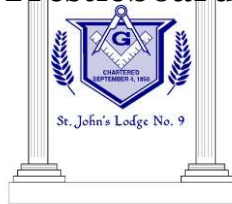


St. John's Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M.

Trestleboard

JUNE 2021

Jim Russell, editor



Serving Seattle since 1860

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CALENDAR



- June 9 (7pm): Fellowship Zoom "The Number 3"
- June 10 (7pm): Officers meeting
- June 11-12: 164th Annual Communication of Grand Lodge (Wenatchee)
- June 16 (7:30pm): St. John's 9 stated communication on Zoom on Master Mason degree, call down to lower degree; Greenwood Temple unavailable for in-person meetings.

June 23 (7pm): Fellowship Zoom *teleconference*

- June 30 (7pm): "Freemasonry in (Kuopio) Finland"
- July 7 (7pm): Fellowship Zoom *teleconference*
- July 14 (7pm): Fellowship Zoom *teleconference*
- July 15 (7pm): Officers meeting
- July 21 (7:30pm): St. John's 9 stated communication on Zoom open on Master Mason degree; Greenwood Temple not available for in-person meetings. May call down to lower degree

FROM THE EAST

[S. Ashley Brinkley](#), Master



What are the duties of Worshipful Master of the Lodge, and how do you find out? When you become the Master you are expected to know this information. Will he learn this from those who came before, and if so, where did they receive their instruction?

This could be a guide to the future Master(s) to think about.

1) Ability to perform ritual and degree work (one of the most important to work on). 2) Masonic knowledge of Masonry's Science of Morals, Symbols and Allegory. 3) Delegation of duties to his officers. 4) All Lodge issues including: Trestleboard, communication, financial and general maintenance. 5) Scheduling of all functions. 6) Provide ongoing education. Most important should be, as Master he should feel honored and supported to be elevated by the brothers in his role as Worshipful Master. The Master is like a CEO, he must have a working group of officers to help him carry out the tasks of the Lodge.

This reminds me of a story from many years ago, involving a young Rainbow Girl, who was planning her year as Worthy Advisor. She went to her Advisory Board with all the things she wanted to accomplish for the year. One of her focuses was to increase the balance of their Assembly Fund (it was dwindling quickly). Her plan involved several fundraisers. First of which was a breakfast!

Almost immediately they told her that: "Those have been done before, without ANY success, and if you choose to continue with this fundraiser, you will not have our support!" With all her young muster, she composed herself and said that she would "still like to try." She made her plan: Pick a date, plan the menu, create tickets to sell, arrange for "cooks," find places both to advertise for the event and pre-sell tickets; purchase the food!

When she became Worthy Advisor and talked to her Assembly about the upcoming fundraiser, all the girls in the assembly were excited! They forged their plan: Went to as many of the adult groups at or near their location – Masons, Eastern Star, Amaranth, Royal Arch and Shrine! At each meeting, different girls from the assembly visited when allowed. They advertised at all local businesses and churches that would allow it. A committee gathered the items needed for the day and created "shifts" for when each member needed to arrive to help support the fundraiser on the day of: Set up and early service – Mid-Service and dish duty – End Service and clean-up. This was the most successful fundraiser the Assembly had EVER had!

It goes to show with a strong leader, a good *idea*, a good *plan* and the *support* of your team, you can reach the moon!

The Lodge Where I Belong

Arthur R. Herrmann

Though my Lodge may lack the splendor

Of a Temple or a Shrine,
Or possess the gaudy fixtures
that are classed as superfine,

Yet the fellowship it offers
is in a price beyond compare.
And I wouldn't trade it ever
for life's treasures rich or bare!

The handclasp firm, the word of cheer,
Oh, such meanings they impart,
The mystic ties of brotherhood
that links us heart to heart!

You'd really have to travel far,
For the friendships quite so strong,
As those one always finds right here
In the Lodge where I belong.

When all my earthly travels end,
And at last I'm borne to rest
Where mortal hands no longer toil
and I cease life's endless quest

Why there's nothing I'd like better,
should I join the heavenly throng,
than to meet with all the Brothers
of the Lodge Where I Belong.





St. John's Family Camp-out in August

St. John's has reserved a covered facility at the Masonic Park near Granite Falls the weekend of August 20-21-22 this summer. Members of the Lodge will be furnished with a catered meal on Saturday afternoon. Those who want to bring RVs need to make their reservations through Worshipful Master VWBro. Ashley Brinkley. Do not delay – RV spaces are limited; tents not so much.

That weekend the Grand Lodge is scheduled to perform a "twilight" Fellowcraft degree in the open air Lodge room at the park. This will be similar and an addition to the traditional open-air Master Mason degree the first Saturday of August.

The Masonic Family Park, with 245 acres of splendid Hemlock, Fir, and Cedar trees, has many private RV campsites with shelters and cooking pits along the creek. There are also RV dumps, a bathhouse with hot showers, and 2 playgrounds for the kids.

The Park has several covered shelters, two large, enclosed buildings (the Kitchen and Peterson Hall), and two separate bathrooms (one with coin operated showers). Some shelters and sites have power and/or water hookups and there are two dump stations. Peterson Hall is intended as a "community hall" available to all campers and has a limited kitchen facility as well as books, games, puzzles and other forms of entertainment.

The Park has two play areas for children of all ages, beautiful Canyon Creek runs through the park with access for swimming and fishing. You can also come up for a picnic and stroll through the Park.

Join us on Zoom
Teleconferencing Fellowship
every Wednesday

at 7pm

*We're having a great time exchanging ideas and
Masonic Enlightenment*

Coming dates:

June 9, 2021: "The Number 3"

June 16, 2021 (stated meeting night)

June 23, 2021

June 30, 2021: "Freemasonry in (Kuopio) Finland"

Sessions open promptly at 7pm

*** Fellowship**

*** Check on our brothers and widows**

*** Masonic Enlightenment & Education**

- Use Meeting ID **981 655 9198** to join our Fellowships
 - Enter passcode **1776**

Here's more about how to use Zoom Meetings:

https://zoom.us/download#client_4meeting

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SUBLIME

Sublimis, in Latin, referred to something high, lofty, exalted, like a city set on top of a hill, or an eagle's nest atop some lonely crag. It refers to that which is eminent, of superlative degree, moral grandeur, spiritual exaltation. Inasmuch as the Third Degree is at the top of the system of Ancient Craft Masonry, it is known as The Sublime Degree.

- Source: 100 Words in Masonry

St. John's Brethren Exchange Greetings with Brothers of Kuopio, Finland

At the gracious invitation of our Finnish brethren, eight members of St. John's Lodge "dropped in" on an annual meeting of Coffee Lodge 1, Kuopio, Finland at 7am (our time), Monday, May 24.



Finnish brothers gather for annual Coffee Lodge lunch

Coffee Lodge 1 organizes the "Annual Lunch" every year. Brothers gather together for delicious lunch with refreshments at midday and continue late till night as long as there are brothers present.

WBro. Pekka Granroth of Savo 14 Lodge (Kuopio) has been

participating long distance in many of our Wednesday Zoom meetings. With his leadership, the Coffee Lodge 1 participants invited St. John's to share in the fellowship.

Master Ashley Brinkley gave a brief history of St. John's and in turn the Master of Coffee Lodge WBro. Tapani Simola, RW Leo Repo Eastern Finland District Grand Master, and RW Seppo Mahlamäki Junior Warden of Finnish Grand Lodge brought greetings and offered historical information about the establishment and growth of Finnish Freemasonry.

WBro. Granroth also showed exterior and interior photos of his Lodge.

St. John's Brothers attending the session were Master of our Lodge, VWBro. Ashley Brinkley, Senior Warden WBro. Blair Neuman, Junior Warden WBro. John Louderback, Secretary VWBro. Jim Russell, Senior Steward VWBro. Chuck Brockway, Tyler WBro. Terry Grove, and members Bro. Paul Doak and WBro. Helmuth.



Coffee Lodge participants view visiting St. John's brothers on the "big screen"

Lodge Artifacts Lost Following Greenwood Temple Break-In

Early Thursday morning (4am) on May 27, burglars broke into the Greenwood Temple and pried open the St. John's case of artifacts displayed in the main lobby. At this time, it appears that most of the contents were untouched, but our valued gift of corn, wine, and oil was taken as well as the silver cylinder which



once contained our 1860 charter. Fortunately, the charter



is now displayed in a large glassed frame with the charters of our three consolidated Lodges attached to it's back – out of reach and sight of prying hands!

The Greenwood Temple has security cameras inside and out, but no alarm system. Thieves tried to gain access through the rear of the Temple one week earlier.

Reflections on Memorial Day

Memorial Day is a commemoration of those who paid the ultimate sacrifice for our freedom. Originally known as Decoration Day, its a federal holiday in the United States for honoring and mourning the military personnel who have died in the performance of their military duties. The holiday is observed on the last Monday of May. ***The holiday was observed on May 30 from 1868 to 1970.***



Tomb of the Unknowns, Arlington National Cemetery

On May 1, 1865 in Charleston, SC, formerly enslaved African Americans honored hundreds of Black soldiers who were killed in the Civil War but who were buried in a mass grave. They unearthed the bodies and gave each a proper burial and held a parade in the soldiers' honor. This memorial honoring of Black fallen soldiers is believed to have been the first Memorial Day before it later became a recognized holiday.

Once upon a time, Memorial Day used to be a quiet holiday. People went to cemeteries and decorated graves. All graves, not just veterans. Granted it started further back as Decoration Day. Yes, the purpose was to decorate the graves of Civil War vets; but it sort of morphed into all graves. If you saw a grave without flowers, you put some down. If the grave had flowers, but they were wilted or dried out, you replaced them with fresh ones. If the grave had a flag, you might replace that with a new one. And if someone beat you to it, so much the better. Decoration Day was always on the 30th of May.

Then, Congress thought it would be neat to have a lot of holidays on Monday so they could have a three-day weekend and the whole thing went down hill fast. Although some groups (American Legion, VFW, Scouts, etc.) still decorate the graves of vets, for the most part this day has now become "Get out of town for the start of summer."

How many of us even think about our fallen heroes on this three day weekend? Sad.

34 World-Changing Inventions by Freemasons

Click on the invention to learn more!

- [Modern Football/Soccer](#)
- [Penicillin](#)
- [Smallpox Vaccine](#)
- [First Successful Machine Gun](#)
- [Modern Homeopathy](#)
- [Theory of DNA](#)
- [Hot Air Balloon](#)
- [The Telephone](#)
- [SI Unit of Power](#)
- [Automobile](#)
- [Refrigerator](#)
- [Laughing Gas](#)
- [Hypertext and Computer Networks](#)
- [Bifocals](#)
- [Calculus](#)
- [Standard Time Zones](#)
- [Planetarium](#)
- [Disposable Safety Razor \(Gillette\)](#)
- [Bowie Knife](#)
- [The Revolver](#)
- [Drive Pipe Underground Oil Drilling Technique](#)
- [Bra Strap](#)
- [Pressure Frying](#)
- [Underwater Training](#)
- [Mickey Mouse](#)
- [Theory of Relativity](#)
- [Steam Driven Ploughing Engine](#)
- [Jasperware](#)
- [Fingerprint Classification](#)
- [Boyle's Law](#)
- [Metal Lathe](#)
- [Early Flight Technology](#)
- [The Dow Process](#)
- [Corn Flakes & Peanut Butter](#)

To read more about these Masonic inventors, [click here](#)

JUNE BIRTHDAY CELEBRANTS

Day

- 2 Thomas Lamb
- 3 Paul-Max B. Jensen
- 6 Corey A. Thompson
- 9 Helmuth
- 10 Kenneth M. Lane, Jr.
- 11 David L. Bolson
- 12 Carl P. G. Tokarek
- 14 Jeffrey J. Lane
- 17 Richard P. Wellenberger
- 20 Percill E. Overby
- 21 Richard L. Waldo
- 23 Darrel R. Schrader
- 23 John Murray Louderback
- 23 Gerald S. Ostroff
- 25 Mark A. Campbell
- 26 S. Ashley Brinkley



Junior Warden's Message

[WBro. John Murray Louderback](#)



I believe that most people never take the time for introspection.

That most never take the time to think inwardly about, if they are grumpy, their conduct and behavior.

We believe that we are what we think we are. The inclination of our thoughts determine our personalities our talents our abilities.

One must never give up on the desire of becoming a better person. To give up trying is to become old.

We all know that we should stretch our muscles to stay flexible and healthy. The same applies to the mind.

When you first became a Freemason, you were repeatedly asked, "is this of your own freewill and accord"? Everything that you do should be of your own freewill and accord. If not, how could anyone expect to learn anything.

When you first tried to stand and walk, you fell down over and over. But you kept trying. You believed that if others could stand and walk – you should also be able to do so.

There is always something more interesting to learn. Continue to stretch – continue to study the Craft.



Flag Day: June 14

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress replaced the British symbols of the Grand Union flag with a new

design featuring 13 white stars in a circle on a field of blue and 13 red and white stripes – one for each state. Although it is not certain, this flag may have been made by the Philadelphia seamstress Betsy Ross, who was an official flag maker for the Pennsylvania Navy. The number of stars increased as the new states entered the Union, but the number of stripes stopped at 15 and was later returned to 13.

In June 1886 Bernard Cigrand made his first public proposal for the annual observance of the birth of the flag when he wrote an article titled "The Fourteenth of June" in the old Chicago Argus newspaper. Cigrand's effort to ensure national observance of Flag Day finally came when President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation calling for a nationwide observance of the event on June 14, 1916. However, Flag Day did not become official until August 1949, when President Harry Truman signed the legislation and proclaimed June 14 as Flag Day. In 1966, Congress also requested that the President issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week.

The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation to: call on government officials in the USA to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on Flag Day; and to urge US residents to observe Flag Day as the anniversary of the adoption on June 14, 1777, by the Continental Congress of the Stars and Stripes as the official flag of the United States.

LET'S LOOK AT THAT A LITTLE CLOSER

The first recorded admission of non-masons (speculative) was on 3 July 1634 at Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel) No. 1. The reasons and mechanisms for the transition of masonic lodges from operative communities to speculative fellowships remain elusive. As the responsibility for design shifted from the Master Mason to the architect in the sixteenth century, it is probable that architects started to join the lodges of the masons they worked with. It is also possible that, along with other professional bodies (including the East India Company)), operative masonic lodges began to raise money by charging the gentry for admission to their "mysteries."



BRIEF HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY

In the ceremonies Freemasons are told that Freemasonry was in existence when King Solomon built the Temple at Jerusalem and that the masons who built the Temple were organized into lodges.

Freemasons are also told that King Solomon, King Hiram of Tyre and Hiram Abif ruled over those lodges as equal Grand Masters. The ceremonies, however, are built up of allegory and symbolism and the stories they weave around the building of the Temple are obviously not literal or historical facts but a dramatic means of explaining the principles of Freemasonry. Freemasonry neither originated nor existed in Solomon's time.

Many well-meaning but misguided historians, both Masons and non-Masons, have tried to prove that Freemasonry was a lineal descendant or a modern version of the mysteries of classical Greece and Rome or derived from the religion of the Egyptian pyramid builders. Other theories reckon that Freemasonry sprang from bands of traveling stonemasons acting by Papal authority. Others still are convinced that Freemasonry evolved from a band of Knights Templar who escaped to Scotland after the order was persecuted in Europe.

Some historians have even claimed that Freemasonry derives in some way from the shadowy and mysterious Rosicrucian Brotherhood which may or may not have existed in Europe in the early 1600s. All of these theories have been looked at time and again but no hard evidence has yet been found to give any of them credibility.

The honest answers to the questions when, where and why Freemasonry originated are that we simply do not know. Early evidence for Freemasonry is very meager and not enough has yet been discovered - if indeed it even exists - to prove any theory. The general agreement amongst serious Masonic historians and researchers is that Freemasonry has arisen, either directly or indirectly, from the medieval stonemasons (or operative masons) who built great cathedrals and castles.

Those who favor the direct descent from operative masonry say there were three stages to the evolution of Freemasonry. The stonemasons gathered in huts (lodges) to rest and eat. These lodges gradually became not the hut but the grouping together of stonemasons to regulate their craft. In time, and in common with other trades, they developed primitive initiation ceremonies for new apprentices.

As stonemasons could easily travel all over the country from one building site to another, and as there were also no trade union cards or certificates of apprenticeship they began to adopt a private word which a traveling stonemason could use when he arrived at a new site, to prove that he was properly trained and had been a member of a lodge. It was, after all, easier to communicate a special word to prove that you knew what you were doing and were entitled to the wages it deserved than to spend hours carving a block of stone to demonstrate your skills.

We know that in the early 1600s these operative lodges began to admit men who had no connection with the trade - accepted or 'gentlemen' masons. Why this was done and what form of ceremony was used is not known. As the 1600s drew to a close more and more gentlemen began to join the lodges, gradually taking them over and turning them into lodges of free and accepted or speculative masons, no longer having any connection with the stonemasons' craft.

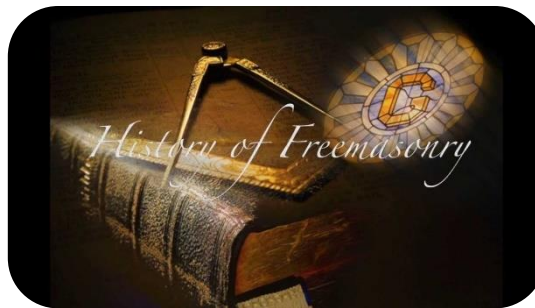
The only problem with this theory is that it is based solely on evidence from Scotland. There is ample evidence of Scottish operative lodges, geographically defined units with the backing of statute law to control what was termed 'the mason trade'. There is also plenty of evidence that these

lodges began to admit gentlemen as accepted masons, but no evidence so far that these accepted members were other than honorary masons, or that they in any way altered the nature of the operative lodges. No evidence has come to light, after more than a hundred years of searching building archives, for a similar development in England. Medieval building records

have references to mason's lodges but after 1400, apart from masons' guilds in some towns, there is no evidence for operative lodges.

Yet it is in England that the first evidence of a lodge completely made up of non-operative masons is found. Elias Ashmole, the Antiquary and Founder of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, records in his diary for 1646 that he was made a Free Mason in a lodge held for that purpose at his father-in-law's house in Warrington. He records who was present, all of whom have been researched and have been found to have no connection with operative masonry. English evidence through the 1600s points to Freemasonry existing apart from any actual or supposed organization of operative stonemasons.

This total lack of evidence for the existence of operative Lodges but evidence of 'accepted' masons has led to the theory of an indirect link between operative stonemasonry



and Freemasonry. Those who support the indirect link argue that Freemasonry was brought into being by a group of men in the late 1500s or early 1600s. This was a period of great religious and political turmoil and intolerance. Men were unable to meet together without differences of political and religious opinion leading to arguments. Families were split by opposing views and the English civil war of 1642-6 was the ultimate outcome. Those who support the indirect link believe that the originators of Freemasonry were men who wished to promote tolerance and build a better world in which men of differing opinions could peacefully co-exist and work together for the betterment of mankind. In the custom of their times they used allegory and symbolism to pass on their ideas.

As their central idea was one of building a better society they borrowed their forms and symbols from the operative builders' craft and took their central allegory from the Bible, the common source book known to all, in which the only building described in any detail is King Solomon's Temple. Stonemasons' tools also provided them with a multiplicity of emblems to illustrate the principles they were putting forward.

A newer theory places the origin of Freemasonry within a charitable framework. In the 1600s there was no welfare state, anyone falling ill or becoming disabled had to rely on friends and the Poor Law for support. In the 1600s many trades had what have become known as box clubs. These grew out of the convivial gatherings of members of a particular trade during meetings of which all present would put money into a communal box, knowing that if they fell on hard times they could apply for relief from the box. From surviving evidence these box clubs are known to have begun to admit members not of their trade and to have had many of the characteristics of early Masonic lodges. They met in taverns, had simple initiation ceremonies and passwords and practiced charity on a local scale. Perhaps Freemasonry had its origins in just such a box club for operative masons.

Although it is not yet possible to say when, why or where Freemasonry originated it is known where and when "organized" Freemasonry began. On 24 June 1717 four London lodges came together at the Goose and Gridiron Ale House in St. Paul's Churchyard, formed themselves into a Grand Lodge and elected a Grand Master (Anthony Sayer) and Grand Wardens.

For the first few years the Grand Lodge was simply an annual feast at which the Grand Master and Wardens were elected, but in 1721 other meetings began to be held and the Grand Lodge began to be a regulatory body. By 1730 it had more than one hundred lodges under its control (including one in Spain and one in India), had published a Book of Constitutions, began to operate a central charity fund, and had attracted a wide spectrum of society into its lodges.

In 1751 a rival Grand Lodge appeared, made up of Freemasons of mainly Irish extraction who had been unable to join lodges in London. Its founders claimed that the original Grand Lodge had departed from the established customs of the Craft and that they intended practicing

Freemasonry 'according to the Old Institutions'. Confusingly they called themselves the Grand Lodge of Antients and dubbed their senior rival 'Moderns'. The two rivals existed side by side, both at home and abroad, for 63 years, neither regarding the other as regular or each other's members as regularly made Freemasons. Attempts at a union of the two rivals began in the late 1790s but it was not until 1809 that negotiating committees were set up. They moved slowly and it was not until His Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex became Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge and his brother, His Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, became Grand Master of the Antients Grand Lodge, both in 1813 that serious steps were taken.

In little more than six weeks the two brothers had formulated and gained agreement to the Articles of Union between the two Grand Lodges and arranged the great ceremony by which the United Grand Lodge of England came into being on 27 December 1813.

The formation of the premier Grand Lodge in 1717 had been followed, around 1725, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland and, in 1736, the Grand Lodge of Scotland. These three Grand Lodges, together with Antients Grand Lodge, did much to spread Freemasonry throughout the world, to the extent that all regular Grand Lodges throughout the world, whatever the immediate means of their formation, ultimately trace their origins back to one, or a combination, of the Grand Lodges within the British Isles.

Within thirty years, the fraternity had spread throughout Europe and the American Colonies. Freemasonry became very popular in colonial America. George Washington was a Mason, Benjamin Franklin served as the head of the fraternity in Pennsylvania, as did Paul Revere and Joseph Warren in Massachusetts. Other well-known Masons involved with the founding of America included John Hancock, John Sullivan, Lafayette, Baron Fredrick von Stuben, Nathanael Greene, and John Paul Jones. Another Mason, Chief Justice John Marshall, shaped the Supreme Court into its present form.

Over the centuries, Freemasonry has developed into a worldwide fraternity emphasizing personal study, self-improvement, and social betterment via individual involvement and philanthropy. During the late 1700s it was one of the organizations most responsible for spreading the ideals of the Enlightenment: the dignity of man and the liberty of the individual, the right of all persons to worship as they choose, the formation of democratic governments, and the importance of public education. Masons supported the first public schools in both Europe and America.

During the 1800s and early 1900s, Freemasonry grew dramatically. At that time, the government had provided no social "safety net." The Masonic tradition of founding orphanages, homes for widows, and homes for the aged provided the only security many people knew.

The four million Masons worldwide continue to help men and women face the problems of the 21st century by building bridges of brotherhood and instilling in the hearts of men ideals for a better tomorrow.

All I Want is a Little R-E-S-P-E-C-T



**From
The
Secretary's
Desk**

Southwest Airlines
stewardess loses a couple of
front teeth as an unruly
passenger refuses to wear a
mask,

Philadelphia 76er

Russell Westbrook showered with popcorn as he exits the court.

Unruly mob storms our nation's capital building to stop the symbolic count following the legitimate election of our 46th President.

Peaceful demonstration in downtown Seattle is hijacked by others wishing to inflict damage on public and private property.

What has happened to civility and respect for law, order, and each other?

Are we as individual Freemasons adding to the problem? Do we have a responsibility to stem incivility? We say we try to improve ourselves. Let's take the time to improve character in ourselves and to teach – teach our children, our grandchildren – even our significant others.

I believe there are certain prerequisite skills in character development. I'd start with three. There are many more, but I see these as fundamental character traits. They are necessary for true growth because just about every other positive character trait you may wish to work on in your life links back in one way or another to these.

Self-Discipline

One of those basics is self-discipline. Without the ability to control ourselves and our behavior, there is no possibility of improvement. Freemasonry has always understood that . . . it goes back to that "learn to subdue my passions and improve myself" line we all know so well. When it comes to civility, self-discipline is probably the most important skill – so much of incivility is careless speech and actions – and in recent years this has clearly been exacerbated by social media. We get caught up in the moment, and something comes out that shouldn't have.

Humility

C. S. Lewis once said, "Humility is not thinking less of yourself, it is thinking of yourself less." Humility is not a weakness – it is a strength. It is also one of the most difficult traits to develop, because it requires us to take ourselves out of the equation. We don't put ourselves and our own needs first, we work to do what is best for all. It requires us to be more concerned with doing what is right rather than being right.

Empathy

Empathy is the ability to understand and concern ourselves with other people – understand how they think, how they feel, what they believe, and why they believe it. It requires us to listen rather than speak. It requires us to open our minds and really try to understand the minds of

others. We too often fall into this mindset that there is only one way to think about a subject, or one way to feel about a topic, and anyone who disagrees with us is just wrong. That's a big cause of incivility. Lack of understanding. When we're paying attention to other people and their reactions, it might also help us to see how we come off to other people and give us an opportunity to improve in our deportment and our communication. We don't have to agree, but what we should always be looking to achieve is understanding and respect even when we don't.

Self-discipline is necessary if you want to be an example. Humility is putting the needs of the many before the needs of the one. And empathy is that most sought after ability to connect and understand other people. Can you imagine what kind of world we could build if we'd only work to improve ourselves in just these three areas?

I hope to work on these for myself and to remind my family to have a little R-E-S-P-E-C-T.

Freedom New Hampshire mulls buying Masonic temple for \$1



Freedom selectmen are considering the Masons' offer of selling them the Masonic Temple and parking lot next to the town office (seen above) for \$1.

FREEDOM, NH — Selectmen are deciding whether they want to purchase the Masonic Temple next to the town office on Portland Street for \$1.

Selectmen held a public hearing on the proposal Monday night. About 30 people attended. A second public hearing will be held June 7 at town hall. Selectmen are expected to make a decision the week following that second hearing.

The Temple for Carroll Lodge No. 57, which is on the register of historic places, is located at 29 Portland St. in Freedom. The two-story, Greek Revival-style building built in 1830 has a footprint of about 3,600 square feet. The property card lists it as being in "very good" condition for its age.

The Masons, led locally by former selectman Alan Fall, are offering the building for \$1 with the provision that the Masons maintain "exclusive use of the second floor" rent-free; have shared access with the town to the bathroom; and not be responsible for paying for utilities or heat so long as the Carroll Lodge keeps it charter. As of now, the Lodge has 27 members.

WBro. Fall, the Master of Carroll Lodge, explained that the Carroll Lodge can no longer afford to keep up with the building's expenses of about \$4,000 per year.

MASTER MASONS RAISED IN JUNE

Date Raised:

6/6/1956	Forrest R. Johnson
6/10/1960	Daniel C. Wolfenbarger
6/25/1966	James C. Shields
6/24/1967	Robert L. Johnson
6/1/1968	Frederick M. Hutchinson
6/9/1979	Kenneth C. Marable
6/28/1980	Brent A. Braun
6/11/1981	Gale H. Kenney
6/8/1983	Richard 'Ric' Delarose
6/26/1984	Richard D. Hawley
6/30/1984	James F. Russell
6/25/1994	Jeffrey J. Lane
6/25/1994	Kenneth M. Lane, Jr.
6/25/1994	Gregory E. Knapp
6/24/2000	S. Webster Kavanaugh
6/24/2000	Richard T. Heston
6/10/2002	Skott A. Young
6/21/2008	Raymond L. Gehrig
6/1/2013	Charles C. Hopper
6/1/2013	Jeff R. Hawley



Masonic Lodge Hall Building in Peril

The building known as Chickamauga Lodge Hall No. 221 in rural Walker County is in great peril. It is Georgia's



first Masonic Lodge hall building listed on the National Register of Historic Places and Georgia's second Masonic Lodge hall listed on the Georgia Register of Historic Places.

However, due to spring storms' damages (roof blew off, siding dislodged, etc.), decreasing membership, years of aging and lack of funding, this building is in peril and needs financial assistance for emergency and immediate repairs.

Chickamauga Masonic Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, Prince Hall Affiliate, Blue Lodge was originally organized by once enslaved and first generation born-free African Americans of Walker County.

The Lodge received its first charter in 1915, and a short time after that, a Lodge hall was erected, joining District Hill School. District Hill School is the first free-standing (not a part of a church) school for African Americans in the greater Chickamauga area.

Circa 1921, the school and Lodge hall were mysteriously burned. Also, circa 1921/1922, construction began on the present day Lodge hall building, and it was completed in 1924.

The building was extensively renovated in 1952 and thus holds a 1952 cornerstone.

During segregation, "Jim Crow" and the lynching era, African American Masons continued to assist the churches and community in supplying segregated schools with fuel for heat and money for books.



James A. Moore authorized to build canal connecting Puget Sound to Lake Washington

On June 11, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt signed an act, passed by Congress, granting Seattle developer James Alexander Moore (1861-1929) authorization to build a canal along the federal government right of way connecting Puget Sound with Lake Washington via Lake Union. Bro. Moore grew up in Nova Scotia, Canada, **was raised a Master Mason in St. John's Lodge** and since 1897 had invested in real estate in Seattle.

King County commissioners and voters approved half a million dollars in government bonds payable to Moore to build the canal, but Moore gave up his plan and turned over the canal right-of-way less than a year later, following a state supreme court decision invalidating the bond issue. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ultimately built the Lake Washington Ship Canal.

Bro. Moore established the Moore Theatre in downtown Seattle.

WBro. Fred Hutchinson opens our Wednesday Zoom sessions with a call to prayer. He offered this invocation in a previous week.

Great Architect of the Universe
and guide over all time: past, present and future:

We come before you, asking a blessing
upon us and all regular
masons, together with
family and friends. We lift up all who are
troubled
in body, mind and spirit.

We rejoice that spring is upon us
with a promise of seasonal weather and the
opportunity to enjoy more of
outdoor activity. We celebrate the
opportunity to come together as brothers and to
gain more light in all things masonic.

We ask a blessing on deliberations as we
meet this night.

We celebrate the principles of brotherly
love, relief and truth,
and gather, again, to gain further light in
Masonry

as we continue our search for wisdom and
understanding.

Help us to continue to be worthy of our
calling as Masons, even as we seek to be faithful
in our responsibilities to others in the relief of
suffering and need.

Thank you for this opportunity to be
together...

to work together...

and to make a
difference

in world in need of
harmony, light, peace and love.

AMEN



Written by Rev. Bro. Fred Hutchinson, M.Div.,
MSHS, BCC

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