

The “Masonati” Origin of Skull and Bones

the postman

<http://truthbetold.strangled.net>

Sep 10, 2017

The secret society, Skull and Bones (hereafter referred to as “Skull & Bones”) has been a fixture on the campus of Yale University for almost two centuries.¹ Due to its secretive nature, it has also been the subject of many conspiracy theories. In general, such theories are based on the belief that Skull & Bones (along with other secret societies) has been preparing its members to assume control of strategic positions in



government, finance and industry in order to help transition the nations of the world to a system of world governance or a so-called “new world order”.

One could argue that the root motivation of Skull & Bones goes much deeper than this creating of a “new world order” and that this is merely the means to a more diabolical end. Indeed, it is well-documented that Skull & Bones is essentially, a *death cult* whose long-term goal it is to help bring about a drastic reduction in human populations.² To begin to appreciate this fact, one need only examine a small cross-section of the available historical evidence. First, consider that Skull & Bones was instrumental in both creating and supporting the nearly three-decades long eugenics movement in America which not only resulted in the sterilization of thousands of Americans, but the deaths of thousands as well.³ Consider too that “bonesmen” were intimately involved in the atomic bomb project during WWII and that it was they who recommended that U.S. President Truman use the atomic bomb on Japan.⁴ Finally, consider that the CIA—which has a long history of committing human atrocities around the world—*preferentially hires from among the members of Skull & Bones*.⁵ In short, it could be said that wherever Skull & Bones operates, skulls and bones proliferate.

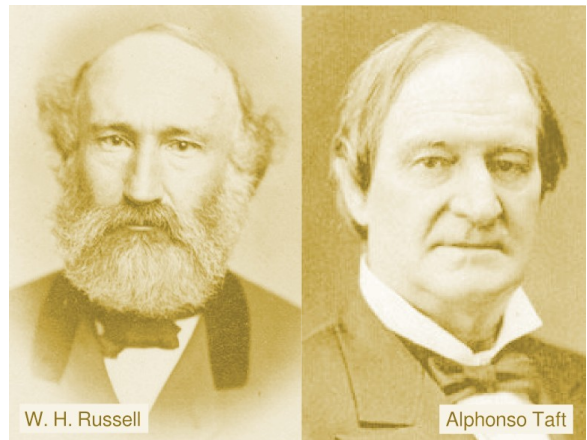
As one can imagine, this dark underbelly of Skull & Bones is much downplayed by the mainstream media. Indeed, if the organization is the subject of discussion at all, it’s typically characterized as little more than an elite college fraternity whose goal it is to help advance the careers of its members, and nothing more. Fortunately, a significant amount of literature has been published about Skull & Bones in the alternative media over the past decade or so and from this, one is able to piece together a rather revealing picture. That said, an important part

of this picture has remained a bit underexposed. That part is regarding Skull & Bones' *origin*. That this part of the picture hasn't received its full share of light should hardly come as a big surprise considering that a) any such information regarding Skull & Bones' origin would, by necessity, have to originate from the society itself, b) it is a secret society and c) the first order of business of any secret society is... *secrecy and deception!* As such, if we wish to better understand this part of Skull & Bones' past, we have little choice but to piece it together for ourselves.

To begin with, let's consider how the origin of Skull & Bones is typified by the media. This can be summed up with a few examples. According to *TIME* magazine—whose founder, Henry Luce was himself a member of Skull & Bones—the secret society was founded by William H. Russell as a result of his having traveled to Germany and spent a year “among members of some of the most mystical and elite clubs in the world, including organizations that mimicked the Enlightenment-era Illuminati.”⁶

From this brief account, the reader is left with the impression that, upon return to New Haven, a somewhat impressionable Russell—being immensely taken in by the mystical wonders he had experienced abroad—was simply compelled to re-create this same experience at Yale.

In a different variant of Skull & Bones lore, we're told that the secret society came into being as a result of Russell's dissatisfaction with the process of becoming a member of Phi Beta Kappa—an important academic society at Yale. It is believed by some that it was Russell himself who had been spurned in his attempt to become a member of Phi Beta Kappa. As told by the *Yale Daily News*, “Two seniors, Alfonso [sic] Taft and valedictorian William Huntington Russell, both 1833, founded the order after Russell did not receive an invitation to the prestigious academic secret society Phi Beta Kappa.”^{7,8}



W. H. Russell Alphonso Taft
We helped destroy millions of lives and all we got were these lousy suits!

On the other hand, author of *Secrets of the Tomb*, Alexandra Robbins writes that it was a “prominent undergraduate scholar, Eleazar Kingsbury Foster,”—presumably a close friend of Russell's—who had endured the great indignity of not being invited to join with his peers which led Russell to found Skull & Bones.⁹

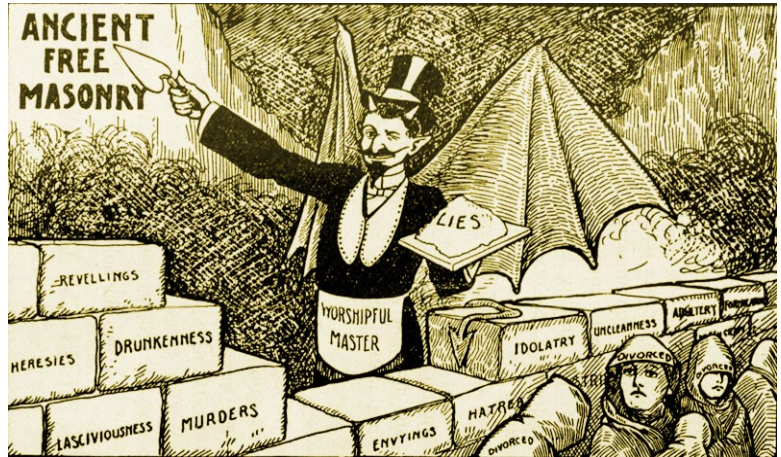
Robbins goes on to consider two additional theories for why Skull & Bones was founded, one of them being the “Russell goes to Germany and becomes infatuated” theory which we've already encountered and the second—apparently told by “bonesmen” themselves—that,

In 1832, ... a group of students were extremely dissatisfied with the quality of the faculty at Yale. As a result, they met separately as a group of elite scholars. They had to meet secretly, because if the faculty found out what they were doing and why they were doing it, they would have been thrown

out of school.¹⁰

From this we can only conclude that learning outside of the classroom was once heavily frowned upon at Yale... Seriously, this isn't exactly a well-elaborated theory, but again, what should we expect straight from the horses mouth—a *confession*?¹¹

Ultimately, Robbins disappoints her readers in concluding that all three theories are likely correct and that “Russell was probably provoked by the injustices of the Phi Beta Kappa process and by the inadequacy of the faculty, and inspired by his experience in Germany.”¹² Whereas Robbins appears to want to find and report the truth regarding the group's origin, she nonetheless surrenders to an apparent desire to just move on and thus the reader is left no more enlightened on this question than had they not read her book at all. To her credit though, Robbins does note two pages earlier that the backdrop in which these events played out was the *anti-Masonic* movement:



Anti-mason cartoon from *The Use and Need of the Life of Carry A. Nation* (1908)

In 1832, the Anti-Masons were so intent on decreasing the influence of secret societies on America's ruling elite that they sponsored a candidate for president, former U.S. attorney general William Wirt of Maryland. The Anti-Masonic fever that blanketed the nation threatened to wipe out any organizations so much as hinting at mystery. At Yale and other elite institutions, the craze hit home by forcing Phi Beta Kappa to strip away its secrecy.¹³

Ok, so now we're getting somewhere!

The “anti-Masonic fever” to which Robbins makes reference had been sparked in 1826 by the Masonic kidnapping and presumed murder of one William Morgan of Batavia, New York. Morgan, himself a Mason, was preparing to publish a book, *Illustrations of Masonry* which would expose Freemasonry's many secrets. Alerted to this threat, Freemasons from Batavia and surrounding areas organized a posse, abducted Morgan and spirited him away, never to be seen again. Though the courts had been unable to fully establish the disposition of Morgan, the circumstantial evidence was nonetheless strong that he had been drowned in the Niagara river.¹⁴



William Morgan

Having learned of all of this, Americans were horrified; however, it wasn't until the various cases were brought to trial that the public really began to realize just

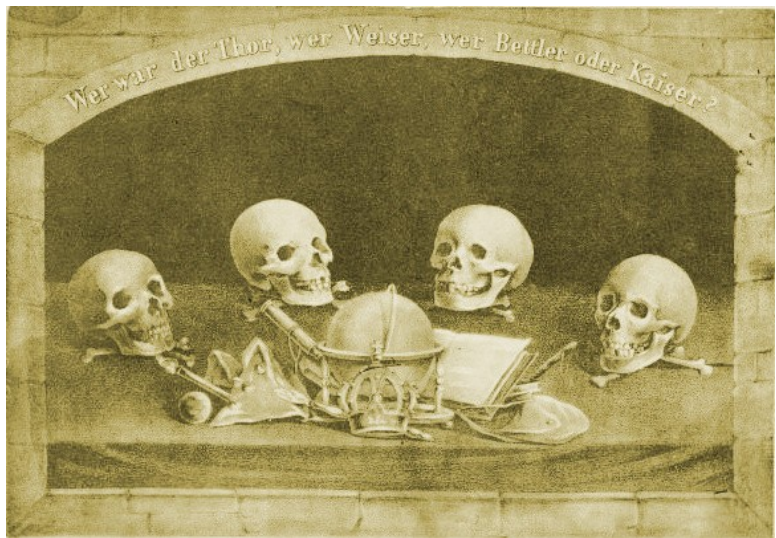
how deep this rabbit hole went. The American justice system had been completely incapacitated as a result of Freemasons occupying strategic positions in government. In the end, only 10 of the 54 men brought to trial were sentenced at all, *and those only for Morgan's abduction*.^{15,16} It was undoubtedly a dark period in American history that left many Americans feeling anxious. As a result of the revelations brought to light by Morgan's book—which had been published posthumously—Freemasonry's ranks were hugely impacted. As told by William T. Still:

In 1826, when Morgan published his book, there were estimated to be 50,000 Freemasons in the United States. It is said that as a result of the book, 45,000 of these left the order, and as many as 2,000 lodges closed.¹⁷

So, this was the charged political environment in which Skull & Bones was created in 1832. Though the disinformation mills controlled by the elite today would have us believe that the Morgan affair was an insignificant event and that it played no part in the birth of Skull & Bones, common sense alone will tell you that such an historical intersection of two secretive and powerful fraternal organizations is unlikely to have been mere coincidence.¹⁸ Could it be that the creation of Skull and Bones—one of the world's most powerful secret societies—has more to do with Freemasonry than we've been led to believe?

Consider that William H. Russell was Secretary of Yale's Phi Beta Kappa chapter during the 1832, 33 academic year and that it was he, along with Alphonso Taft who founded Skull & Bones in 1832, just six years following the murder of William Morgan—the very event that ultimately led to Phi Beta Kappa ending its tradition of secrecy.¹⁹

Secondly, consider that much evidence suggests that Skull & Bones is the American chapter of another secret society. Robbins notes three instances in which an article seen inside of the Skull & Bones "tomb" makes reference to Skull & Bones as such. The first article that she brings attention to is a print made of a painting along with an associated card on which was written "From the *German chapter*. Presented by Patriarch D.C. Gilman of D. 50."²⁰ (emphasis added)



Print seen in the Skull and Bones "tomb"

Interestingly, Ron Rosenbaum noted in *The Last Secrets of Skull and Bones*—an article which appeared in the September 1977 issue of *Esquire* magazine—the striking similarity between this particular print seen in the Skull & Bones tomb and a description of the old German Illuminati's initiation ceremony involving the "Regents degree." The print in question features "four human skulls lying on a stone slab

around a jester's cap, an open book, several mathematical instruments, a beggar's scribe and a crown."²¹ The inscription along the arch above the skulls reads "Wer war der Thor, wer Weiser, wer Bettler oder Kaiser?" which translates in English to "Who was the fool, who was the wise man, beggar, or king?" The answer that accompanies the print is: "Ob Arm, ob Reich, im Tode gleich," which translates to "Whether poor or rich, all are equal in death."²²

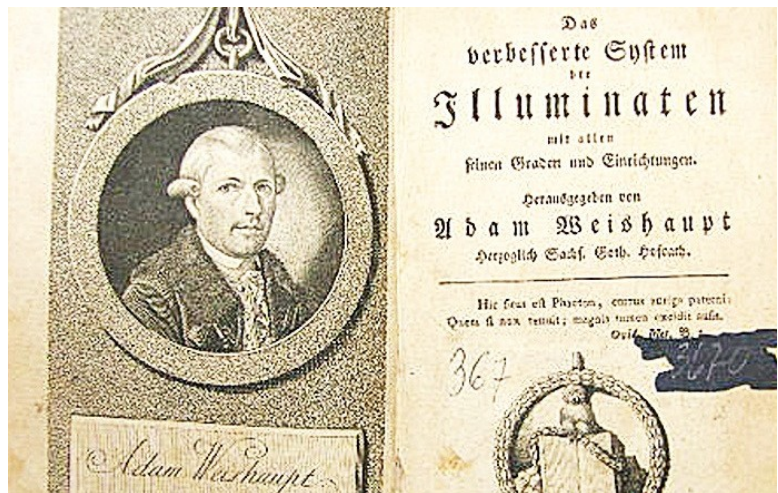
The relevant portion of the description of the Illuminati's initiation ceremony encountered by Rosenbaum reads,

A skeleton is pointed out to him [the initiate], at the feet of which are laid a Crown and a Sword. He is asked, whether that is the skeleton of a King, a Nobleman, or a Beggar? As he cannot decide, the President of the meeting says to him, "the character of being a man is the only one that is of importance."²³

The similarity seen here between these two texts can hardly be explained away as coincidental.

The second article noted by Robbins is a thirtieth-anniversary celebration invitation containing the text, "a Jubilee Commemoration of the History of Our Establishment in New Haven."²⁴ With it was an accompanying historical address, the title page of which announced: "The Eulogian Club: An Historical Discourse Pronounced before our Venerable Order on the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Foundation of our *American Chapter* in New Haven July 30th 1863 Thursday evening. By Timothy Dwight of 1849 New Haven 1863."²⁵ (emphasis added) Again, we see that an implicit reference is made to some other organization of which Skull & Bones is a mere *chapter*.

Finally, Robbins notes that a 1933 society document references "the birth of our *Yale chapter*." (emphasis added)²⁶ Once again, the implication of the wording used is that Skull & Bones is but an American chapter of some other organization and because the text accompanying the first article is rather specific, we know that yet another chapter of this same organization existed in Germany.



Title page of *Das Verbesserte System der Illuminaten* (1787)

Due to such evidence, it's easy to see why some independent researchers have concluded that Skull & Bones is a creation of Adam Weishaupt's Illuminati, which was established in 1776. Not only is this belief justified, it appears that the conduit through which this creation took place is none other than *Freemasonry!*

By the time William Morgan was murdered in 1826, European or "Continental" Freemasonry

and the Bavarian Illuminati were essentially, one and the same. In fact, these two organizations had been operating as one ever since the Congress of Wilhelmsbad was held in 1782, at which time it was decided that the two organizations would merge.²⁷ According to author William T. Still,

Continental Masonry and the Illuminati were formally wedded in July 1782. After lengthy negotiations between Weishaupt and members of Masonry, an agreement was reached on December 20, 1781 to combine the two Orders.²⁸

That the delegates to the Wilhelmsbad convention included those from America, George Dillon wrote in 1885: “All the lodges of the world came in 1781 to Wilhelmsbad by delegates from Europe, Asia, Africa and America; from the most distant coasts discovered by navigators, they came, zealous apostles of Masonry...”²⁹ (emphasis added)

As one might expect, this intimate relationship between Freemasonry and the Illuminati is also evidenced in the writings of Weishaupt. In one particular instance he instructs Illuminati members on the importance of never revealing the Illuminati origin in any correspondence and he indicates too how Freemasonry would serve as an ideal cover for hosting his organization:



Castle at Wilhelmsbad

The great strength of our Order lies in its concealment: let it never appear in any place in its own name, but always covered by another name, and another occupation. *None is fitter than the three lower degrees of Free Masonry; the public is accustomed to it, expect little from it, and therefore takes little notice of it.* Next to this, the form of a learned or literary society is best suited to our purpose, and had Free Masonry not existed, this cover would have been employed; and it may be much more than a cover, it may be a powerful engine in our hands...³⁰ (emphasis added)

Lending still further support to the idea that the Bavarian Illuminati and Freemasonry had joined forces, it is said that Weishaupt himself had become a mason as early as 1777 when he was initiated at “the Lodge Theodore of Good Council, [*sic*] in Munich, Germany.”³¹ Indeed, just from the article on the Illuminati found in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, one gets the impression that this joining of the two orders was all part of Weishaupt’s plan from the start:

From 1778 they [Weishaupt and his fellow Illuminati members] began to make contact with various Masonic lodges, where, under the impulse of A. Knigge (q.v.), one of their chief converts, *they often managed to gain a commanding position.*³² (emphasis added)

It's not only evident that Skull & Bones had borrowed important ceremonial rituals from the Illuminati, but that Freemasonry and the Illuminati were—to say the very least—cooperating with one another. It's also quite evident that Skull & Bones had close ties with Phi Beta Kappa. This all helps to explain why—as Robbins notes in her book—“Yale [Phi Beta Kappa] chapter meetings... were said to be conducted in a building *that belonged to the Freemasons.*” (emphasis added)^{33,34}

Also explained is why Alphonso Taft's role in the founding of Skull & Bones is typically minimized (as was seen in the earlier referenced article on Skull & Bones that appeared in *TIME* magazine). Indeed, Alphonso Taft *was himself a Mason*, as was his two sons! Even more revealing, Taft's son and the future U.S. President, William Howard Taft had been made a Mason without having to undergo initiation into the order.³⁵ As one might imagine, this is unlikely to have occurred unless he had already been vetted somehow and of course, *he was vetted, simply by his having already been a member of Skull & Bones, class of 1878!* Certainly, these and other connections to Freemasonry strongly suggest that Skull & Bones wasn't “created in a vacuum,” as some would have us believe.

There can be little doubt that the anti-Masonic mood that swept the nation—sparked by the murder of William Morgan in 1826—was of grave concern to Masons and that the future of Freemasonry in America must have seemed in doubt as a result. We know that the Illuminati had been using Freemasonry as a host by the time the Morgan affair took place. As such, it's not difficult to imagine that they may have looked to Phi Beta Kappa as their best option for continued operation—especially given that Weishaupt himself had written that a learned or literary society would suffice as an alternate to Freemasonry.³⁶ It only stands to reason that in 1831, when Phi Beta Kappa decided to end its tradition of secrecy, the Masons responded the only way they knew how—by spinning-off a new, ultimately more powerful host in the form of Skull & Bones, thus ensuring the future of the Illuminati in America.

NOTICE: This article can be viewed on the web at either of these two locations:

<http://truthbetold.strangled.net> (the author's “timeline” web site)

<https://www.bitchute.com/channel/island-earth/>

Anyone wishing to re-post this article to their website or blog has permission to do so provided that they give credit to “the Postman” and they prominently include these two links somewhere on the page.

- 1 It is also known by other names including the *Brotherhood of Death*, the *Eulogian Club* and simply, the *Order*.
- 2 “the postman”; *Two Coastal Marine Disasters and the Fingerprint of Malthus*; p. 5; See: <https://archive.org/details/two-coastal-marine-disasters-and-the-fingerprint-of-malthus> or <http://truthbetold.strangled.net/articles/tcmdatfom.pdf>.
- 3 “the postman”; *Two Coastal Marine Disasters and the Fingerprint of Malthus*; p. 11; See: <https://archive.org/details/two-coastal-marine-disasters-and-the-fingerprint-of-malthus> or <http://truthbetold.strangled.net/articles/tcmdatfom.pdf>. Not mentioned in this paper is the fact that this movement not only resulted in the sterilization of many Americans, it also resulted in the *deaths* of many Americans as well. For example, despite that in 1914 it was demonstrated by Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the U.S. Public Health Service that pellagra was a disease caused by malnutrition, just three years later the National Pellagra Commission reported that it was the result of *inferior heredity*. At the time, the commission was headed by none other than Charles B. Davenport, the director of the Eugenics Record Office which had been created with funding from the Harriman family. As it turns out, E.H. Harriman's two sons, Averell and Roland were both Skull & Bones members... So it is, by reporting that pellagra was the result of inferior heredity, the commission had helped to ensure that poor Americans would continue to die from this horrible, yet preventable disease for two more decades. It's worth noting here that although “official” sources claim that the number of deaths attributed to pellagra during this period was in the “thousands,” other sources claim that this number is actually in the “millions.”
- 4 Alexandria Robbins; *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 185
- 5 A good overview of CIA atrocities (up to 1993) can be seen here: <http://www.infowars.com/ron-paul-and-a-timeline-of-cia-crimes-and-atrocities/>. Alternate locations for this document include http://www.serendipity.li/cia/cia_time.htm and <http://www.huppi.com/kangaroo/CIAtimeline.html>.
- 6 M.J. Stephey; TIME; February 23, 2009; *A Brief History of the Skull & Bones Society*; See: <http://content.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1881172,00.html>; This article would have us believe that Alphonso Taft was not an actual founder of the society and that he was merely “tapped” as a member by William H. Russell. In reality, the two men were co-founders and, as the reader will soon see, there's a good reason why the author of this article may have wanted to suggest otherwise.
- 7 Nicolas Niarchos and Victor Zapana; Yale Daily News; December 5, 2008; *Yale's secret social fabric*; See: <http://yaledailynews.com/weekend/2008/12/05/yales-secret-social-fabric/>.
- 8 Phi Beta Kappa was founded at the College of William and Mary on December 5, 1776. It's considered the first collegiate Greek-letter fraternity in the U.S.
- 9 Alexandria Robbins; *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 82
- 10 Alexandria Robbins; *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 82
- 11 The inclusion of such a “theory” in Robbins' book is curious to say the least.
- 12 Alexandria Robbins; *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 83
- 13 Alexandria Robbins; *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 81
- 14 How interesting that, in her exposé of Skull & Bones, Robbins makes reference to the anti-Masonic fever which “blanketed the nation” and had “threatened to wipe out any organizations so much as hinting at mystery,” and yet somehow, she fails to mention this pivotal event which had sparked the downturn in Freemasonry's popularity to begin with!
- 15 The Proceedings of the United States Anti-Masonic Convention; Sept. 11, 1830; *Report on the Abduction and Murder of William Morgan, and on the Conduct and Measures of the Masonic Fraternity to Prevent Convictions, &c*; See: <http://books.google.com/books?id=CYFJAAAAIAAJ>.
- 16 Robert Wilhelm; *William Morgan - Revenge of the Freemasons*; See: <http://www.murderbygaslight.com/2009/12/william-morgan-revenge-of-freemasons.html>.
- 17 William T. Still; *New World Order: The Ancient Plan of Secret Societies*; p. 107; See: <https://archive.org/details/NewWorldOrderTheAncientPlanOfSecretSocieties>.
- 18 Such becomes even more of a coincidence when we take into account the fact that Phi Beta Kappa itself is actually considered to be *America's first secret society*. And it doesn't end there either. As the reader will soon see, this “coincidence” will grow by yet one more secret society!
- 19 Alexandria Robbins; *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 82
- 20 Alexandria Robbins; *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 83; Daniel Coit Gilman was one of the incorporators of Skull & Bones in 1856.
- 21 Alexandria Robbins; *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 83; See also, photo following page 88.
- 22 Alexandria Robbins; *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 83
- 23 Ron Rosenbaum; Esquire; Sept. 1977; *The Last Secrets of Skull and Bones*; See: http://www.prisonplanet.com/skull_and_bones_esquire.html.
- 24 Alexandra Robbins, *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 82

- 25 Alexandra Robbins, *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 83
- 26 Alexandra Robbins, *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 83
- 27 Eric A. Samuelson, J.D.; *The 1782 Congress of Wilhelmsbad: The Illuminati Takeover*; See: <http://www.biblebelievers.org.au/wilhelms.htm>.
- 28 William T. Still; *The New World Order: The Ancient Plan of Secret Societies*; p. 82; See: <https://archive.org/details/NewWorldOrderTheAncientPlanOfSecretSocieties>.
- 29 George F. Dillon; *Grand Orient Freemasonry Unmasked*; See: <https://books.google.com/books?id=8vwVAwAAQBAJ>.
- 30 John Robison; *Proofs of a Conspiracy*; p. 112; See: <http://books.google.com/books?id=ODNWAAAAYAAJ>.
- 31 A. Ralph Epperson; *Unseen Hand: An Introduction to the Conspiratorial View of History*; p. 82; See: <https://books.google.com/books?id=wsqLBQAAQBAJ>.
- 32 Encyclopedia Britannica; 1970 edition; vol. 11, p. 1096
- 33 Alexandra Robbins; *Secrets of the Tomb*; p. 80
- 34 This same relationship between Phi Beta Kappa and Freemasonry apparently holds in general as attested to just by Wikipedia's article on Phi Beta Kappa which summarizes the society's original founding at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, VA. The article informs us that Phi Beta Kappa was founded by a group of students “who frequented the Raleigh Tavern as a common meeting area off the college campus (a persistent story maintains that a Masonic lodge also met at this tavern, but the Freemasons actually gathered at a different building in Williamsburg). *It is true that ten of the original members later became Freemasons.*” (emphasis added); See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phi_Beta_Kappa_Society.
- 35 H. Paul Jeffers; *Freemasons: A History and Exploration of the World's Oldest Secret Society*; p. 167; See: <https://books.google.com/books?id=qvXIYSYBwC0C>; On February 18, 1909 William H. Taft was made a master Mason “at sight” in the Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Cincinnati Ohio by Grand Master Charles S. Hoskinson.
- 36 As was the case with Freemasonry, it's possible that Phi Beta Kappa was also being used as a cover for the Illuminati even prior to the Morgan incident (at least in some capacity). Again, Phi Beta Kappa is considered to be America's first secret society and it happened to be founded just seven months after Weishaupt had founded the Illuminati. Plus, the second chapter of Phi Beta Kappa—of which this article is mostly concerned—was established at Yale college in 1780 after the dissolution of the original chapter at the College of William and Mary, thus effectively making the Yale chapter the organization's new founding chapter.