



WM Jean James
WP Floyd Hall



December



December Birthdays

- 1 Ann Hinckley
- 12 Paul Sawyer
- 25 Carol Ferris



Grab a pencil and piece of paper. How many words can you make using the letters in "Eight days" We found 46!



CONFORMITY
IS DOING WHAT EVERYONE ELSE IS DOING, REGARDLESS OF WHAT IS RIGHT.

MORALITY
IS DOING WHAT IS RIGHT REGARDLESS OF WHAT EVERYONE ELSE IS DOING.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOSTP
O O O O

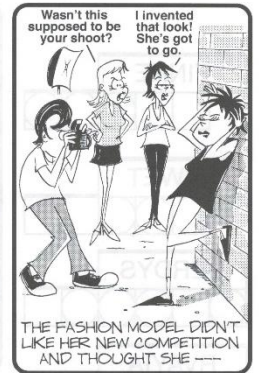
LEERD
O O O O

PACTEC
O O O O

DARIHO
O O O O

Print answer here

O O O O O O O O O O O



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Twenty-four US Presidents have counties named after them? On the other hand, 21 Presidents have no county named after them. There are 30 counties and 1 parish named after George Washington. Jefferson has 22 counties and a parish. Andrew Jackson has 21. 18 for James Madison. Sixteen are named for Abe Lincoln. James Monroe gets 17, US Grant has 11. James Polk has 11. James Garfield has six. John Adams and John Quincy Adams have 5 and 3 each. William Henry Harrison has 4 named after him. Franklin Pierce also has 4. Martin Van Buren has 4 too. James Buchanan has 3. Millard Fillmore has 3. Grover Cleveland has 3. Theodore Roosevelt has just 2. John Tyler has 2. Chester A Arthur has one – in NE. Warren G Harding has just one in NM .James McKinley has just one – in NM

The following 21 presidents do not have a county named after them: Andrew Johnson, Benjamin Harrison, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, Barack Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden.

HANUKKAH

L	I	C	T	F	H	G	T	L	A	T	K	E	T
E	S	T	H	O	O	L	C	L	I	E	L	M	K
O	E	O	G	I	U	K	E	I	A	L	O	A	L
G	C	R	I	L	E	D	I	V	E	C	C	C	E
I	E	A	L	M	I	E	E	T	A	A	L	C	I
F	E	H	O	E	C	A	L	E	A	R	A	A	G
T	F	H	R	N	K	U	H	L	N	I	V	B	H
S	M	D	K	O	R	F	H	D	W	M	I	E	T
S	H	W	S	R	D	D	E	N	O	E	T	E	E
A	D	L	I	A	C	G	N	A	D	A	S	S	A
L	E	O	E	H	O	I	T	C	N	K	E	T	T
N	T	E	M	P	L	E	C	M	U	E	F	C	I
H	K	A	T	E	T	W	N	K	S	A	P	S	T
R	E	H	A	N	U	K	K	A	K	M	A	E	K

- LIGHT
- SUNDOWN
- CANDLE
- FESTIVAL
- DREIDEL
- HANUKKAH
- MENORAH
- TORAH
- TEMPLE
- OIL
- GIFTS
- EIGHT
- LATKE
- MIRACLE
- MACCABEES

Here are the Web links that work for Eastern Star:

- <http://arlington.yorkritetexas.org/daylight/meetings/oct2021.htm>
- <http://www.arlington.yorkritetexas.org/OESindex.htm>
- <http://www.arlington.yorkritetexas.org/OES-pgs.htm>

- Last meeting
- TMRC OES Main Page
- TMRC OES Links/events

WRR (101.1 FM) is a municipally-owned radio station in Dallas, Texas. It airs a classical music radio format “WRR was the brainchild of inventor Henry Garrett, a Police and Fire Signal Superintendent for the City of Dallas who began tinkering with radio in his off-duty hours. Garrett envisioned radio as the modern way for firefighters in the field to communicate and he sold city officials on the efficiency and safety value his concept could offer. Licensed August 5, 1921, the station was originally housed in the Dallas Fire Department and touted as the latest in firefighter communications. When the firemen had no blazing fires to battle, however, they blazed the broadcast trail by playing music or telling jokes. WRR may well have been the birthplace of the “Disc Jockey!” A few years after the station began operation, the Fire Department needed a substantial investment in new equipment to serve the rapidly growing city. When city government declined to provide the funds, the Fire Department solicited donations from local businesses and thanked them, and urged listeners to patronize those businesses, over the air. A year later, in 1926, the station started marketing advertising commercials. The radio commercial was born! On-air antics during emergency downtimes sold local residents on a new genre of entertainment. Citizens began purchasing crystal radio sets in order to tune in. By 1926, WRR had moved to the Adolphus Hotel in downtown Dallas. WRR made subsequent moves to the Jefferson Hotel and Hilton Hotel before settling at its present home on the State Fairgrounds in the late 1930s. The station debuted on the FM spectrum in 1948 and continued to broadcast at AM and FM frequencies until selling its AM station 30 years later. WRR became an all classical station over 50 years ago in 1964. Today, WRR is the only commercial classical music format radio station in Texas and is the oldest same-owner station in the U.S. With a tower in Cedar Hill, the 100,000 watt station’s listening area spans 100 miles in any direction. WRR continues to build on its legacy of innovation and firsts and is attracting a new breed of Internet listeners via terrestrial broadcast streaming on wrr101.com. WRR was the first radio station in the nation to offer a streaming signal on the internet. In 2006, WRR was the first station in Texas to broadcast an all-digital format for improved sonic fidelity. Listeners can hear these benefits with an HD Radio receiver.”



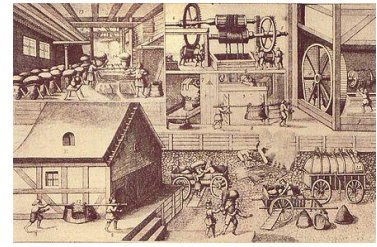
FIND 10 DIFFERENCES



Please contact the Chapter Secretary
tmrc.daylight1145@gmail.com if you
 have a change of phone number or
 address.



Free Masks
 Lavelle Ford and Barbara Spencer are still making masks,
 Masks are free to all members and to all TMRC residents
 and staff.
 Barbara: barbs1145@hotmail.com
 Lavelle: lavelle.ford@gmail.com



Salt is a mineral composed primarily of sodium chloride (NaCl), a chemical compound belonging to the larger class of salts; salt in the form of a natural crystalline mineral is known as rock salt or halite. Salt is present in vast quantities in seawater. The open ocean has about 35 grams (1.2 oz) of solids per liter of sea water, a salinity of 3.5%.

Salt is essential for life in general, and saltiness is one of the basic human tastes. Salt is one of the oldest and most ubiquitous food seasonings, and salting is an important method of food preservation.

Some of the earliest evidence of salt processing dates to around 6,000 BC, when people living in the area of present-day Romania boiled spring water to extract salts; a salt-works in China dates to approximately the same period. Salt was also prized by the ancient Hebrews, the Greeks, the Romans, the Byzantines, the Hittites, Egyptians, and the Indians. Salt became an important article of trade and was transported by boat across the Mediterranean Sea, along specially built salt roads, and across the Sahara on camel caravans. The scarcity and universal need for salt have led nations to go to war over it and use it to raise tax revenues. Salt is used in religious ceremonies and has other cultural and traditional significance.

Salt is processed from salt mines, and by the evaporation of seawater (sea salt) and mineral-rich spring water in shallow pools. Its major industrial products are caustic soda and chlorine; salt is used in many industrial processes including the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride, plastics, paper pulp and many other products. Of the annual global production of around two hundred million tons of salt, about 6% is used for human consumption. Other uses include water conditioning processes, de-icing highways, and agricultural use. Edible salt is sold in forms such as sea salt and table salt which usually contains an anti-caking agent and may be iodized to prevent iodine deficiency. As well as its use in cooking and at the table, salt is present in many processed foods.

Salt has long held an important place in religion and culture. At the time of Brahmanic sacrifices, in Hittite rituals and during festivals held by Semites and Greeks at the time of the new moon, salt was thrown into a fire where it produced crackling noises. The ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans invoked their gods with offerings of salt and water and some people think this to be the origin of Holy Water in the Christian faith. In Aztec mythology, Huixtocihuatl was a fertility goddess who presided over salt and salt water.

Salt is considered to be a very auspicious substance in Hinduism and is used in particular religious ceremonies like house-warmings and weddings. In Jainism, devotees lay an offering of raw rice with a pinch of salt before a deity to signify their devotion and salt is sprinkled on a person's cremated remains before the ashes are buried. Salt is believed to ward off evil spirits in Mahayana Buddhist tradition, and when returning home from a funeral, a pinch of salt is thrown over the left shoulder as this prevents evil spirits from entering the house. In Shinto, salt is used for ritual purification of locations and people and small piles of salt are placed in dishes by the entrance of establishments for the twofold purposes of warding off evil and attracting patrons.

In the Hebrew Bible, there are thirty-five verses which mention salt. One of these mentions Lot's wife, who was turned into a pillar of salt when she looked back at the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah (Genesis 19:26) as they were destroyed. When the judge Abimelech destroyed the city of Shechem, he is said to have "sown salt on it," probably as a curse on anyone who would re-inhabit it (Judges 9:45). The Book of Job contains the first mention of salt as a condiment. "Can that which is unsavory be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg?" (Job 6:6). In the New Testament, six verses mention salt. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus referred to his followers as the "salt of the earth". The apostle Paul also encouraged Christians to "let your conversation be always full of grace, seasoned with salt" (Colossians 4:6). Salt is mandatory in the rite of the Tridentine Mass. Salt is used in the third item (which includes an Exorcism) of the Celtic Consecration (cf. Gallican Rite) that is employed in the consecration of a church. Salt may be added to the water "where it is customary" in the Roman Catholic rite of Holy water.

In Judaism, it is recommended to have either a salty bread or to add salt to the bread if this bread is unsalted when doing Kiddush for Shabbat. It is customary to spread some salt over the bread or to dip the bread in a little salt when passing the bread around the table after the Kiddush. To preserve the covenant between their people and God, Jews dip the Sabbath bread in salt.

In Wicca, salt is symbolic of the element Earth.