

### 3.6.1 Freemasonry

According to Kirban, “A Masonic Constitution dated 1701 refers to Genesis 4:16-24. From the line of Cain . . . was born Lamech . . . From Lamech’s marriage to two wives . . . came 4 children: to Adah was born Jabal and Jubal . . . and to Zillah was born Tubalcain and a daughter, Naamah (Genesis 4:20-22). The Masonic Constitution relates that these four discovered the major crafts of the world (Mathematics, Stonemasonry, iron work, and weaving) from Two Pillars of stone. The one stone was called Laturus and the other Marbell” (Kirban 1980:142). Freemasonry has two divisions—operative and speculative.

According to Jack Harris, who was himself a former “Worshipful Master” of a Masonic Lodge:

*Operative Masonry* refers to actual stone masons who possessed the skills and art of stone cutting and setting traceable back to the tower of Babel. . . Tracing the art of stone masonry, we come to the pyramids of Egypt, Mexico and South America. *Secular history confirms that the religion of the ancient stone masons from Egypt and Babel was pagan worship* [emphasis added]. . .

The skilled artisans for King Solomon’s temple had to be taken from Phoenicia, a country now known as Lebanon. *The religion of the country was Baal worship* [emphasis added] . . . It is here that Freemasonry as it exists today bases much of its degree work. King Solomon is Freemasonry’s first most excellent Grand Master, but only symbolically . . .

*The ancient mysteries of Egypt from which Masonry draws a great deal of its rituals originated at the tower of Babel* [emphasis added] . . .

The great conquest of the Roman Empire captured nations who peopled such crafts and skills as stone cutting and setting, such as the Egyptians and Phoenicians . . . Constantine . . . would not allow any skilled craftsman to abandon his trade . . . Collectively called the Roman College of Artifices, these craftsmen were responsible for the transmission of stone cutting and setting skills through the ninth century to cathedral and castle builders throughout Europe. Practicing stone masons met in lodges, or guilds as sometime called, where they found fellowship with others of their craft. . . .

The religion of most ninth century stone masons was Roman Catholic. . . . The cathedral stone masons were very inactive during the Reformation in England in 1517. From this time until 1717, operative stone mason guilds were practically extinct . . . However the “gentlemen” Masons, (or Freemasons) were increasing rapidly. These knew nothing about operative Masonry. Their growing number, money and power rekindled the dying art of Masonic rite. With all but a few operative Masons left . . . the gentlemen Masons . . . formed the Institution of Speculative Masonry in 1717. . .

Rev. James Anderson . . . (1680-1739) . . . a Presbyterian minister . . . and Scottish by descent . . . and Rev. John T. Desaguliers . . . (1683-1744) . . . born in France and later journeyed to England with his father . . . a natural philosopher, inventor and Protestant minister . . . took the tools of the builders' trade and applied symbolic meanings to them for moral instruction in a Masonic life. *At the same time they disguised in Biblical terminology the ancient pagan mysteries of Egypt* [emphasis added]. . .

Only the first three degrees of Freemasonry are “pure” Freemasonry, as is the Royal Arch degree. All other degrees such as Scottish Rite, York Rite and Shrine, are modern derivatives not tied to the origins of pure Freemasonry (Harris 1983:21-23).

From these small beginnings in England in 1717, Freemasonry grew to the continent of Europe (mostly France and Germany) and across the ocean to America. Albert Pike (1809-1891) was born in Boston and was a teacher and a Brigadier General in the Civil War. Later, he was tried for treason. He held the highest office in Scottish Rite Masonry, *was an admitted Luciferian* [emphasis added], rewrote all Scottish Rite rituals, and was best known for his famous work *Morals and Dogma* (Lady Queenborough 1931). Albert G. Mackey (1807-1881) was the Worshipful Master of the Solomon Lodge in 1842, a doctor and a thirty-third degree Mason. He spent thirty-five years interpreting the degrees of Freemasonry and produced a book entitled *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry*. Pike and Mackey were considered the two best interpreters of all Masonic ritual (Harris 1983:23-5). As stated above, the foundation of “pure” Freemasonry is the first three degrees, which are: “Entered Apprentice,” “Fellowcraft” and “Master Mason.” Each degree is received upon having passed the examination in the previous degree. Everything is taught orally; nothing can be written down (Harris 1983:26)—much like the Druids. The following is a brief description of the organization of Freemasonry:

- Blue Lodge – instituted as a speculative science in 1717.
- York Rite Freemasonry, consisting of: Chapter of Royal Arch – founded in 1750; Council R.A.S.M. (Royal and Select Masters) . . . and, Commandery of Knights Templar – which originated in the United States in 1816.
- Scottish Rite – composed of 30 degrees along with the first three degrees of Blue Lodge which equals 33 degrees. It was built on the rite of perfection of 25 degrees, and was devised in the College of Clermont in 1854. Albert Pike was the man responsible for revising the Scottish Rite, while serving as Grand

Commander from 1859-1891. *It should be noted here that the Scottish Rite is not only pagan but the most demonic and occultic branch of Freemasonry* [emphasis added].

- The Shrine (A.A.O.N.M.S.) – a candidate must be a 32 degree Mason or Knights Templar to apply. *It is Muslim oriented with a Muslim death oath* [emphasis added].
- Tall Cedars of Lebanon – all Master Masons are eligible.
- De Molay – for boys from 14 to 21 years of age.
- Eastern Star – for women whose relatives are Masons.
- Rainbow Girls and Daughters of the Nile – also for the daughters of Masons.
- Various Square clubs – organizations to which any Mason can belong (Harris 1983:27).

Again according to Harris, *there is one branch of Freemasonry that claims to be Christian—the Commandery of Knights Templar*. The prerequisites for membership include passing all three degrees of the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch degree. By that time, the individual will have taken approximately seven oaths or obligations. Each one of these oaths includes horrible penalties to be imposed if any of the secrets of Masonry were to be revealed. *The teachings, beliefs and doctrines that form the basis of these oaths are anti-Christian, mocking God in word and deed* [emphasis added]. The name of Knights Templar comes from the time of the Crusades: “The Crusaders were the most disgraceful, degrading group of men ever to wear the symbol of the cross and pretend to defend Christian truth.” The Knights Templar began in the Roman Catholic Church, blessed by the complete authority of the Pope. These Crusaders rapidly “fell into cultic and occultic practices and embraced heretical teachings shortly after their inception.” These heretical practices were made public when “Pope Leo put Sir Knight Jock Du Molay to death at a burning stake on March 14, 1314 for heresy” (Read *Secret Societies*, by Nesta Webster for corruption and history of the Templars). The Crusaders’ name of Knights Templar remained rather obscure, “until Freemasonry revived it and its practices 500 years later, giving it a Christian flavor” (Harris 1983:27-8).

*From this testimony from a former Mason, one can see that the origins of Freemasonry lie deeply rooted in the Babylonian Mysteries cult false religion started by Nimrod and his wife Semiramis during the time of the Tower of Babel. It is further tied into the rise of the pagan worship in Israel around the time of Solomon and his sin of turning from Yahweh—God of his father David, Moses, and Abraham, Isaac, and Israel—to the idolatry of this Babylonian Mysteries cult [emphasis added]. From this satanic, cultic foundation, Freemasonry gave rise to the most insidious, powerful, worldwide-reaching, secret cult organization of all time—the Illuminati.*