



# Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Colorado AF&AM

October 1, 2023

Volume 5 Issue 9

## Tidings from the East by way of the West

### The Story of King Solomon



According to biblical tradition (and perhaps myth), King Solomon was the third and last king in the ancient United Kingdom of Israel. Other faiths, such as Islam and Rastafarianism, also embrace the notion of Solomon as a sagacious (e.g., having or showing keen mental discernment and good judgment; shrewd) king and powerful prophet of Israel. He was renowned for his wisdom, his prolific writings and his building accomplishments.

Born around 1010 BCE (CE stands for “common (or current) era”, while BCE stands for “**before the common (or current) era**”). These abbreviations have a shorter history than BC and AD, although they still date from at least the early 1700s), Solomon was the tenth son of King David (the second king of ancient United Kingdom of Israel) and the second son of Bathsheba. Like King Saul and King David, King Solomon reigned for 40 years in one of the highest and most prosperous periods in Israel’s history – called by many, “*The Golden Age*” of Israel.

#### Solomon, King of Israel

Solomon was the third and final king of the unified nation of Israel, succeeding King Saul and King David. He was the son of David and Bathsheba, the former wife of Uriah the Hittite whom David had killed to cover his infidelity with Bathsheba while her husband was on the battlefield. Solomon wrote the Song of Solomon, the book of Ecclesiastes, and much of the book of Proverbs. His writing of Ecclesiastes is disputed by some, but Solomon is the only “son of David” to be “king over Israel in Jerusalem” (Ecclesiastes 1:1-12), and many of the descriptions of the author fit Solomon well. Solomon ruled for 40 years (1 Kings

King David died from natural causes in 961 BCE, was buried in Jerusalem, and, as suggested in



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the Hebrew and Greek scriptures, facilitated the establishment of the eternal kingdom of God through his piety and lineage. Before his death, David gave his final admonition to his son, Solomon, saying, *"Keep the charge of the Lord your God: to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes, his commandments, his judgments, and his testimonies, as it is written in the Law of Moses, that you may prosper in all that you do and wherever you turn. . . for you are a wise man"* (1 Kings 2).

Perhaps one of the more fantastical yet pivotal parts of the biblical story of Solomon is the divine gift that he received from God as recorded in the Hebrew scriptures. Solomon implored, *"Now, O Lord God, let your promise to David my father be established, for you have made me king over a people like the dust of the earth in multitude. Now give me wisdom and knowledge."* According to the Hebrew scriptures, this impressed God, so Solomon received not only knowledge and wisdom, but also "riches and wealth and honor, such as none of the kings have had who were before you, nor shall any after you have the like" (2 Chronicles 1). The Qur'an also indicates that Solomon received a divine gift of wisdom, along with other special gifts (21:78–79) - "And We made Sulaiman [Solomon] to understand (the case); and unto each of them We gave judgment and knowledge."

King Solomon is credited in the Hebrew scriptures as sponsoring, planning, funding, and executing the building of the Temple to house the Ark of the Covenant, per the wishes of his father, King David, and God. The building of the Temple is recorded in 1 Kings and 2 Chronicles, with the ground-breaking beginning in the fourth year of Solomon's reign, and construction was completed seven years later with an ostentatious dedication. In a seven-day celebration, Solomon sacrificed 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep to celebrate the Temple's completion and God's willingness to dwell among them, therein.

The architectural design of the Temple was modeled after the tabernacle that had housed the Ark of the Covenant for decades (if not centuries). Quite lavish, it was double the size and built mainly from stone, with cedar paneling to hide all masonry, which was overlaid with gold. The inside of the Temple was decorated with elaborate carvings (gourds and open flowers), golden lampstands, an altar of incense (also called "the golden altar"), and two bronze pillars among other embellishments. In a less-advanced architectural age, at over 100 feet long by 40 feet wide by 60 feet high (30 x 12 x 18 m) with outer doors of ivory, the First Temple must have seemed an impossibility, a miraculous achievement, for most visiting Israelites.

According to the Hebrew scriptures, after the Temple was completed, Solomon had the Ark of the Covenant finally moved from the tent that King David had made for it and placed it in its specialized chamber on the most western end of the Temple called, "The Holy of Holies." A perfect 20 x 20 x 20 ft. (6 x 6 x 6 m) cube, this was the most sacred room that no one besides the Chief Priest could enter (on the Day of Atonement) without dying. Institutionally and nationally, it was the intersection of the Divine with his People through his mediator. The Temple did not

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just house the Levitical priests of God. Side rooms and a courtyard were constructed around the whole building, with areas sectioned off for both the priests and the common people of Israel.

Being a builder, King Solomon also engaged in other construction projects such as his personal palace, the Palace of the Forest of Lebanon, the Hall of the Pillars, and the Hall of Justice. Yet, Solomon did not restrict his projects to Jerusalem alone. He also rebuilt several cities; he commissioned fleets of ships and built numerous harbors to accommodate the bounty of the trade routes; and he constructed stables to house his thousands of horses and chariots. It is even possible that he helped erect (or financed with plunder from the Temple by the Assyrians or Babylonians) the famous Hanging Gardens (one of the legendary Seven Wonders of the World).

When Solomon rose to the throne, he sought after God, and God gave him an opportunity to request for whatever he desired. Solomon humbly recognized his inability to rule well and nobly asked God for the wisdom he would need to govern God's people righteously. God gave him wisdom and also wealth (1 Kings 3:4-15). In fact, "King Solomon was greater in riches and wisdom than all the other kings of the earth" (1 Kings 10:23). God also gave Solomon peace on all fronts during most of his reign (1 Kings 4:20-25).



A well-known example of Solomon's wisdom is his judgment in a dispute over the identity of the actual mother of an infant child (1 Kings 3:16-28). Solomon offered to split the living child in half, understanding that the true mother would prefer to lose her son to another woman than to have him killed. Solomon was not only wise in his rule as King but had excellent general wisdom as well. The Queen of Sheba traveled 1,200 miles to confirm the stories of his wisdom and dignity (1 Kings 10).

"Solomon answered all her questions; nothing was too hard for the king to explain to her. When the queen of Sheba saw all the wisdom of Solomon and the palace he had built, the food on his table, the seating of his officials, the attending servants in their robes, his cupbearers, and the burnt offerings he made at the temple of the LORD, she was overwhelmed" (1 Kings 10:3-5). Solomon showed not only his knowledge but also his wisdom into action in the way his kingdom operated.

Despite all these great accomplishments, the Hebrew scriptures indicate that the decline of Solomon was similar to the fall of the previous kings of United Israel - similar, in that personal vanity and religious/moral compromise led to social disintegration and strife. Solomon slowly deprioritized his relationship and obligations to God in order to appease his many foreign wives

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and in order to protect the prosperity and longevity of his rule. Ultimately, “[Solomon's] wives turned his heart after other gods, and his heart was not fully devoted to the Lord his God, as the heart of David his father had been” (1 Kings 11). Solomon's ungrateful, disloyal actions and attitude - despite being the wisest and most blessed man on the earth - provoked the anger and judgment of the Lord.

Thus, although still able to keep control of the nation of Israel because of God's promise to King David, Solomon lost the protection and favor of God that earlier had provided remarkable peace and prosperity when he was obedient to God. Solomon soon found new challenges from within and without his kingdom, including Jeroboam who was promised to reign over Israel by the Prophet Ahijah, from Hadad of Edom who challenged Solomon's territorial control in the southern territory of Israel, and from Rezon of Damascus, who threatened Solomon's control over the northern territory of Israel.

King Solomon died of natural causes in 931 BCE at the age of 80. His son, Rehoboam, inherited the throne, which led to a civil war and the end of the United Kingdom of Israel in 930 BCE.

King Solomon is also credited for contributing several books and literary works to the Hebrew scriptures including the Book of Proverbs, the Song of Songs, and Ecclesiastes, as well as traditionally penning some extra-biblical works including musical songs, poetry, histories, and scientific works in botany and zoology (although no extant writings have been discovered, currently). Under Solomon, Israel's golden age produced most of the works that were eventually gathered together into the “The Writings” or “Kethubim” section of the Hebrew scriptures.

Although theology is a component of Solomon's writings, the wisdom genre (also seen in Egyptian and Akkadian literature) focuses more on areas outside of theology - providing advice on the created world, relationships, practical matters, and assorted personal topics or challenges. Thus, Proverbs deals with the art of living, with how to make intelligent choices for one's future well-being. The Song of Songs (or Song of Solomon) is a romantic poem that presents the ultimate union between the bride and the bridegroom, focusing on themes of love, wisdom, beauty, power, desire, sex, loyalty, etc. The Book of Ecclesiastes is a royal testament that includes personal reflections, meditations, and instructions on the meaning and purposes of life, alluding to several aspects that would have been relevant to Solomon's own personal experiences - wisdom, futility, riches, servants, hedonism, productivity, and humble self-realization. Although Solomon was the original sage for many of his proverbs, he also searched his kingdom and empire for other writings and ideas of erudite men and included them in his compilations.

Outside of the Hebrew scriptures, writings also exist that are attributed to King Solomon. In the Pseudepigrapha, *The Testament of Solomon* is a 3rd century CE book that syncretizes magic, astrology, and demonology to discuss the construction of the Temple among other sub-topics. In the Apocrypha, the *Wisdom of Solomon* is a deuterocanonical collection of wisdom sayings



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attributed to King Solomon (based on chapter 9:7–8), although the Muratorian Fragment suggests that it was "written by the friends of Solomon in his honor."

By no means conclusive, the aforementioned discoveries do give some credence to the theory that a United Kingdom of Israel once existed in the Mediterranean region although Israel's regional influence, military prowess, infrastructural contributions, and early pivotal leaders are still somewhat veiled. Fortunately, new archaeological discoveries continue to be made and advanced technology continues to bring to light the shadows of that which has been hidden for centuries and centuries.

Archaeological and historical evidence of other kings of Israel and Judah - such as Omri, Ahab, Joram, Ahaziah, Jehu, Hezekiah - have been uncovered in the historical landscape (and one could

conceivably expect more to follow). Still, considering the traditional view of King Solomon as the wisest, most prosperous man on earth and King of his time (and of all future kings of Israel), the lack of direct historical and archaeological references to him, to the name "King Solomon" outside of the Hebrew scriptures, which portray him as the wisest of all fools, is quite ironical or evidential, indeed.

#### Famous Bible Quotes from King Solomon

"A fool gives full vent to his spirit, but a wise man quietly holds it back." ~ Proverbs 29:11

"The way of a fool is right in his own eyes, but a wise man listens to advice." ~ Proverbs 12:15

"Trust in the Lord with all your heart, and do not lean on your own understanding." ~ Proverbs 3:5

"Do not speak in the hearing of a fool, for he will despise the good sense of your words." ~ Proverbs 23:9

"Iron sharpens iron, and one man sharpens another." ~ Proverbs 27:17

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge; fools despise wisdom and instruction." ~ Proverbs 1:7

"Train up a child in the way he should go; even when he is old he will not depart from it. The rich rules over the poor, and the borrower is the slave of the lender. Whoever sows injustice will reap calamity, and the rod of his fury will fail. Whoever has a bountiful eye will be blessed, for he shares his bread with the



As Masons, what are we to derive from King Solomon? That is for each mason to ponder in the quiet times in life. BUT, consider the following:

Many detractors of Freemasonry do so on religious grounds. Their knowledge of

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Masonic ritual, which is often limited, informs them that it is based on the Old Testament and excludes any reference to the New Testament. In their minds this 'proves' that Freemasonry is anti-Christian and that means, using that faulty logic, Freemasonry is 'pro-Jewish'. This logic is faulty because it is based on a religious interpretation of Masonic ritual. Those who use this argument do so for a number of reasons often because of prejudice and because they simply cannot accept the claim made by Freemasons that Freemasonry is not a religion. This false perception of Freemasonry is extremely difficult to counter given that Freemasons have a self-imposed rule not to become involved in matters of religion. That avoidance of discuss all matters of religion has been, in my opinion, too narrowly and too strictly interpreted and means that we have avoided explaining the 'religious problem' even to our own members. If Freemasons do not understand this why should those who attack us on religious grounds? How can any one be expected to understand let alone rebut those false arguments? The consequence is that as there is no such rebuttal, and Freemasonry offers no defense again various allegations. Silence in the face of accusation equals GUILTY to most people

Firstly, let us deal with the claim that because Masonic ritual is based on the principal texts of the Jewish faith and the principal books (the Old Testament) of the Christian faith (the other being the New Testament) Freemasonry must have a religious basis. It is of crucial importance to realize that this view of Freemasonry comes from people who are using their religious knowledge and experience to interpret Freemasonry and its' ritual. Doing so leads them to consider Freemasonry in a religious context. Here we reach the crux of this argument. Those who devised and elaborated Masonic ritual did not do so from a religious perspective. Instead, they looked at the Old Testament and read incredibly rich and varied historical stories.



The origins of modern Freemasonry are now clearly established as beginning in Scotland and which is substantiated by an enormous body of written material from the late 16th Century onwards. (1) There is some evidence that Scottish Lodges existed even before Lodge documents were first written. (2) These Lodges only admitted men who were stonemasons. In other words, more than 99% of present-day Freemasons would not have been allowed to join! We do not know with any certainty exactly what members of these early Lodges did to admit new members.

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It is highly unlikely that when they arrived on the Lodge doorstep they were greeted with: *'Hello, nice to see you here, the fee is 10 shillings, you are now a mason'*! Far more likely there was some form of ceremony to mark the occasion.

The early records show that this was one, if not THE, most important functions performed at meetings of stonemasons in their Lodges. (3) The admission of new members into any organization is always accompanied by some ceremonial even if very simple. The first day of a new job almost always involves a 'ceremony' of welcome; being introduced to existing members of staff; being provided with equipment for the job, given a desk or workstation etc. Admission to other positions, especially those in public office, can be far more elaborate. Take the pomp and ceremony that accompanies the coronation of a new monarch or the investiture of a new US President. In short, human beings rarely miss the opportunity to make a bit of a fuss when a new member joins a particular group or is elevated to a particular position. In this sense Freemasonry is no different other than the fact that it is private and has become very lengthy and elaborate.

Most ceremonies are different from each other because they were designed to reflect what the organization 'was about' and a special and unique way of admitting a new member ensured that very new member was in no doubt that he was joining a group for which only a select few were qualified. For example, only people who have made a significant contribution or achieved certain qualifications in their field of expertise will be admitted to full membership of a professional body (doctors, accountants, lawyers and so on.) Applying this way of looking at becoming a Freemason might seem a little strange as the qualifications for membership are relatively easy – whether they are too easy is not for discussion here. Originally the first qualification for admission was simple – one had to be a stonemason and that immediately limited the number to a small group of men. The ceremony of admission was therefore conducted by stonemasons, in front of stonemasons and for stonemasons and no one else. With that in mind to create a ceremony based on the activities of, say, baxters (bakers) or cordiners (shoemakers) would not have occurred to stonemasons.

Where then did they get the idea for their initiation ceremony? At the time the earliest Masonic records begin education was rudimentary compared to today but there was one book that was known to all – the Bible.

Stonemasons of the time were at best semi-literate but all of them would be familiar with the stories in the Old Testament. After Reformation in Scotland (1559-1560) children were catechized (a question-and-answer session) on Sundays (sometime three times). The catechism was designed in such a way the most important parts of scripture would be learned by the child over the course of a year.

It was this book, the Bible, that informed 'ordinary' people on matters of religion, morals, law and history. Imagine the feelings of a stonemason on reading I Kings and II Chronicles where he

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learns of the first stone building in the world. (4) The impact would have been multiplied by the fact that not only was it the first stone building but it was also a sacred building, a temple. (5) King Solomon's Temple (KST) was therefore built by stonemasons just like him. To a Scottish stonemason the long and detailed story of the building of KST as related in the Old Testament at a place on the 'other side of the world', would not only have seemed exotic and exciting it would also have made him feel proud, proud of being a stonemason. In light of this it is almost inconceivable that Scottish stonemasons would have chosen anything else on which to base their ceremony of initiation. At this point then we have returned to the incorrect interpretation of Freemasonry from a religious point of view. The stonemasons of Scotland chose the story of the building of KST because of its historical value not for its' religious elements. The building of KST appealed to them because 'they' built it and not because it was a place of worship.

It is only fair to mention that there is an earlier building mentioned in the Old Testament – the Tower of Babel. However, this structure would have had no relevance to Scottish stonemasons as it was built using bricks – material which was not used in Scotland at the time. In addition, the Tower of Babel was an affront to G\_D making it doubly unattractive to Scottish stonemasons.

If that was all there was to it, we would have to admit that although this is an attractive story finding proof to support required some research. There is, however, evidence that directly supports this theory. The Schaw Statutes of 1598 and 1599 make clear reference to the existence of some sort of ceremony enacted with the Lodges of the time. Unfortunately, there are no specific details of what the ceremony consisted of, although there are frequent oblique references in Lodge records throughout the 17th century, it is not until almost 100 years later that we find hard evidence of what the ceremony contained, and then, only brief details are provided.

Scotland is blessed in having the earliest Masonic rituals the first of these is known as the Edinburgh Register House MS (1696). This and two others, dated 1705 and 1710, are almost identical in content although written by different people. Describing these as 'rituals' is a little inaccurate as they consist of two parts and served at least three purposes:

- A 'prompt sheet' probably to keep the Master 'on track'.
- A brief outline of the ceremony including the obligation.
- A series of questions to be put to non-Masons as well as Freemasons.

The part containing questions (which could well have been the equivalent of our modern Test Questions) is known as the Scottish Masonic Catechism and contained 14 or 15 questions and answers. These 'rituals' come from different parts of Scotland and serve to show that in Scotland there was a national system of Lodges sharing a common ritual, obligation and catechism. Significantly they pre-date the existence of any Grand Lodge. What they contain is of great importance but here the focus on what they tell us about KST. There are two references in the catechism:



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- Question 8: How stands your Lodge
- Answer: east and west as the temple of Jerusalem
- Question 9: Where was the first Lodge
- Answer: In the porch of Solomons Temple

These are questions relating to the admission of an Entered Apprentice and therefore show that KST is so important that it is one of the first things a new candidate is taught. The fact that it is mentioned twice demonstrates it is central to the lore of the Craft. These two questions and answers also tell us something more.

Question 8 is the kind of question stonemasons would have been interested in, as it is of practical value – knowledge of the orientation of the structure. But the answer reveals that KST is so important it simply has to be identified by location. The answer could simply have been ‘east and west’ and this would have been sufficient to answer the practical needs of the stonemason. Naming a particular building, KST, shows that knowledge of it is vital in understanding the Craft. KST is so important that it is mentioned again.

Question 9 asks ‘Where was the first Lodge’, that is, where was the first Lodge situated? This ties the stonemasons’ Lodge directly to KST. As we have seen KST was the first stone building in the world (the source being the Bible) and so, logically, the first Lodge must also have been there. However, note the exact wording of the answer: ‘In the porch of Solomons Temple’ not in the temple proper.

These two questions and the answers show that our predecessors did not use KST as a religious reference but only because of its compelling historical attraction to Scottish stonemasons (thence to modern Freemasons). Question 8 carries no religious connotations being merely descriptive. Question 9 is even more emphatic. The first Lodge did not meet in the temple but only in the porch, or entryway, and which only measured 20 feet by 15 feet, either side of which stood two pillars. (6) If those who devised the ritual wanted to make use of KST for RELIGIOUS purposes they would not have chosen the least important part of the building – the ‘public’ (and visible) entrance. One might even interpret this as a deliberate comment on the non-religious character of Freemasonry by those stonemasons who devised the earliest rituals. The entrance is not a religious space, no religious ceremonies took place there and it is without the sacred parts of the temple. In other words, it was the access point to the first apartment of the temple, the hekal which led to the second apartment the sanctum sanctorum (the Holy of Holies).

Were the stonemasons making the point that although ‘they’ (the stonemasons) were proud to be the builders of KST they (by citing the Porch as the location of the first Lodge), were making it

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clear there was no suggestion of religious connection to King Solomon's Temple? We think that was exactly the point they were making.

### Solomon Asks for Wisdom:

1 Kings 3:1-15

(1) Solomon made an alliance with Pharaoh king of Egypt and married his daughter. He brought her to the City of David until he finished building his palace and the temple of the LORD, and the wall around Jerusalem.

(2) The people, however, were still sacrificing at the high places, because a temple had not yet been built for the Name of the LORD.

(3) Solomon showed his love for the LORD by walking according to the instructions given him by his father David, except that he offered sacrifices and burned incense on the high places.

(4) The king went to Gibeon to offer sacrifices, for that was the most important high place, and Solomon offered a thousand burnt offerings on that altar.

(5) At Gibeon the LORD appeared to Solomon during the night in a dream, and God said, "Ask for whatever you want me to give you."

(6) Solomon answered, "*You have shown great kindness to your servant, my father David, because he was faithful to you and righteous and upright in heart. You have continued this great kindness to him and have given him a son to sit on his throne this very day.*"

(7) "Now, LORD my God, you have made your servant king in place of my father David. But I am only a little child and do not know how to carry out my duties.

(8) Your servant is here among the people you have chosen, a great people, too numerous to count or number.

(9) So give your servant a discerning heart to govern your people and to distinguish between right and wrong. For who is able to govern this great people of yours?"

(10) The Lord was pleased that Solomon had asked for this.

(11) So God said to him, "*Since you have asked for this and not for long life or wealth for yourself, nor have asked for the death of your enemies but for discernment in administering justice,*"

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(12)*I will do what you have asked. I will give you a wise and discerning heart, so that there will never have been anyone like you, nor will there ever be.*

(13)Moreover, I will give you what you have not asked for— both wealth and honor—so that in your lifetime you will have no equal among kings.

(14)And if you walk in obedience to me and keep my decrees and commands as David your father did, I will give you a long life.”

(15)Then Solomon awoke—and he realized it had been a dream. He returned to Jerusalem, stood before the ark of the Lord’s covenant and sacrificed burnt offerings and fellowship offerings. Then he gave a feast for all his court.

### King Solomon’s Wise Ruling:

1 Kings 3:16-28

(16)Now two prostitutes came to the king and stood before him.

(17)One of them said, “Pardon me, my lord. This woman and I live in the same house, and I had a baby while she was there with me.

(18)The third day after my child was born, this woman also had a baby. We were alone; there was no one in the house but the two of us.

(19)“During the night this woman’s son died because she lay on him.

(20)So she got up in the middle of the night and took my son from my side while I your servant was asleep. She put him by her breast and put her dead son by my breast.

(21)The next morning, I got up to nurse my son—and he was dead! But when I looked at him closely in the morning light, I saw that it wasn’t the son I had borne.”

(22)The other woman said, “No! The living one is my son; the dead one is yours.” But the first one insisted, “No! The dead one is yours; the living one is mine.” And so they argued before the king.

(23)The king said, “This one says, ‘My son is alive and your son is dead,’ while that one says, ‘No! Your son is dead and mine is alive.’ ”

(24)Then the king said, “Bring me a sword.” So they brought a sword for the king.

(25)He then gave an order: “Cut the living child in two and give half to one and half to the other.”

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(26) The woman whose son was alive was deeply moved out of love for her son and said to the king, "Please, my lord, give her the living baby! Don't kill him!" But the other said, "Neither I nor you shall have him. Cut him in two!"

(27) Then the king gave his ruling: "Give the living baby to the first woman. Do not kill him; she is his mother."

(28) When all Israel heard the verdict the king had given, they held the king in awe, because they saw that he had wisdom from God to administer justice.

### **What Can We Learn from King Solomon's Mistakes?**

Well, it's a warning to all of us that knowledge is not a safeguard by itself. And so, what are the answers are to those difficult questions? I think it's written in the Bible to warn us that reading commentaries and listening to videos about the Bible is not itself the final guarantee that we will not at least sin, if not become reprobate.

And so we have to guard our hearts, watch our life and doctrine closely. And not assume because we've been put in a position of authority or being given great gifts, that necessarily authority and status and gifts equate to the fruit of the Spirit. Perhaps the unanswered questions are intended to cause us to be careful.

Originally prepared and edited by D. J. Cox, PM of Longs Peak Lodge # 197,

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Presented to the Grand Lodge Newsletter by Ross A. Allen, Grand Master, 2023



October 1, 2023

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## Tejon Lodge 104 125th Anniversary

On September 18, 2023, Tejon Lodge 104 held a special celebration to mark the 125th Anniversary of its Charter under the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado. This special dinner had many distinguished guests in attendance, including 40 brothers from at least six different lodges, as well as three officers of the Grand Lodge. The program included several celebratory toasts in specially-made firing glasses as well as the unveiling of our new lodge banner bordered in crimson, presented by RWB Dave Reynolds, DGM, to mark our achievement. Our Senior Warden, Brother Andy Anderson, gave a short talk on the notable events since the lodge celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1998. A time capsule was also prepared and placed in the museum at the Colorado Springs Masonic Center. This event took a lot of hard work and planning from our entire line of officers. I am very proud of each of them and the dedication they showed to our lodge to ensure this event was as memorable as it deserved to be.

Fraternally,

Travis Roberts, PM

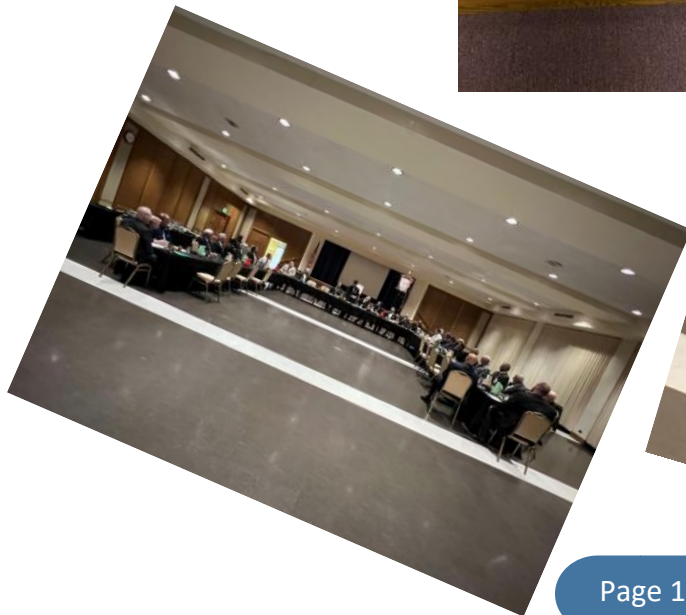
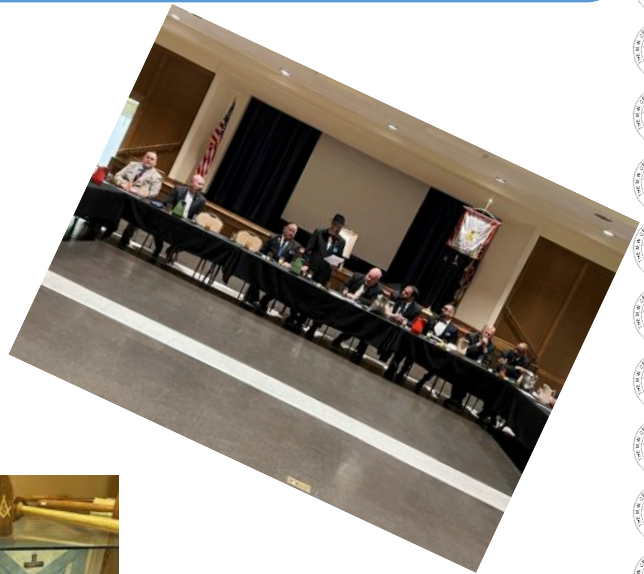
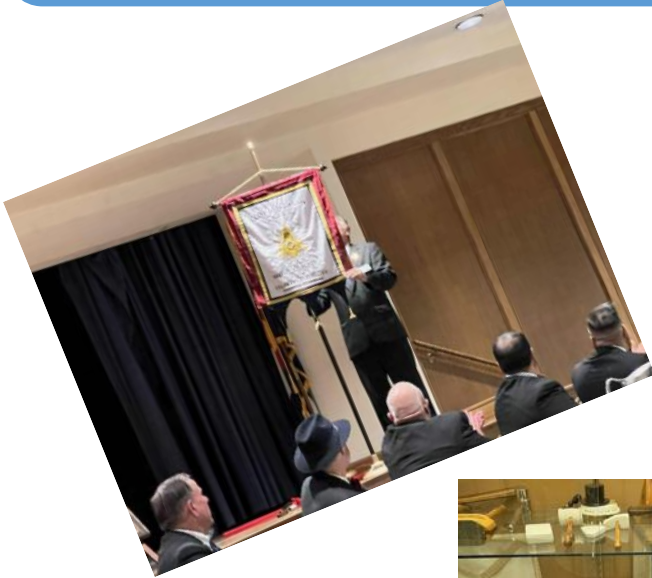
Master, Tejon Lodge #104, AF&AM



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# Tejon Lodge 104 125th Anniversary Continued



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## Calendar of Grand Lodge Events

To help your lodge plan your Official Visits please note that activities may change due to various issues that may arise.

**Wed Oct 4, 2023**

**6pm OV @ Weston Lodge No. 22**

**Where:** 5718 S Rapp St, Littleton, CO 80120, USA

**Description:** Ribbon cutting for the new entry way of Lodge 6:00pm - Dinner 7:00pm - Meeting

**Sat Oct 7, 2023**

**All day Four Corners Royal Arch Festival**

**Where:** Farmington, NM, USA

**Tue Oct 10, 2023**

**6pm Awards Night at George Washington Lodge No. 161**

**Where:** 15 E Iowa Ave, Denver, CO 80210, USA

**Description:** 6:00pm - dinner and awards Lodge after event.

**Fri Oct 13, 2023**

**11am Headstone Dedication for Bro. Richard Mobley**

**Where:** Grand Junction Cemetery, 2620 Legacy Way, Grand Junction, CO 81503, USA

**Description:** Mesa Lodge No. 55 and the Sons of Union Veterans will be dedicating a new headstone to a founding member of Mesa Lodge Brother Richard Mobley. There will be a practice for this event on Saturday, September 30th at 11:00 AM also at the cemetery.

**Wed Oct 18, 2023**

**5:30pm Dedication of Masonic Hall for Luman Artis**

**Where:** 414 Main St unit d, Windsor, CO 80550, USA

**Description:** 5:30pm - Dinner the ceremony will follow about 7:00pm

**Thu Nov 2 - Sat Nov 4, 2023**

**All day Southern Colorado Consistory Reunion Fall**

**Where:** 1150 Panorama Dr, Colorado Springs, CO 80904, USA



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## Calendar of Grand Lodge Events (Continued)

**Fri Nov 3, 2023**

**12:30pm Grand Master Address to the Reunion Class**

**Where:** 1150 Panorama Dr, Colorado Springs, CO 80904, USA

**6:30pm OV @ Highlands Lodge No. 86**

**Where:** 3550 Federal Blvd, Denver, CO 80211, USA

**Description:** 6:30pm - Dinner Lodge to follow

**Sat Nov 4, 2023**

**10am DeMolay Grand Master's Class in honor of MWB Ross A. Allen**

**Where:** 1625 Florence St, Aurora, CO 80010, USA

**Description:** DeMolay Grand Master's Class in honor of MW Ross A. Allen Nov 4th at 10am Aurora Masonic Lodge, 1625 Florence St, Aurora Colorado

**Thu Nov 16 - Sat Nov 18, 2023**

**All day Denver Consistory Reunion Fall**

**Where:** 1370 Grant St, Denver, CO 80203, USA

**Fri Nov 17, 2023**

**12pm Grand Master Address to the Reunion Class**

**Where:** 1370 Grant St, Denver, CO 80203, USA



### Submission Deadline

Articles and events that you want included in the newsletter are due to the Grand Master, or Grand Secretary, by the 25th of the month prior to the publication month.



## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Colorado Masonic Family Historical Donations Committee is looking for volunteers to do research. This research is to determine the amount of hours we've donated, the amount of money we've donated, and the number of people we've helped as a Masonic family since our inception in Colorado in 1861. This applies to every branch of the Masonic family. The goal of this research is to shed light on what we've contributed as an organization to our communities. This information will be utilized to educate both to our organizations internally and to the residents of the State of Colorado. This is a daunting task and we are looking for help. If you're interested in working on this project please contact WB Mike Brewer at [mike.brewer@allurdata.com](mailto:mike.brewer@allurdata.com).

Colorado Masons, were you in DeMolay, from any state?

Please use the following link address from DeMolay International, and let us know where you are and what you are doing in your Masonic life:

<https://beademolay.org/update-info/>



## SALUTE TO SERVICE

This special tribute fundraiser will recognize and honor those who have served and continue to serve our country. Our SALUTE to SERVICE campaign is an opportunity for you to purchase a 3' x 5" American Flag that will be displayed on the front lawn of the Eastern Star Masonic Retirement Campus the week of November 5 through November 12 in honor of Veterans Day.

- 3'x5" Flag on a 6'ft pole cost: \$40.00
- Flags are limited to 200 and will be sold on a first-come basis.
- Flags from each of the five services are also needed. Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, and Navy. Cost: \$40.0

QR link to Eventbrite to reserve your flag:

If you have any, questions please call:

Pati Sawyer Boex, 303-753-2160

[patis@esmrc.com](mailto:patis@esmrc.com)

Chuck Goodwin, 314-703-4966

[chuckgoodwin@hotmail.com](mailto:chuckgoodwin@hotmail.com)





October 1, 2023

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THE GRAND LODGE OF COLORADO PRESENTS

Mozart & Haydn's piano  
music as they expected it  
to be played... on a  
historic **fortepiano**

**DANIEL  
ADAM  
MALTZ**

**APR 27-28, 2024**

**The Grand Lodge of Colorado  
Denver**



**Daniel Adam Maltz** is a fortepianist based in Vienna, Austria. He is in demand worldwide with 50+ tour dates per year and hosts *Classical Cake*, the podcast about Viennese classical music and culture.

Daniel specializes in *Wiener Klassik* (Viennese Classicism), especially the works of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. He performs on the Viennese fortepianos of their time.

### What are Viennese Fortepianos?

Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven wrote their piano music for Viennese fortepianos. These instruments are fundamentally different from modern pianos in that they are smaller, more intimate instruments. The Viennese fortepiano's technical characteristics and expected performance practices bring Classical-era music alive in new ways to modern ears.

### Concert Program

**Joseph Haydn:** Sonata in F Major, Hob. XVI:23

**Wolfgang Amadé Mozart:** Sonata in F Major, K. 332

**J. Haydn:** Sonata in Eb Major, Hob. XVI:25

**W. A. Mozart:** Sonata in C Major, K. 330



# Traveling Gavels

In an effort to promote visitations among lodges in the state of Colorado we are going to attempt to provide information in each newsletter about where the travelling gavels are located

There are two gavels that travel around the state. One we are going to call the **Regular Gavel** and one the **Western Slope Gavel**. Check the requirements for claiming the gavel including the number of brethren required to attend the visit.

## Regular Gavel

**Location:** Mesa #55 , 2400 Consistory Court, Grand Junction, CO 80501

**Meeting Dates:** Meets 1st Thursday at each month, 7:00 p.m.

**Master:** Greg Foster

## Western Slope Gavel

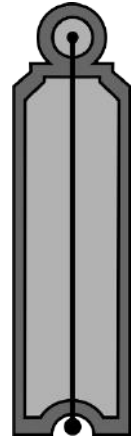
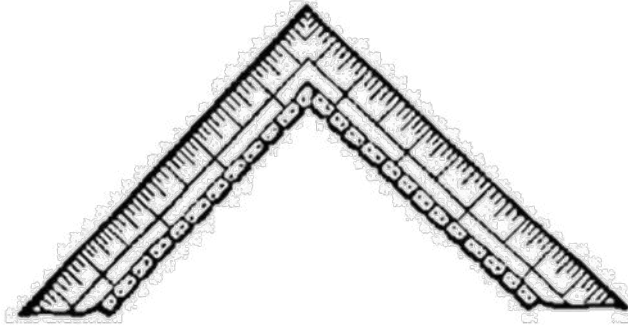
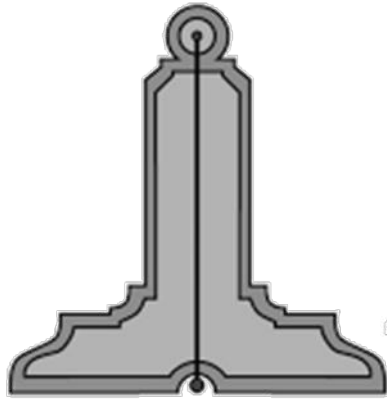
**Location:** Weston #22 , 2460 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, CO 80215

**Meeting Dates:** 1st & 3rd Wed of each month, 7:00 p.m.

**Master:** Michael G. Cardoza

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**If your lodge is having special events or activities please send the information to the Grand Master**  
**([grandmaster@coloradofreemasons.org](mailto:grandmaster@coloradofreemasons.org))**  
**and the Grand Secretary**  
**([grandsecretary@coloradofreemasons.org](mailto:grandsecretary@coloradofreemasons.org))**  
**so that it can be included in the next edition of the newsletter.**

## Contacts

### Grand Lodge of Colorado

1130 Panorama Drive  
Colorado Springs, Colorado. 80904  
(719) 471-9587

Fax Number: (719) 484-8993

[gloffice@coloradofreemasons.org](mailto:gloffice@coloradofreemasons.org)

### Grand Master

M.W. Bro. Ross A Allen, G.M.

[grandmaster@coloradofreemasons.org](mailto:grandmaster@coloradofreemasons.org)

(719) 623-5345

### Grand Secretary

R.W.Bro. Scot M. Autry, P.M.

[grandsecretary@coloradofreemasons.org](mailto:grandsecretary@coloradofreemasons.org)

(719) 623-5342



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**COLORADO MASONS - SPREAD THE WORD ON YOUR SOCIAL MEDIA, AND WITH YOUR FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES ABOUT A NEW WEBSITE ABOUT MASONRY: [BEAFREEMASON.ORG](http://BEAFREEMASON.ORG)**

The Grand Lodge Office is open Monday through Friday from 8:00am to 4:00pm. All are welcome as long as you are not feeling ill. For the front door please ring the door bell for access.

