year 1816, the same governor, His Excellency Sir James Cockburn, Baronet, who had made the previous grant of land, by the execution of a deed dated July 5th, granted the building known as the State House for the use of the Freemasons of Lodge St. George.

The deed reads as follows:

By His Excellency Sir James Cockburn, Baronet, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Vice Admiral and Ordinary in and over these Islands, etc., etc., etc.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE that by virtue of the power and authority to me given and granted by His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the good government and chief command of these Islands and for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving; I, the Governor and

Commander-in-Chief aforesaid have granted and by these presents, at the request of the Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Saint George's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, known by the style and title of "Lodge Number Two Hundred and Sixty-six of the Registry of Scotland" do grant unto the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the said Town of St. George, in the Islands aforesaid, in trust for the said Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Lodge aforesaid, now known by the title of Number 266 as aforesaid, and by what other name or title it may hereafter be known or distinguished and for the proper use and behoof of the said Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being near the King's Square in the said town of St. George, with the house or building thereon erected, lately occupied as the Court House for these Islands, together with all the ways, paths, passages, lights, easements, profits, commodities, emoluments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land and premises belonging and hereby granted or mentioned or intended to be so hereby granted, and every part and parcel thereof together and every of their appurtenances, unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilors and their successors, in trust for the Master, Wardens and Brethren of the said Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and their assigns, forever in as large, ample and beneficial a manner to all intents and purposes as I, the said Governor and Commander-in-Chief can or may grant the same: To be holden of Our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors in free and common soccage, at and under the yearly rent of one peppercorn, payable at the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, if the same shall be demanded: Provided always that the right of the Honourable the Courts of Justice to hold their sessions in the said house or building, be reserved to His Majesty for the use of the said Courts if the same shall be required, without hindrance or molestation whatever of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, or the said Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons or their assigns or any of them.

In testimony whereof I, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief aforesaid hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of these Islands to be hereto affixed this Fifth day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen and in the Fifty-sixth Year of His Majesty's reign.

Recorded in the Book of Grants No. 2, Pages 214, 215, and 216.

John G. Dismont

Gt. Secretary

Thus it was that Lodge St. George came to be housed in one of the oldest buildings in the New World, and undoubtedly the oldest building in Bermuda. The annual rental of one peppercorn accrued until July 5, 1916, when 100 peppercorns were paid to the Governor and a souvenir pin with a peppercorn mounted in it was presented to him by a deputation of the Lodge.

The annual payment now takes place at a formal ceremony in the town square. Brethren from the Lodge in regalia, and the executive council of the Government meet on that day in the old building, exercising their right to do so, as laid down in the Deed.

The building at present has an ante-room and porch; soon, these additions will be removed and the building restored to its former appearance, as shown on the stamp. A large hall is to be erected at the rear of the building to accommodate the brethren prior to entry to the Lodgeroom and for Festive Board accommodation after the meetings.

Ten lodges meet in Bermuda—three S.C., four E.C., and three I.C.; Lodge St. George No. 200 S.C. is the oldest with Lodge Atlantic Phoenix No. 224 E.C. a close second.

Lodge St. George is the oldest Scottish Lodge "outwith of Scotland" (outside Scotland). Its charter dates from August 7, 1797, and its first Master was John Fisher. On August 31, 1812 it was granted a plot of land by His Excellency the Governor, Sir James Cockburn for the purpose of erecting a Masonic Temple thereon.

On December 28, 1812, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone on this plot was conducted by Rt. Wor. Bro. John Van Norden, who opened a Grand Lodge for the purpose and acted as Grand Master. On July 5, 1816 the present Lodge building, shown on the 4c stamp, was granted to Lodge St. George No. 266 (now No. 200) by a deed executed by His Excellency Sir James Cockburn, Bart., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

On August 7, 1897 the Lodge celebrated its centenary and a tablet to commemorate this was erected by the Lodge in the Lodgeroom. On July 5, 1916, the Lodge celebrated the centenary of the granting of the Lodge Building for Masonic purposes; the accrued rental of 100 peppercorns was paid to the Governor and a souvenir pin with

a peppercorn mounted in it was presented to him by a deputation of the Lodge.

In June, 1933, Most Wor. Grand Master of Scotland (Rt. Hon. The Lord Belhaven and Stenton) and the Rt. Wor. Grand Secretary, Bro. T. G. Winning, visited the Lodge—the first occasion when a reigning G.M. visited them.

Historic old Lodge St. George has for many years been a "Mecca" for Masonic

and other visitors, and many notable men have paid it a visit, including George Washington and Harry S. Truman.

The building is rather unique as a Masonic Lodge, for its walls are neither square nor perpendicular; but the members of Lodge St. George have a great sentimental attachment for it, and have cared for it and maintained it in a splendid state of repair.

## Canadian Masonic Cancellations

By Dr. S. Duffield Swan

**(Editor's Note:** We have received correspondence from two members requesting articles about Masonic cancellations. The following is reprinted from the April 1962 issue of *The Masonic Philatelist*. We try to oblige our members to our fullest capability and at the same time keep the articles as varied and interesting as possible. Last year in January and May we printed a two-part series by Dr. Swan. There were 19 pages of lists of post offices that issue Masonic cancellations that we omitted. These were not included as this reference material would not be interesting to the majority of brothers. These were returned to Dr. Swan and interested brothers can contact him regarding these).

Canadian Masonic cancellations have long intrigued the interest of cancellation collectors but, due to their scarcity very few of us have had a chance to add them to our collections, and when we did it was at a very high price.

This particular study started with Jarrett's catalogue, where four sources of Canadian Masonics were listed. These were Toronto, Beachville, Simcoe and Woodstock. Through the courtesy of Bro. Milton Greenbaum of Saginaw, Michigan, we have the photos of three covers from his collection. One of these covers indicates a different post office than those mentioned before, Brockville, and it is quite distinctive.

In the course of this research, I obtained a postal card from Embro, Ont., with the illustrated cancellation (6) showing, and I also discovered the existence of a cover from Blythe, Ont., but have not as yet obtained a tracing for the record.

With reference to the postmasters at the various towns, we have accumulated the following information. The Hon. G. Alexander was postmaster and William Hargrave was deputy postmaster at Woodstock at the time of the cover usage there, but to date we cannot be sure that either was a member of the Fraternity. Similarly, while H. Mulkins was postmaster at Simcoe, we cannot be sure that he was a Mason either.

Records show that Charles Mason was postmaster at Beachville. According to his grandson, R. S. Mason of

Port Dover, he was not a member of the Fraternity but used the insignia to identify and advertise his surname. A further point of interest is that he apparently became an itinerant member of the postal staff. Jarrett and the Post Office Department list him as Beachville postmaster from 1867 to 1884, but his family record says he was a resident of Brantford in 1875. Brockville, Beachville, Embro and a couple of other cancellations observed on off-cover stamps are so similar that we think they could have been the work of this man.

It is possible that as Beachville was a collecting center for many small towns, Mason in checking the mail may have found some stamps uncanceled and so did his own obliteration, even though the envelope bore the town cancellation. We have found the same cancellation on some U.S. stamps of the period, possibly a receiving cancellation, as even some of the Canadian usages may well have been.

The Newfoundland cancellation apparently was made with a signet of some kind. The fancy script initials S.D.H. (or K.) can be identified as well as the square and compasses. This was my first Canadian cancellation, and tracing (3) was from my second, both obtained many years ago.

The Canadian Post Office Department at Ottawa has very obligingly cooperated with us, furnishing information regarding the postmasters of the various towns during the specified period of cancellation usage.

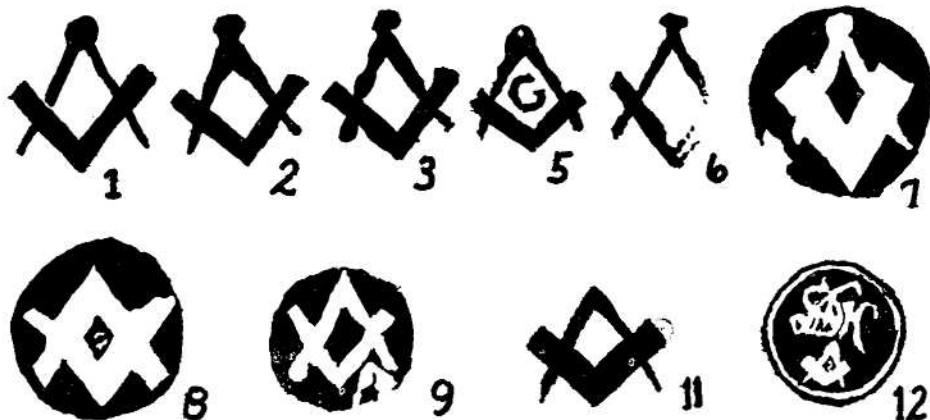
The data which we have assembled in the last year is as follows. All towns are in Ontario Province.

In conclusion, I express my thanks to B. B. Hook, postmaster, and John M. Kitchen, philatelist, both of Woodstock. They have and are continuing to furnish material in this small piece of research which is of special interest to our Club. Should any brother have further



information on either the postmasters or other Canadian Masonic cancella-

tions, we would be happy to publish the same with proper recognition.



Tracing Town	Stamp	Date
1, 2 Beachville	#35	1875
3 Blythe	#35	1876
5 Brockville	1¢	1875
6 Embro	Postal Card	2/10/81
7, 8, 9 Simcoe	3¢	12/16/75
11 Woodstock	3¢	8/14/72 (Deputy)
12 Newfoundland #28		

Postmaster	Service
Charles Mason	9/1/67 to 3/26/84
D. B. McKinnon	4/1/74 to 1909
John Crawford	2/1/58 to 11/6/82
Donald Matheson	6/1/58 to 6/23/84
Henry Mulkins	7/4/56 to 3/4/08
Hon. Geo. Alexander	11/1/69 to 7/15/73
Wm. Hargrave	

### NEW MASONIC ISSUES

On December 10, San Marino issued ten stamps paying homage to Walt Disney. These stamps, pictured on the cover, are appropriate to add to the Walt Disney page in the Masonic stamp collection. They picture some of the most famous of his cartoon characters, including Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Goofy and Pluto.

The United States is issuing a stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of Missouri's admission to the Union. While this stamp in itself is not Masonic, it will show the central portion of a mural by Thomas Hart Benton, painted for the Truman Memorial Library in Independence, Missouri. The 19 by 32-foot painting is titled "Independence and the Opening of the West." Independence refers not to the state of being but the town. This stamp could appropriately be included on the Harry S. Truman page of a Masonic stamp collection.

### PHILADELPHIA MASONIC STAMP CLUB

The Masonic Stamp Club of Philadelphia has recently been reorganized. The officers are: David Krantz, president; Percy Smith, vice-president; For-

est Smith, secretary, and Allen Smith, treasurer.

Our congratulations are extended to the gentlemen along with wishes for a successful endeavor.

### UNITED STATES STAMP BOOK

"Postage Stamps of the United States," the Post Office Department's perennially best-selling reference publication, has been updated and is now available in loose-leaf form. The publication contains detailed data on stamps issued from 1847 to the Natural History quartet of May 1970.

Price of the publication, with flexible 3-ring binder is \$3.75. It is available without binder for \$2.00. Mail orders should be directed to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20420.

The publication may also be purchased over the counter at the Philatelic Exhibition Room, U.S. Postal Service Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C.

The illustrated text is 241 pages. Additionally there is an appendix of philatelic statistics which lists date and place of issue, designer, engravers, covers canceled, quantity printed and plate numbers.

## FOREIGN MASONS ON POSTAGE STAMPS

A checklist compiled for the Masonic Philatelist through the cooperation of Brothers Walter R. Harbeson, W.M. Lans, and Marshall S. Loke.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In 1961 and 1962 The Masonic Philatelist published a list of foreign Masons who appeared on postage stamps of the world. As many of our members have joined since these lists were printed, we will reprint them in the next several issues so that our brothers can use them as checklists. Scott catalog numbers are used throughout.

Abd-el-Kader	1807-1883	Algeria	B61
Agramonte y Loynaz, Ignacio	1841-1873	Cuba	269, 373, 523
Aguilar, Manuel	1797-1846	Costa Rica	227, C82
Alberdi, Juan Bautista	1810-1884	Argentina	73, 83, 428
Alberti, Manuel Masimino	1763-1811	Argentina	163
Aleman, Miguel	1904-	Mexico	C199
d'Alembert, Jean LeRond	1717-1783	France	B332
Alexander I	1777-1825	Russia	96
Alfaro, Bernardo Soto	1854-1931	Costa Rica	21-34
Alfaro, Eloy	1842-1912	Ecuador	409, C73
		Cuba	380
Alfieri, Vittorio	1749-1803	Italy	271, 520
Alvear, Carlos Maria de	1789-1853	Argentina	24, 40
Ameghino, Florentino	1854-1911	Argentina	658
Amundsen, Roald	1872-1928	Hungary	C60
Arago, Dominique Francois	1706-1853	France	626
Azcunaga, Miguel de	1754-1833	Argentina	163
Bacon, Francis	1561-1626	Newfoundland	92

Balcarce, Antonio Gonzalez	1777-1819	Argentina	22
Barabona, Miguel Paz		Honduras	298
Barbes, Armand	1809-1870	France	B230
Barbosa, Ruy	1849-	Brazil	692, 798
Bartholdi, Frederik Auguste	1834-1904	France	B335
Barton, Edmond	1849-1930	Australia	240
Bazhenov, Vasil, Ivanovic	1737-1799	Russia	1386
Beethoven, Ludwig van	1770-1827	Austria	B52
		Czechoslovakia	529
		Germany	354, 357, 804
		Saar	205
Belgrano, Manuel	1770-1820	Argentina	98, 282, 418
Bello, Andres	1780-1865	Chile	229, 246
		Colombia	539
		Venezuela	392
		Ecuador	485
Benes, Eduard	1884-1948	Czechoslovakia	216, 227, 249,
			318, 340, 360
Bennett, Richard Bedford	1870-1947	Canada	357
Benoit, Pierre L.	1834-1901	Belgium	B151
Beranger, Pierre Jean de	1780-1857	Russia	1980
Berlioz, Louis Hector	1803-1869	France	B50, B56
Bermudez, Remigis Morales	1836-1894	Peru	118
Bertrand, Francisco		Honduras	182
Berutti, Antonio Luis	1772-1846	Argentina	475
Berzilius, Jons Jakob	1779-1848	Sweden	293
Bestushev, Riumin	-1826	Russia	1536
Bjornsson, Sveinn	1881-1952	Iceland	272
Blanc, Jean Joseph Louis	1811-1882	France	B226
Blanco, Antonio Guzman	1829-1899	Venezuela	764

(to be continued)