Worshipful Master: Joseph Felix Editor: Henry Spomer, PM

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McKinley, William, 1843-1901 (Virginia Mason) 25th President, 1897 – 1901, Initiated on May 1, 1865, in Hiram Lodge No. 21, [Winchester, Virginia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winchester,_Virginia). Joined Canton Lodge No. 60, [Canton, Ohio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canton,_Ohio) in 1867. Charter member of Eagle (later William McKinley) Lodge No. 431, also in Canton.

William McKinley was the 25th President of the United States, serving from March 4, 1897, until his assassination on September 14, 1901, after leading the nation to victory in the Spanish-American War and raising protective tariffs to promote American industry.

Born in Niles, Ohio, in 1843, McKinley briefly attended Allegheny College, and was teaching in a country school when the Civil War broke out. Enlisting as a private in the Union Army. As a Union officer during the Civil War, McKinley was initiated into freemasonry in a Confederate lodge in Winchester, Virginia, after witnessing a Union doctor and freemason helping Confederate prisoners. He studied law, opened an office in Canton, Ohio, and married Ida Saxton, daughter of a local banker.

At 34, McKinley won a seat in Congress and served 14 years. He was appointed to the powerful Ways and Means Committee. He was generally on the side of the public and against private interests.” In 1891 he was elected Governor of Ohio, serving two terms.

Foreign policy, dominated McKinley’s Administration. Reporting the stalemate between Spanish and revolutionaries in Cuba, Public indignation brought pressure upon the President for war. Unable to restrain Congress or the American people, McKinley delivered his message of neutral intervention in April 1898. Congress thereupon voted three resolutions tantamount to a declaration of war for the liberation and independence of Cuba. In the 100-day war, the U.S. destroyed the Spanish fleet outside Santiago harbor in Cuba, seized Manila in the Philippines, and occupied Puerto Rico. When McKinley was undecided what to do about Spanish possessions other than Cuba, he toured the country and detected an imperialist sentiment. Thus the United States annexed the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico.







US Rep.



Age 22



Age 15

Greetings to all brothers! We hope this edition finds you all doing well, and we wish you and yours good health and happiness.

Check out our Web Page at mm56.org. It has posts and **new** Masonic Education articles on it.

**From Our Worshipful Master:**

A Claim Upon Your Kind Offices

Masons believe that we have an obligation to help others. In helping others, we perform the duty that our Creator created us to perform and therefore in the performance of this duty we find fulfillment and satisfaction. Every Mason will do all he can to help a brother Mason to the extent that he is able to be of assistance to a worthy brother in need. Our obligation to help others extends even beyond that sacred commitment that all Masons make. In the Christian Scriptures, Jesus tells a story which has come to be known as the “Parable of the Good Samaritan.” The story is recorded in the tenth chapter of the Gospel According to Saint Luke as follows:

“And, behold, a certain lawyer stood up, and tempted him [Jesus], saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life? He said unto him, What is written in the law? how readest thou? And he answering said, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself. And he said unto him, Thou hast answered right: this do, and thou shalt live. But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbour? And Jesus answering said, A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance there came down a certain priest that way: and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, And went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee. Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou likewise”.

In some Masonic ritual traditions Masons end their lodge meeting by specifically reflecting on the opportunities that we as Freemasons have to help one another in our daily lives. Then the charge is given “And these generous principles are to extend further; every human being has a claim upon your kind offices; wherefore we enjoin it upon you: do good unto all.” Who is your neighbor? How can you best do good unto all using the time, treasure and talent that God has given to you this week?

Fraternally,

Joe Felix, WM

**Know Your Lodge Officers:**

Brother Sam Talvy, Tyler



I was born in Boeblingen Germany where my father met my mother while he was stationed in Germany.

I have 3 younger brothers and we lived between Germany and Italy for my first nine years. We all spoke fluent English, German and Italian since my mother was Italian. Right before my tenth birthday we came to Arizona and lived in a small town outside of Fort Huachuca called Huachuca City. We grew up there for the next eight years where I attended elementary and middle school then went to Tombstone High School where I graduated in 1979. After graduation I worked different jobs for two years until I joined the Air force Air National Guard.

At the beginning I was only a traditional member attending one weekend a month and two weeks a year for training. I went to Lackland AFB for Basic Training after basic training I went to Chanute AFB for Fire training. That is where my career started. I was both military and civilian status.

After twenty-nine years on the military side, I retired in 2010. During that time, I have deployed to various Air force bases overseas. Osan AFB South Korea, Lakenheath AFB England, Prince Sultan AFB Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Curacao in the Caribbean for support of the drug interdiction. I have also Deployed to many States side AF Bases. My True retirement came in 2017 after more than 32 years as a state employee at the Air National Guard.

I became a mason back in 2014 to follow in my father’s footsteps. He always wanted me to be a mason and that has helped me become a better person.

I have been married 2 times and have 2 wonderful children from my first wife. I am currently married to a wonderful person and enjoying my retirement life with her. We enjoy camping and traveling.

**Updates/Reminders:**

**REACH OUT AND HELP SUPPORT YOUR LODGE CHARITIES**

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*The Lodge has Raffle Tickets for three great prizes in the Jim Click Tucson Millions drawing. The offered prizes are A new 2022 Ford Maverick Lariat Hybrid, two round-trip first-class airline tickets to anywhere in the world or $5,000 cash. Tickets are $25 each or 5 for $100.* ***The lodge gets 50% of the sale for own school charity while the other 50% goes to our Arizona Masonic Foundation for Children charity.*** *Yes 100% goes to our Masonic Charities. Anyone can purchase tickets and the funds raised stays within the Masonic Fraternity. Please contact Henry Spomer to purchase tickets. 1papapie@comcast/net or text @ (520) 661-2021*

The Business Meetings are only about an hour in length. Come join us as we move into the future. Let us all come together and take a small job to make our lodge stronger. See you in Lodge.

**Dinner:** No meals for July and August as he Lodge is dark for meeting. Degree work will continue thru the summer. Check upcoming events.

**Helping Hands**: *Brothers, some of us are healthier and in better shape than others and some may need some help. If you are in need of some minor help, please reach out to your brothers, maybe we can give you a hand.*

*If you or you know of one of our Lodge Brothers who has fallen on hard times and needs help with his dues or help in general, please let WM Joe Felix or Secretary Dave Brown know. The lodge and Brothers are there to help you. Please let someone know so we can help.*

*If you would like to participate in a degree, please contact, Josh Sticht at* [*joshsticht@gmail.com*](mailto:joshsticht@gmail.com)*. He will work to schedule practices.*

*Please contact the Worshipful Master to obtain a blank form for Ritual Proficiency that you can fill out. This form will give the Senior Warden information as to who can current and able to provide certain Ritual Work. This will greatly help him when planning degrees and also when other lodges request help.*

***Upcoming Events August 2022***

*July 30 – Lodge BBQ and Fundraiser for Children on Their Own. 11am to 4pm*

*August 15 - School of Instruction on EA degree. Dinner at 6PM - Class at 7PM*

**Educationally:**

**KING SOLOMONS TEMPLE AND FREEMASONRY**  
by Joseph C. Richmond  
Presented to Pythagoras Lodge of Research, FAAM., Washington, D.C. (date unknown)  
shared with Victoria Lodge of Education & Research 1977-4 and adapted for this presentation by  
V.W. Bro. Norman McEvoy Past Master V.L.E.R.O and posted here by permission of V.W. Norman McEvoy with current information by Henry Spomer, Past Master

**History   (**[**The Beginnings**](http://www.theeducator.ca/mentorship/the-beginnings/)**)**  
The Jews were a nomadic people, chiefly occupied as herdsmen and warriors. They lived in tents, and until the Temple was built their House of Worship, the Tabernacle erected by David, was nothing but a large tent.   Building, or at least the construction of an edifice such as the Temple, was to them an unknown art.  It is easy to see why they considered the Temple to be so magnificent, for it was truly magnificent, even by present day standards.

The Temple was planned by David, who numbered the workmen in his kingdom, appointed the overseers of the work, the hewers of stones and bearers of burdens, prepared a great quantity of brass, iron and cedar, and amassed a huge fortune to carry out its construction.  But he heard the word of God from the Prophet Nathan –

“Thou hast shed blood abundantly, and hast made great wars; thou shalt ***not*** build a house unto My Name, because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in my sight.”

The task of building the Temple was therefore reserved for his son and successor, Solomon.

The Temple was built on Mount Moriah, one of the heights of Mount Zion, which was originally the threshing floor of Oman the Jebusite, from whom it was purchased by David.  It was built on a very hard rock, encompassed by great precipices.  The foundation was laid very deep, with great labor and expense & was surrounded with a wall of great height, of over 1450 feet at its lowest point, all of white marble.

The Temple was begun in the year of the World 2992 (1012 B.C.), the fourth year of the reign of Solomon, and was completed in about 7½ years, in the year 3000 (1014 B.C.). but retained its original splendor for only 33 years.

In 3033 Shishak, King of Egypt, besieged and took Jerusalem, and carried away the choicest treasurers of the Temple.  From that time until its final destruction by Nebuchadnezzar in 3416 (588 B.C.), its history is but a repeated story of spoliation and repair.

**Management & Construction**  
Solomon, realizing the deficiencies of his own people as builders, sought the aid of his father’s friend and ally, Hiram, King of Tyre.

The Tyrians and Sidonians had long been distinguished for their great architectural skill, and in fact many of them, as members of a mystic society, the Dionesian Artificers, had long monopolized the profession of building in Asia Minor.

Hiram gladly agreed to assist, and sent 33,600 workmen from Tyre, plus a sufficient quantity of timber and stone to erect the Temple.  He also sent a far more important gift in the person of an able architect, a “curious & cunning workman” to superintend the construction and adornment of the building, his name was Hiram Abif.

**Description**  
The magnificence of the Temple lay, not in its size, but in its prominent position, dominating the surrounding countryside, its numerous terraces, its extensive outer courts,. and the richness of its external and internal decorations.  The Temple itself was but a small part of the edifice on Mount Moriah.  It was surrounded with three courts, and the whole structure was at least half a mile in circumference.

The first court, just inside the outer wall, was called the Court of the Gentiles, because Gentiles were admitted to it, but were prohibited from passing further.  It was surrounded with a range of porticos or cloisters above which were galleries or apartments, supported by pillars of white marble.

The Court of the Gentiles surrounded the Court of the Children of Israel, which was divided by a low wall and a flight of l5 steps into two divisions, the outer one being occupied by the women and children, and the inner one by the men.  Here the Jews worshipped and prayed daily.

Within the Court of the Israelites, and separated from it by a wall one cubit in height, was the Court of the Priests, in the center of which was the altar of burnt offerings, to which the Jews brought their sacrifices, but only the Priests were permitted to enter it.

From the Court of the Priests a flight of 12 steps ascended to the Temple proper, which was divided into three parts, the porch, the sanctuary, and the Holy of Holies.

At the entrance to the porch was a gate of Corinthian brass, the most precious metal known to the ancients.  Beside the gate were the two brazen pillars, Jachin and Boaz.

The porch was separated from the sanctuary by a magnificent veil of many colors, representing the universe.  In the sanctuary were placed the various utensils necessary for the daily worship at the Temple, such as the altar of incense, the 10 golden candlesticks and the 10 tables on which offerings were laid previous to the sacrifice.

The Holy of Holies, or innermost chamber, was separated from the sanctuary by doors of olive, richly adorned and inlaid with gold, and covered with veils of blue, purple, scarlet and finest linen.

It contained the Ark of the Covenant, which had been transferred to it from the Tabernacle, with the over- shadowing Cherubim and its Mercy Seat. This chamber could be entered by the High Priest, and that only once a year, on the Day of Atonement.

These are the bare facts of history relating to the Temple that forms the central theme of symbol that is the foundation of Ancient Craft Masonry.  In our ritual the facts have been embellished with details that help to bring to life the characters of history, and to better teach the important lessons of our noble craft.

**Measurements of the Temple**  
The Temple of Solomon was a small building by modern standards, no larger than most of our Masonic Temples today.  The Temple proper was 70 cubits long and 20 cubits wide.  The porch was 120 cubits high, but the main building was only 30 cubits high.

The cubit was the ancient unit of length.  Its value varied from time to time and from place to place.  Typical values are 18.22 inches for the Greek cubit, 18.22 inches for the Roman Cubit, and 17.58 inches for the Hebrew cubit. Actually the cubit was the length of the forearm, from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, usually that of the reigning monarch or a previous monarch.

The cubit was divided into two spans, six palms and 214 fingers. The span was the distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger when fully extended.  The palm was the width of the palm of the hand, and the finger was the width of one finger.  These units of length enabled the workmen to make approximate measurements without the use of a rule.  If you measure your own forearm, span, palm and finger, you will find that these subdivisions are a reasonably good approximation, even today.

Because of the cubit into 214 fingers, it was the ancient equivalent of [the 24-inch gauge](http://www.theeducator.ca/working-tools/the-24-inch-gauge/) referred to as one of [the working tools](http://www.theeducator.ca/working-tools/the-working-tools/) of the E.A.

One of the ancient standards of length that has come down to us is the Egyptian Royal Cubit of Amenhotep I, in use about l500 B. C., or 500 years before the construction of King Solomon’s Temple.

This Royal Cubit was 20.63 inches long, and was divided into 28 finger, or 7 palms, and indicated the small, or common cubit to consist of two spans, six palms or 4 fingers.  On this basis the common cubit was 17.58 inches long, the same as the Hebrew cubit.

The standard was made of black granite, and was carefully engraved with divisions to 1/16 of a finger.  It was placed in the custody of the Royal Architect. Working cubits of wood, were duplicated from the standard, and were used by the artisans in building the pyramids, tombs, temples, and palaces of ancient Egypt.

If we accept the length of l7.58 inches for the cubit used in the construction of Solomon’s Temple, it was 102.55 feet long; 29.3 feet wide and 43.95 feet high.  The porch was 17.58 feet high.

Comment  
The Main Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple, 650 Fisgard Street. Victoria B.C. Canada, (Built 1878) is extremely close to these measurements.

**Costs of Construction**  
David, before his death, charged Solomon to build the Temple, as soon as he should come into his kingdom, and gave him directions in relation to the construction, together with the fortune be had amassed for defraying the expense.  In 1st Chronicles, 22: 114, this fortune is stated to be “an hundred thousand talents of gold, and a thousand thousand talents of silver.”  Josephus, however, (Book 7, Chapter 114) reports that it was

“ten thousand talents of gold and a hundred thousand talents of silver, collected together,  I have also laid together brass and iron without number, and an immense quantity of timber and of stone.”

The discrepancy is probably due to an error in copying or in translation as these books were handed down for centuries before the printing press was invented.

The talent was both a unit of weight and a unit of coinage. Some authorities say that it was not used in coinage until 139 B.C. and on this basis it is likely that the reference is to weight, and not coinage.   For ordinary materials, the talent consisted of 60 minas of 60 shekels each.  For gold and silver, there were only 50 shekels to the mina, so the talent of gold or silver was only 3000 shekels, instead of the 3600 shekels for ordinary materials.

The weight of a shekel varied from time to time and from place to place, and at the same time and place depending on the material to be weighed.

In Babylon, a gold shekel weighed 252 2/3 grains, a silver shekel 336 grains, and a Royal Shekel, used in commerce for ordinary materials, weighed 346 grains. The Syrian shekel was 320 grains, the Phoenician shekel 224 grains, and the Hebrew gold shekel 252 2/3 grains and silver shekel 224½ grains.  All of these values are for the “heavy shekel”.

There was also a light shekel” in each case that weighed exactly half as much as the heavy shekel. If we use the value for the Hebrew shekel, a gold shekel weighed 0.525 Troy ounce, and a silver shekel 0.468 Troy ounce.

The price of gold and silver has been fluctuating wildly since controls were removed.  Perhaps a good estimate (1977) is $175 per ounce for gold and $14.27 per ounce for silver.  On this basis a gold shekel is worth about $92, and a silver shekel about $2.

*By* [*Mary Fairchild*](https://www.learnreligions.com/mary-fairchild-699909) *updated October 15, 2019.*

*A talent weight was an ancient unit for measuring value in Greece, Rome, and the Middle East. In the* [*Old Testament*](https://www.learnreligions.com/the-old-testament-4684893)*, a talent was a unit of measurement for weighing precious metals, usually gold and silver. In the New Testament, a talent was a value of money or coin.*

***The Meaning of 'Talent'***

*The Hebrew term for "talent" was kikkār, a flat, round gold or silver disk, or circular-shaped loaf. In the Greek language, the word comes from tálanton, a large monetary measurement equal to 6,000 drachmas or denarii, the Greek and Roman silver coins.*

*Units of measurement in ancient times were based, for the most part, on practical standards. For example, the length of an arm equaled one day’s journey. Of course, this type of system suffered from a lack of standardization. One person’s arm was longer than another. So, as history progressed, people sought more precise standards for weights and measurements. Such precision was not achieved in the Old Testament, but began to take better shape under the Greek and Roman influences in New Testament times.*

*The talent was first mentioned in the* [*book of Exodus*](https://www.learnreligions.com/book-of-exodus-701144) *within the inventory of materials used for the construction of the tabernacle:*

*"All the gold that was used for the work, in all the construction of the sanctuary, the gold from the offering, was twenty-nine talents ..." (Exodus 38:24,* [*ESV*](https://www.learnreligions.com/english-standard-version-bible-700661)*)*

***How Heavy Was a Talent?***

*The talent was the heaviest or largest biblical unit of measurement for weight, equal to about 75 pounds or 35 kilograms. Now, imagine the opulence of this enemy king's crown when it was placed on* [*King David*](https://www.learnreligions.com/king-david-man-after-gods-heart-701169)*'s head:*

*"David took the crown from their king's head, and it was placed on his own head. It weighed a talent of gold, and it was set with precious stones." (2 Samuel 12:30,* [*NIV*](https://www.learnreligions.com/new-international-version-niv-700664)*)*

*In the* [*book of Revelation*](https://www.learnreligions.com/book-of-revelation-701050) *16:21, we read that "great hail from heaven fell upon men, each hailstone about the weight of a talent"* [*(NKJV)*](https://www.learnreligions.com/new-king-james-version-700665)*. We get a better picture of the crushing fierceness of God's wrath when we realize these hailstones weighed about 75 pounds: "There was a terrible hailstorm, and hailstones weighing as much as seventy-five pounds fell from the sky onto the people below" (NLT). Some modern Bible scholars equate the talent with 100 pounds rather than 75, calling the talent a hundredweight. In the English Standard Version, for example, Revelation 16:21 reads: "And great hailstones, about one hundred pounds each, fell from heaven on people."*

***The Talent of Money***

*In the* [*New Testament*](https://www.learnreligions.com/the-new-testament-4684894)*, the term "talent" meant something very different than it does today. The talents* [*Jesus Christ*](https://www.learnreligions.com/profile-of-jesus-christ-701089) *spoke of in the Parable of the Unforgiving Servant (*[*Matthew 18:21-35*](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Matthew%2018:21-35%20&version=ESV)*) and the Parable of the Talents (*[*Matthew 25:14-30*](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Matthew%2025:14-30&version=ESV)*) referred to the largest unit of currency at the time. For example, the ten thousand talents owed by the unforgiving servant would come to at least 204 metric tons of silver, reflecting an astronomical sum of 60 million denarii.*

*Thus, a talent represented a rather large sum of money. According to New Nave's Topical Bible, one who possessed five talents of gold or silver was a multimillionaire by today's standards. Some calculate the talent in the parables to be equivalent to 20 years of wages for the common worker. Other scholars estimate more conservatively, valuing the New Testament talent somewhere between $1,000 to $30,000 dollars today.*

*Needless to say (but let's say it anyway), knowing the actual meaning, weight, and value of a term like talent can help give context, deeper understanding, and better perspective when studying the Scriptures.*

***Dividing the Talent***

*Other smaller weight measurements in Scripture are the mina,* [*shekel*](https://www.learnreligions.com/shekel-worth-its-weight-in-gold-3977062)*, pim, beka, and gerah.*

*One talent equaled about 60 minas or 3,000 shekels. A mina weighed approximately 1.25 pounds or .6 kilograms, and a shekel weighed about .4 ounces or 11 grams. The shekel was the most common standard used among the Hebrew people for both weight and value. The term shekel meant simply "weight." In New Testament times, a shekel was a silver coin weighing one shekel.*

*The mina equaled about 50 shekels, whereas the beka was exactly one-half a shekel. The pim was about two-thirds of a shekel, and a gerah was one-twentieth of a shekel:*

| ***Dividing the Talent*** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Measure*** | ***U.S.British*** | ***Metric*** |
| *Talent = 60 minas* | *75 pounds* | *35 kilograms* |
| *Mina = 50 shekels* | *1.25 pounds* | *.6 kilograms* |
| *Shekel = 2 bekas* | *.4 ounces* | *11.3 grams* |
| *Pim = .66 shekel* | *.33 ounces* | *9.4 grams* |
| *Beka = 10 gerahs* | *.2 ounces* | *5.7 grams* |
| *Gerah* | *.02 ounces* | *.6 grams* |

*(In year 2021 Gold is currently $1,770.00 per oz. and Silver is $22.75 per oz.)*

Comment  
With Gold now trading at well over $1,000.00 US per ounce (2014) I will allow you, the reader, to do your own calculations as to costs in today’s world.

In the perhaps more familiar terms of weight, 10,000 talents of gold would weigh 375 tons, and 100,000 talents of silver would be 3,750 tons. Viewed with in terms of monetary value or weight of metal, the fortune of David was truly tremendous, even by current standards.

**History   (ongoing)**

The Jews were carried away to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar where they remained captives until the reign of Cyrus, King of Persia, by whom they were liberated in 3468 (536 B.C.): 42,360 of the captives then returned to Jerusalem, and one year later, under the direction of Joshua, the High Priest; Zerubbabel, the Prince of Judah; and Hagaii,. the Scribe, laid the foundation of the Second Temple.

The work was impeded and at times even caused to stop by political intrigue, and a full 20 years passed before its completion in the 6th year of the reign of Darius, King of Persia, 515 B.C.

The Second Temple was similar to the first in plan, but was one third larger in each dimension.  
The decorations of gold and other ornaments in the first Temple must have far surpassed those bestowed upon the second, for we are told by Josephus that

“the Priests and Levites and Elders of families were disconsolate at seeing how much more sumptuous the old Temple was than the one which, on account of their poverty, they had just been able to erect.”

Five things were present in the First Temple that were missing in the second: the Ark, the Urim and Thummin, the Fire from Heaven, the Chacina or the Divine Presence or Cloud of Glory, and the Spirit of Prophesy and Power of Miracles.

**Relevance of the foregoing to Freemasonry** As an Entered Apprentice you were symbolically conducted around the outer courts of the Temple, and were told of its beautiful proportions, its massive pillars, its lights, its jewels and its furniture. As a Fellowcraft you entered the Middle Chamber by passing between [the Pillars](http://www.theeducator.ca/symbolism/the-pillars-2/) and by way of the 15 steps, whose significance was explained to you, and you were welcomed by the Worshipful Master.

Finally, as a Master Mason you represented the Chief Architect in the unfinished Holy of Holies, saw how the principal secret was lost, and received a substitute for it.

It is interesting to note that in the Temple the 15 steps occurred in the Court of the Israelites, and separated the Court of Women and Children from the Court of Men.  Hence ascending these steps was symbolic of passing from youth to manhood.

This ties in with the ritual in that as an Entered Apprentice you represented Youth, and as a Fellowcraft you represented a Man in the full vigor of manhood.

**Comment.** In the following information regarding Concordant & Appendant Masonic Bodies, it is to be recognized that the process of advancing though those bodies, differs widely depending on the Jurisdiction in which the Master Mason is located.  The description used by myself, as the publisher, is that generally in force in the Jurisdiction of British Columbia & Yukon Canada, and even then there may be some variations in Ritual.

As a Royal Arch Mason you learned in the Mark Master Degree how our ancient brethren of the Fellowcraft Degree identified their work and received their wages. The Past Masters’ Degree teaches the important duties and secrets belonging to those elected to preside over Masonic Lodges, and the duties of the Craft to the chair. In the Most Excellent Masters’ Degree you were present at the completion and dedication of the Temple, and the laying of the keystone. In the Royal Arch Degree you were present at the symbolic destruction of the first Temple, and represented a captive carried to Babylon, were finally freed, and returned to Jerusalem over rough and rugged roads to assist in the rebuilding of the Temple. While engaged in this work, you helped to discover the secrets lost before the completion of the first Temple, and finally received the long-lost word of a Master Mason,

In the Royal Masters’ Degree you learned how a clue to the disposition of the Masters’ word was conveyed to our surviving Grand Masters, and in the Select Masters’ Degree how the secrets discovered in the Royal Arch Degree had been deposited.  In the Super Excellent Masters’ Degree you learned of the perfidy and rebellion of Zedekiah, last King of Judah, and the terrible vengeance of Nebuchadnezzar after the final destruction of the Temple.

It would not be appropriate to conclude this article about the Temple of Solomon without some brief reference to its symbolism.  Most Masons, at first thought, will recognize that there is a certain degree of identity between the Temple and [the Lodge](http://www.theeducator.ca/symbolism/the-lodge/) or Lodge Room. However, this is a rather superficial symbolism, as a little thought will reveal.  [The Lodge](http://www.theeducator.ca/symbolism/the-lodge/) Room is merely serving as the scene for certain dramas that are being enacted in the ritual, and there is no intention that [the Lodge](http://www.theeducator.ca/symbolism/the-lodge/) itself should be symbolically or otherwise, considered to represent the Temple of Solomon.

Well-informed Masons usually consider the Temple to be a symbol of the spiritual side of the individual, and each Mason is expected to build his own Temple in developing his own character.

Christ said “Know ye are the Temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you.”  Symbolic Masons, therefore, make the Temple of Solomon the symbol of this life. The great object of Masonry is the search for light and truth, and this symbolic Temple is to be a fitting receptacle for the truth that they find, just as the Temple of Solomon was a fitting receptacle for the Author of All Truth.

The Temple of Solomon is a fitting symbol of this life, for like life it was utterly destroyed, and during its existence it had periods when it was dedicated to the worship of the True God, and periods when it was polluted to the service of Baal and other false idols or Gods.  Variable in its purpose, evanescent in its very existence, it becomes a fit symbol of human life, occupied in the search for divine truth, which is nowhere to be found; now sinning, now repentant; now vigorous with health and strength, and shortly thereafter a senseless and moldering corpse.

The second Temple, constructed by Joshua, Zerubbabel and Hagaii, is considered by Royal Arch Masons to be the symbol of the life to come, where the lost truth shall be found, where new incense shall arise from a new altar, and whose perpetuity their Grand Master has promised when, in the very spirit of symbolism, he said,

“Destroy this Temple and in three days I will raise it up.”

In the ritual the construction of the second Temple is never even started. All that is done is to clear away the rubbish of the old Temple preparatory to laying the foundations of the new.  This is appropriate to the symbolism, because we cannot see in this life what our future life will be, except with the eyes of faith.

Thus to the Master Mason the Temple of Solomon is the symbol of this life; to the Royal Arch Mason the Temple of Zerubbabel, the rebuilt Temple of Solomon, is the symbol of life eternal.  To the former, his Temple is the search for truth; to the latter, his Temple is the symbol of the discovery of truth.

My thanks go out to Bro. Richmond for his efforts in compiling and presenting this paper for our pleasure & education.

**Wisdom:**

**Get out you $1 Bills and have a look:**

30 hidden secrets of the $1 bill

1. Martha Washington Has Appeared on It

Martha Washington, America’s original first lady, once graced the $1 silver certificate. These days, the collectible bill could be [worth a nice chunk of change](https://www.gobankingrates.com/investing/geeky-collectibles-might-worth-investment/)— even more than $1,000, depending on its quality.

2. George Washington Wasn’t on the Original

The first legal tender $1 note, which was issued during the Civil War, did not feature America’s first president, George Washington. Instead, it featured Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury at the time.

3. The $1 Bill Design Hasn’t Changed Since 1963

The $1 bill design has remained unchanged since 1963. The main reason is that the $1 bill is infrequently counterfeited. In addition to counterfeiting, there’s also a legislative reason. Section 116 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act prohibits spending money to redesign the $1 note.

4. It's Not the Most Common Bill

In 2017, there were 12.1 billion $1 bills in circulation, according to the Federal Reserve. Surprisingly, there are more $100 bills than $1 bills floating around the country. Learn [what $100 was worth in the decade you were born](https://www.gobankingrates.com/saving-money/savings-advice/worth-decade-were-born/). Here’s a circulation breakdown:

 12.5 billion $100 bills

 1.7 billion $50 bills

 9.2 billion $20 bills

 2.0 billion $10 bills

 3.0 billion $5 bills

 1.2 billion $2 bills

 12.1 billion $1 bills

5. It Only Costs 5.6 Cents to Make

The $1 bill is also the least expensive to produce, costing only 5.6 cents per note — the same cost to produce a $2 bill, according to the Federal Reserve. The $100 bill is the most expensive at 13.2 cents per bill.

6. It’s Not Made of Paper

We might call it [paper money](https://www.gobankingrates.com/credit/cash-versus-credit/), but it’s not actually paper. In fact, currency paper in the U.S. is 75 percent cotton and 25 percent linen, according to the Department of the Treasury.

7. It Has a Short Lifespan

According to the Federal Reserve, a $1 bill falls out of circulation after an estimated 5.8 years. That’s compared to a low of an estimated 4.5-year lifespan for the $10 bill and a high of about 15 years for the $100 bill.

8. They’re Disgusting

In 2002, a study by the U.S. Air Force found that 94 percent of 68 $1 bills that were tested had bacteria on them. The bacteria included some that could cause pneumonia or other infections, as reported in Scientific American magazine.

9. Most Bucks Have Drugs on Them

Germs are not the only thing residing on your dollar. Almost 80 percent of dollar bills hold traces of cocaine, reported CNN in 2017. Beyond cocaine, researchers found traces of multiple other types of drugs, from methamphetamine to heroin.

10. 50 Percent Still Equals $1

Think twice if you consider a mutilated, torn or even incomplete dollar bill as worthless. If you have at least 50 percent of the bill remaining, along with sufficient remnants of any security feature, you might be able to redeem a bill for its value by submitting your bills to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Even if you have less than 50 percent, you might still be in luck if you can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Treasury Department that the rest of the bill has been destroyed.

11. You Can Track $1 Bills

It could be possible to learn where your $1 bill has been, thanks to a site called Where’s George? You enter the serial number of your bill and the site tracks it. To date, there have been more than 281 million bills entered.

12. It Took Years to Approve the Great Seal

According to the U.S. State Department, it took six years for Congress to agree on and approve the design of the Great Seal of the U.S., which is featured prominently on the back of the $1 bill.

13. War and Peace Are Represented

Look at the eagle on the back of your $1 bill. The arrows in the eagle’s left talon represent war and the olive branch in the proud bird’s right talon represents peace, according to the State Department.

14. The Latin Around the Pyramid Speaks to American Exceptionalism

“Annuit Coeptis,” which is written above the pyramid, means “Providence Has Favored Our Undertakings.” Below the pyramid, the words “Novus ordo seclorum” mean “A New Order of the Ages,” which refers to the United States’ historic form of government.

15. ‘13’ Is Everywhere

Check out the arrows in the eagle’s left talon: There are 13 of them. On the Great Seal, 13 stripes are present to denote the original 13 colonies. And there are also 13 “steps” on the pyramid.

16. The Eagle Almost Didn’t Make It

Benjamin Franklin fought against the bald eagle as the national bird, finding it to be “a bird of bad moral character,” since the bird didn’t fish for itself. Franklin and Thomas Jefferson wanted the seal to include an Egyptian pharaoh, too.

17. MDCCLXXVI Is the Symbol for 1776

At the base of the pyramid on the back of every dollar bill are the Roman numerals MDCCLXXVI. That is the symbol for 1776, which is the date of the Declaration of Independence.

18. You Can Tell Which Federal Reserve Bank Issued It

On your dollar bill, there are serial numbers with two letters and eight numbers. The first letter — which will be between A and L — indicates which bank issued the bill. The letters stand for:

 A = Boston

 B = New York

 C = Philadelphia

 D = Cleveland

 E = Richmond, Va.

 F = Atlanta

 G = Chicago

 H = St. Louis

 I = Minneapolis

 J = Kansas City, Mo.

 K = Dallas

 L = San Francisco

19. There’s a Spider on It (or Is That an Owl?)

Grab a magnifying glass, and check out the top right corner of your dollar bill. Just to the left of the top of the “1,” there is what some believe appears to be either a tiny spider or owl in the “webbing” pattern.

20. You Might See a Ghost

Look very closely at the fourth row of the pyramid on the back of the dollar. You’ll see what appears to some to be a smiling face, somewhat ghost-like. Was it purposely designed? We might never know.

21. They’re Durable

It might be easy to rip a $1 bill in half, but simply wearing them out is difficult. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing states that you would have to fold a bill back and forth 4,000 times before it would tear.

22. Some Have Stars on Them

If the BEP notices a mistake with a bill after it is printed, the bill is replaced with a new note that has its own serial number followed by a star. This indicates that the bill is a replacement and is dubbed a “star note.”

23. Senators Tried to Eliminate It

In 2017, Senators John McCain and Mike Enzi proposed to replace the $1 bill with a $1 coin. An effort to transition to the $1 coin was previously introduced in 2012.

24. The Top of the Pyramid Is Incomplete

On the back of the $1 bill, the top of the pyramid is incomplete. Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, stated that the unfinished pyramid signifies “strength and duration,” according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

25. It Also Has Hidden Security Features

In addition to the red and blue fibers woven into the bill, printing is raised on all Federal Reserve $1 notes issued 1963 to present.

26. You Can Buy Uncut Sheets of $1 Bills

The general public is allowed to buy uncut sheets of currency from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. You can order by phone or on the bureau’s website.

27. You Can Buy Shredded Currency

The BEP destroys currency notes that are found to be imperfect after being printed, and the Federal Reserve System shreds any that are worn out. You can get these souvenirs at the BEP’s visitor centers in Washington, D.C., and Fort Worth, Texas.

28. One Pound of Dollars Equals $454

Every Federal Reserve Note weighs approximately one gram. As there are 454 grams in a pound, you’ll need 454 notes — of any denomination — to equal one pound.

29. Defacement of the $1 Bill Is a Crime

When you mutilate, cut, disfigure, perforate or otherwise deface a Federal Reserve Note with the intent to render it unfit to be reissued, you just [committed a crime](https://www.gobankingrates.com/net-worth/how-one-man-went-from-prison-to-wealth/). You can be fined or imprisoned up to six months, or both.

30. It Was the First Note to Have 'In God We Trust'

As the result of a 1955 law requiring “In God We Trust” to appear on all currency, dollar bills issued in 1957 were the first to bear the slogan.

**Word Scrambler:**

*August Scrambled Word is: ECREFCMRNEUCI*

*July Scrambled word was: OECUARNLGATT--* *Congratulate*

***August Masonic History:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| August 2 | On this date in 1861, the Grand Lodge of Colorado was formed |
| August 4 | On this date in 1753, George Washington received his Master Mason degree in Fredericksburg Lodge in Virginia |
| August 7 | On this date in 1877, the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was formed |
| August 14 | On this date in 1826, William Morgan obtained a copyright for  Illustrations of Masonry, By One of the Fraternity Who Has Devoted Thirty Years to the Subject, a book that publicly exposed the secrets of Masonic ritual. Although many similar books had been published before, this caused great excitement, and led to the "Morgan affair" and the Antimasonic Party of the 1820s and 1830s. |
| August 16 | On this date in 1851, the Grand Lodge of Oregon was founded. |
| August 21 | On this date in 1993, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and thousands of Freemasons dedicated the Friend to Friend Masonic Monument in the cemetery in Gettysburg, commemorating acts of kindness between Freemasons who fought on opposite sides in the American Civil War. |
| August 27 | On this date in 1920, Warren G. Harding (U.S. President 1921-1923) received his 3rd degree in Marion Lodge #70, Ohio. |

**Birthdays** **DOB** **Masonic**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Timothy | Lynn | | Cosand | | Sr | 8/12/1957 | | 10/19/2002 | |
| Dale | Rex | | Hicks | |  | 8/12/1936 | | 6/15/1972 | |
| Charles | Robert | | Barnes | |  | 8/16/1961 | | 7/16/2001 | |
| John | Russell | | Mathis | |  | 8/8/1956 | | 4/25/1981 | |
| Terry | James | | Hobbs | | Jr | 8/26/1974 | | 12/17/2012 | |
| Frederick | Warren | | Jones | |  | 8/30/1925 | | 11/15/1965 | |
| Charles | Mack | | Atkinson | | Jr | 8/11/1956 | | 9/26/2005 | |
| Stanley | Grant | | Paterson | |  | 8/25/1925 | | 6/21/1949 | |
| Gordon | Dale | | Beatty | |  | 8/28/1952 | | 4/13/1999 | |
| Thomas | James | | Christopherson | |  | 8/27/1981 | | 10/29/2018 | |
| John | Dalton | | Love | |  | 8/4/1948 | | 10/28/1995 | |
|  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  |

**Officers for 2022**

Worshipful Master--Joseph Felix Senior Warden--Josh Sticht Junior Warden--Matt Hedrick PM

Secretary--David Brown PM Treasurer--Pat Zech PM Chaplain—Henry Spomer PM

Sr. Deacon—Carl Warren Jr. Deacon—Tyler Rivas Tyler—Sam Talvy

Sr. Steward—Thomas Christopherson Jr. Steward—Joe Santisteban PM Marshall--- Stephen Lamb

1 yr. Trustee--Jeff Horton PM 2 yr. Trustee--Jim Wild PM 3 yr. Trustee--Gordon Beatty

Mark your Calendars!

 

Fraternally,

Joseph Felix, WM Matt Hedrick, PM JW

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