

Lodge Waikato 475

OF FREE AND ACCEPTED FREEMASONS

NOVEMBER 2021

“ The Old Black Shoes ”

The old black shoes are looking glum as I pass the lobby door,
"What's wrong with you?" they seem to say, we're going out no more.
We've taken not a single step, not third or even first,
And ne'er a sign we've seen you give, has Masonry been cursed?"
"It has", I said, "by virus vile, we have to stay at home
Until such time the plague has passed, then once more we can roam. ”

The Masons' Halls are empty, Regalia put away,
Gavels now stay silent and DCs hold no sway.
Volumes of the Sacred Law on pedestals redundant,
Now Brother Jim contacts his friends by social posts abundant.
No handshake, word or secret sign, no friendly Festive Board
No Tyler's song to say Goodnight, no organ's well-loved chord.

"Black shoes," I said, "do not despair, our Chain is firm and strong
Our flag of love remains unfurled we'll sing again our song. ”
And though our Brethren may have passed to Grander Lodge Above,
We'll look upon their memories with everlasting Love;
And in their name, we'll offer help and soothe the burdened heart;
We'll comfort those who are distressed, thus Masons play their part.

And when this crisis is resolved we'll sing the old refrain,
Happy to Meet, Sorry to Part, Happy to meet again."

‘ From an old Queenslander’



P
L
U
M
B
L
I
N
E



NOTICE PAPER



MASTER

WBro. Andre Schenk

11 Beaufort Place, Flagstaff, Hamilton.

Ph. 027 578 4060

SENIOR WARDEN

WBro. Alan Harrop

18 Cherrywood St.

Pukete, Hamilton

Ph 027 499 5733

JUNIOR WARDEN

WBro. Darryl Gray

3 Wymer Terrace,

Chartwell, Hamilton.

Ph 027 478 2574

TREASURER

V.WBro. Don Seath P.DGM

14 Carnachan Street

Norfolk Downs, Cambridge.

Ph 027 497 5165

SECRETARY

Rt.WBro. Gary Salmon P.DivGM

114 Briarwood Drive,

Flagstaff, Hamilton.

Ph 027 493 8709

Dear Brother,

You are hereby summoned to attend the Regular Monthly Meeting of
Lodge Waikato, to be held in the Hamilton East Masonic Centre,
285 Grey St., Hamilton East, on Thursday 18th November 2021 at 7:30pm

Ceremony: - First degree working - Past Masters Night

1. Confirmation of Minutes
2. Accounts payable
3. Treasurer 's report
4. Correspondence
5. Almoners Report
6. **Ballots**
7. General Business
8. **Notice of Motion**

Rt.WBro. Gary Salmon - Hon Secretary

Officers of the Lodge

I.P.M.- WBro. Adrian de Bruin

Sen. Deacon - Bro Mark Ashburner

Chaplain - WBro. Bob Ansell

Organist - Bro. Norm Weir **OSM**

Dir.of Cere - WBro. Kirk Spragg

Inner Guard - Bro. Brent Walker

Senior Steward - Bro. Geralde Guinto

Dep.Master - WBro. Dennis Aplin **PGBB**

Jun. Deacon - Bro. Mark Bunting

Almoner - WBro. Wally Lee **PGS**

Ass Secretary - WBro. Richard Kyle

Ass. D.O.C.- WBro. Willy Willetts

Tyler - WBro. - Graham Hallam

Lodge contact address -

Lodge Secretary, - e-mail - lodge.waikato@gmail.com

Lodge Waikato 475 - PO Box 9502, Waikato Mail centre, Hamilton 3240

Lodge Rooms address, 285 Grey St. Hamilton East.

Lodge Contact - Secretary Ph. 027 493 8709

LODGE WAIKATO 475



To be Initiated - Mr Mark Namuag

To be Passed to the Second Degree - Bro Quintin Smith & Bro Patrick Salmon.

To be Raised to the Third Degree - Bro Lowell Daquiaoag, Bro Ged Guinto.
& Bro Jomar Figuerres

Please contact the **Lodge Almoner**, - WBro. Wally Lee, in all cases of difficulty
and where any help is needed. - **ph 07 824 4862. e-mail - wfnlee@gmail.com**

Please contact the **Secretary** to update any items. Rt.WBro. Gary Salmon,
027 493 8709 - e-mail - lodge.waikato@gmail.com

Chairman of Management Committee - WBro. Michael Tribe
Ph 027 249 8630 - e-mail - mtribe@xtra.co.nz

Editor of the Plumblin - WBro. Graham Hallam.
Ph 027 855 5198. e-mail - mallah@xtra.co.nz

Lodge Waikato Monthly Diary - November 2021

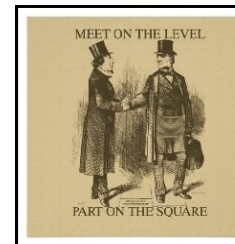
Thursday, 4th November at 7:00pm. Management meeting .

Thursday, 11th November at 7:00pm. Lodge monthly practice.

Thursday, 18th November at 7:30pm . Lodge Regular Monthly meeting.

Lodge Waikato Brethren with Masonic birthdays in November 2020

Bob Ancell - 21/11/1963 (58yrs)
Peter Vela (Sir) - 4/11/1972 (49yrs)
Graham Hallam - 17/11/1988 (33yrs)
John McCorquindale - 2/11/1992 (29yrs)
Edwin Clarke - 3/11/1992 (29yrs)
Michael Tribe - 16/11/1992 (29yrs)
Bruce Smit - 19/11/1992 (29yrs)
Murray Loft - 17/11/1994 (26yrs)
Peter Wallis - 3/11/2008 (12yrs)
Shane Crean - 24/11/2008 (13yrs)
Steve Mitchell - 23/11/2009 (12yrs)
David Panirau - 21/11/2019 (2yr)
Geralde Guinto - 19/11/2020 (1yr)



Special Thanks —

Lodge Waikato 475 would like to thank most heartedly the following
business for their continued support throughout the year.

James R. Hill.

Greetings Brethren,

I hope you are all well and enjoying the quiet life at level 3. It does not look like we are having a meeting this October and November, there is still a little hope for December. What a different world we are living in, but no better place to be in lockdown than New Zealand. And it is not as if we are in a 5-year occupation like in WW2.



Time will tell when we can have our first meeting and let 's hope we don 't have to put too many measures in place so we can all have a good night.

While you are at home gaining Covid pounds from all the baking you are eating, have a think how we will start the new Masonic year. What would you like from your Lodge, any improvements, how would you see yourself at Lodge so that you can feel comfortable and safe? Let me know if anybody has any suggestions? I will collate emails and give feedback, let 's make our Lodge even better.

I see it as our duty to keep Freemasonry alive during this period, to stay engaged and if we all spend a bit of time thinking about how to make it better when we start up again, we will come out stronger.

After all we all enjoyed Freemasonry in the good times, let 's now give back and do anything to keep it strong during these more challenging times. If any Brother is getting down during this time, just grab the phone and phone any Brother any time of the day, we are here to look after each other.

If anybody has any thoughts, ideas, suggestions let me know as together we are smart. I have one suggestion; let 's all visit your Lodge 's website <https://lodgewaikato.nz> . Give feedback what can be better, email text to finish the Lodge history stories, email stories for the articles, also any interesting funny anecdotes that can be published? This is a good time to get ready for a busy time ahead.

On the 21st WBro MacDonald gave a most interesting talk on the Landmarks in Freemasonry via Zoom. We discussed 31 different Landmarks, some exact and some contextual. He did a splendid job and engaged us with interesting anecdotes. I even learned the reason and history why we toast the Queen, and it is not just because she is the monarch.

Brethren next time we have a Zoom meeting on our Regular night please be part of it. It is important for our Lodge, for your daily advancement and it is important for the person giving the talk. As part of staying engaged, next time let 's all be part of our Regular Night Zoom meeting.

We will stick to our program once back, but we could do an extra night so that our Candidates and prospective Candidates don 't have to wait to long. So, all have a good rest, and I am looking forward to our next night at Lodge.

Visits - No visits this month in Level 3

Program

1st Degree Ceremonial Master: WBro Bob Ancell, PM night

3rd Degree Ceremonial Master: WBro Steve Weller

2nd Degree Ceremonial Master: WBro Mark Fraser with his own team of officers will perform a Degree where all officers will be Māori. This will be a night not to be missed with music and culture.

Fraternally - Andre WM.

**Lodge Waikato No 475
Monthly planner**

2021 -

We 've got lots to look forward to in 2021 —

The year ahead is fast running out -

As you are all aware, the Master has a monthly Lodge programme which is being Constantly interrupted by the Covid lockdowns.

So dependant on the Covid situation, you will be advised as to the next meeting.

As The Master has considered sharing the work of the Lodge, he has asked Past Masters of the Lodge to assist him for the years programme.

Programme -

November 1st Degree Ceremonial Master: WBro B. Ancell, PM night
Candidate - Mr Mark Namuag

December 3rd Degree Ceremonial Master: WBro S. Weller
Candidate - Bro Lowell Daquioag

2nd Degree Ceremonial Master: WBro M. Fraser
Candidate - Bro Patrick Salmon

WBro Fraser will be assisted with his own team of officers who will perform a 2nd Degree working where all officers will be Māori. This will be a night not to be missed with music and culture.

Visits - Some special visits coming up - (hopefully)

2nd November Lodge Tawhiri, Installation of WBro Gary Price
8th November Lodge Pukemiro, Installation of Bro Bruce Birnie
1:30pm Tying.

Other visits will be made when it is known if Lodges are having their meetings.

**Give me a ring or JW if you wish to come with me when visiting,
It would be nice if you could visit with me at both or either of these Installations.
WM.**

' Lodge Waikato No 475 - Dues '

"The Lodge Waikato standard dues are set at \$300.00 per year.

Some Brethren pay reduced dues. All Brethren have been sent an account.

You may pay this half yearly - \$150.00 now and \$150.00 before 1 January 2022.

You may pay \$25 Monthly by Direct Credit, or you may wish to pay whole account by Direct Credit, payments to Lodge Waikato Bank ANZ 06 0459 0989860 00 -

- Please include Surname and initials and the word 'Dues' as reference.

Thank you to all those Brethren who have paid promptly. -

You have made my job easier. - Don Seath - Treasurer."

Front cover -

Although I ran the poem this time last year, I thought it OK to run it again. **Ed**

Mozart:

A Freemason Inspired by the Craft.

Pamela McDown

A few years ago, I spent a great deal of time researching Mozart's life and especially his affiliations with Freemasonry. We know much about Mozart because there are many letters that have been preserved in the archives. As I poured over these amazing documents, I learned a lot about history. But it especially got me thinking about how the themes of freemasonry affected his musical style. After he became a Freemason, his tools of making music evolved into something completely different.



Do the ideals of Freemasonry inspire an artist?

We know the craft attracts many men and women from all walks of life.

They not only change and shape their Lodge but the world around them. Mozart, a prolific musician and a

Freemason was a mover and shaker of his time. He left his mark on the world with more than 600 works in a great range of genres. There are so many timeless lessons from his character, his creative process and his music that we can learn from.

At around five years old, he wrote his first composition, a *Minuet and Trio in G major*, listed as *K 1*. He eventually made it all the way up to *K 626*, his *Requiem*. Mozart possessed the outstanding ability for “photographing” everything that he heard. He could attend a concert and later write down the full composition of the concert. In one of Mozart's letters to his father about *Prelude and Fugue in C (K 394)*, Mozart writes:

His genius was unquestionable. However, we don't really know what inspired him. Where did his inspiration come from? What is inspiration, anyway? When we break apart the word “inspired,” we find it comes from two words “in” and “spirit.” The word literally means “in spirit.” In other words, when you are inspired by something, it means that you are living in spirit or in more masonic terms, “on the plumb.”

Just how important was the tie to freemasonry with his inspiration?

The Fraternity

Mozart knocked on the door of Freemasonry in 1784. Being twenty-eight years old, the enlightenment was a glorious time for this young lad. The setting was revolutionary. Humanity stood on the threshold of a new era. Composers and musicians would no longer be viewed as mere servants, but as craftsmen in their own right.

In an excellent book by Paul Nettl called *Mozart and Masonry*, he remarks:

What led him to Masonry was the reflection and self- contemplation which followed his extensive wandering, and this also brought about the creation of his unique style.

Membership in the Royal Art for Mozart was not an impulsive act. He attended his Lodge regularly, advanced in the degrees and had many friends through his connections with the Lodge. There is something very crucial to understand that relates to all this.

Years and years of hard labor gave him a solid foundation to take his music to the next level.

He labored incredibly hard, up at 5 am in the morning and often burned the midnight oil.

He always pushed for something unique as a true gift to humanity, introducing his own shade of meaning into whatever he touched. It would seem that the disciplines of Freemasonry inspired him greatly. No?

Masonic Music

Mozart wrote a staggering amount of music considering his short years.

It must be acknowledged that being controversial didn't stop him. His music wasn't appreciated by everyone – not even close. He was willing to put himself out there, especially with his masonic music. What exactly constitutes Mozart's masonic music? Music scholars say that Mozart's "masonic" music generally falls into three categories.

1. Masonic in nature, obviously written for Lodge occasions.
2. Masonic in spirit, but not written specifically to be performed in a lodge.
3. Written for other purposes, but adapted for use in lodge.

For example, the famous *Clarinet Concerto in A Major (K 622)* falls into the third category. Although not written for a Lodge occasion, he composed it for Anton Stadler, a member of his Lodge, who he shared the utmost of fidelity. Whenever he wrote as a token of friendship, he would add a different nuance depending on what the music was for. It was his gift. His wide circle of Lodge brothers inspired him greatly.

Most artists have admitted that they require the aid of inspiration to accomplish their work. Etienne Gibson, French philosopher, in *Choir of Muses* tells how music composer Sibelius describes an inspired experience:

When the final shape of our work depends on forces more powerful than ourselves, we can later give reasons for this passage or that, but taking it as a whole one is merely an instrument. The power driving us is that marvelous logic which governs a work of art. Let us call it God.

I believe that Sibelius is speaking of a different kind of inspiration, one that comes from still Higher Sources, the *Great Architect of the Universe*. Music is so abstract at times it gives you infinite ways to contact the Divine.

After his death, the Freemasons held a *Lodge of Sorrows* in Mozart's memory, and the oration there delivered was printed by Ignez Alberti, a member of Mozart's own Lodge.

An excerpt follows:

Though it is proper to recall his achievements as an artist, let us not forget to honor his noble heart. He was a zealous member of our order. His love for his brothers, his cooperative and affirmative nature, his charity, his deep joy whenever he could serve one of his brethren with special talents, these were his great qualities. He was a husband and father, a friend to his friends and a brother to his brothers...

Every so often when I'm lazing about, it makes me incredibly motivated to think about these histories from classical composers like Mozart. Sadly, we may never know what inspired Mozart. The composer's intentions remain unknowable. I have to say the sheer intensity of his life does suggest something exceptional. Something inspired by the craft.

Voting is Mandatory

When an issue is put to a vote, all brethren should vote. Why? A brother who does not vote is discourteous because he skews the ballot. He becomes the weak link in a strong chain. No matter what the reason of his non-vote, he injures the lodge's ballot, its value and its secrecy. Failure to vote can injure a lodge's feeling of brotherhood, and by that injury, can injure the Masonic fraternity.

No matter what reason you may privately hold about voting, it is poor Masonic etiquette to fail to vote when requested to do so by the Master.

' Famous Masons '

WBro Stephen Daily

Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy -

Stan and Ollie, ' The ' Silver Screen ' has produced many duo and trio comedy acts – The Three Stooges (Moe Howard, Larry Fine and Curly Howard), Bro Bud Abbott and Lou Costello, Bro Bob Hope and Bing Crosby in the Road Series. But it would be fair to say that the ' founding fathers ' of early screen comedy would be one portly gent and his thin deadpan-faced partner – Laurel and Hardy. Oliver Hardy and Stan Laurel were brought up in the early days of cinematography comedy under the mentor-ship of Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton and the Keystone Kops.

Hardy was born in Harlem, Georgia. His father was a Confederate veteran wounded at the Battle of Antietam; his mother was descended from a Virginian family dating back to 1635. Oliver, christened Norvell, was the youngest of five brothers and in his youth was a difficult boy, spending time at a military college and a becoming interested in movies he went to Jacksonville Florida where the budding film industry was taking hold. In 1917 Oliver made his first film appearing in Nuts in May. During the early 20s Oliver appeared solo in more than 250 silent short films. He was a trained singer, and often enjoyed performing on the set as well as in his own movies.

Stanley Arthur Jefferson was born in Ulverstone, Lancashire, England in 1890; into a theatrical family; his father was an actor and theatre manager. Stanley made his first theatrical appearance in the tough stage world of the Glasgow theatres, changing his name to Laurel, as he thought Jefferson was too long to display on billboards. Improving his skills as a comedy actor he appeared in pantomime with Charlie Chaplin, often understudying him and they sailed to America in 1912 on the same ship, travelling with Fred Karno ' s Army. Karno (Frederick John boarding school before joining a theatrical group. Possessed of a fine singing voice, his mother arranged for him to study music and singing lessons in Atlanta where he skipped lessons to Westcott) was an English impresario who specialised in Music Hall comedy and pie in the face slapstick. After returning to England, Stanley went back to America in 1916, making his first film Nuts in May.

In 1925 Hardy and Laurel met again at the Hal Roach studios where Laurel was directing movies with Hardy. Roach asked Hardy and Oliver if they would become partners in the new talkie medium that would soon take the place of silent movies and they became partners in 1927. Their first movie in 1930 was Another Fine Mess. The pair left Roach Studios in 1940 and made a number of films. Their comedy routine was based on early experience in vaudeville, English music hall and working with stars of early Hollywood pictures. Often their work displayed bizarre acts like Oliver lighting his pipe by flicking his thumb followed by Stanley copying it and setting his thumb on fire. Most of the time performing in a theatre for \$3.50 a week.

The family moved to Madison, Georgia in 1891 before Norvell' s birth. His father died less than a year later. Hardy was the youngest of five children. His older brother Sam drowned in the Oconee River; Hardy pulled him from the river but was unable to resuscitate him. As a tribute to his late father, he called himself Oliver by which he was known for the rest his life. Oliver ' s first venture into the film world was in 1910 when he became manager, ticket seller, caretaker and projectionist of The Palace, a new cinema in his home town.



Becoming interested in movies he went to Jacksonville Florida where the budding film industry was taking hold. In 1917 Oliver made his first film appearing in *Nuts in May*. During the early 20s Oliver appeared solo in more than 250 silent short films. He was a trained singer, and often enjoyed performing on the set as well as in his own movies.

Most of their films included the two getting into a fight and Oliver blaming Stanley and saying Stanley, 'well, here 's another nice mess you 've gotten me into!' They made 102 films but by the late 1940s their popularity had waned.

They made a number of low budget films up to 1950 but concentrated on stage work. Laurel and Hardy 's act was to appear as two simple men, one large and the other slim who gave the appearance that he (Stanley) was not too bright and perhaps looked upon Oliver to keep him out of trouble usually without success. Stan and Ollie weren 't just great for inspiring a laugh but brought to the screen a sophisticated form of slapstick and as Ricky Gervias wrote: ' Everything I 've done I 've stolen from them. ' Many entertainers saw them as their mentor. Apart from the catchphrase ' Well, here 's another nice mess you 've gotten me into!' and thanks to the recent film *Stan and Ollie*, they will be remembered as Laurel and Hardy, a comedy duo in the Golden Age of Hollywood.

Oliver Hardy (1892-1957) Comedian of stage and screen. Born Jan. 18, 1892.

Gained worldwide recognition with his partner Stan Laurel in the team of "Laurel and Hardy." He was a member of Solomon Lodge No. 20 in Jacksonville, Fla. and was a frequent visitor at Hollywood and Mount Olive Lodges in California. Died Aug. 7, 1957.

It was a well know fact that Oliver Hardy was a freemason his body is in the Vallhalla cemetery which is a freemason cemetery. Ollies family did a lot to help the kkk after the Cival War as his dad fought for the south as he comes from the south. His first wife was Jewish which did upset a few, ' now I'm a member of the sons of the desert. ' Now Stan Laurel set that up to make fun of the Freemasons, he was not a Freemason and didn't really like the Freemasons as they all seemed to get drunk have a meal, watch Laurel and Hardy films, have a talk and a prize draw or buy things. They were asked to go and make films in Italy and Germany but the war came and that was the end of that .

Stan Laurel (born Arthur Stanley Jefferson; 16 June 1890 – 23 February 1965) was an English comic actor, writer, and film director. Laurel began his career in music hall, where he developed a number of his standard comic devices, including the bowler hat, the deep comic gravity, and the nonsensical understatement.

In April 1961, on the 33rd Academy Awards, Laurel was given an Academy Honorary Award for his pioneering work in comedy, and he has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame at 7021 Hollywood Boulevard. Laurel and Hardy were ranked top among best double acts and seventh overall in a 2005 UK poll to find the *Comedians' Comedian*.

In 2019, Laurel topped a list of the greatest British comedians compiled by a panel on the television channel Gold. In 2009, a bronze statue of the duo was unveiled in Laurel's home town of Ulverston.

THE LANDMARKS OF FREEMASONRY

At a recent lecture given by WBro John McDonald, Grand Lecturer, Northern Division, his subject was 'The Landmarks of Freemasonry' which proved very interesting and full of discussion. His presentation was following the paper presented by Albert Mackey, of which portions will be inserted in the Plumblin on a monthly basis.

The Landmarks of Freemasonry are unwritten laws that form the basis of every Grand and subordinate Lodge constitution. The Landmarks are the foundation on which Freemasonry stands. Every Grand Lodge adopts all or a portion of the Landmarks listed below. An extensive discussion of these Masonic principals can be found in Jurisprudence of Freemasonry by Albert G. Mackey.

LANDMARK FIRST; The modes of **RECOGNITION** are, of all the Landmarks, the most legitimate and unquestioned. They admit of no variation; and if ever they have suffered alteration or addition, the evil of such a violation of the ancient law has always made itself subsequently manifest. An admission of this is to be found in the proceedings of the Masonic Congress at Paris, where a proposition was presented to render these modes of recognition once more universal - a proposition which never would have been necessary, if the integrity of this important Landmark had been rigorously preserved.

LANDMARK SECOND; THE DIVISION OF SYMBOLIC MASONRY INTO THREE DEGREES is a Landmark that has been better preserved than almost any other, although even here the mischievous spirit of innovation has left its traces, and by the disruption of its concluding portion from the Third Degree, a want of uniformity has been created in respect to the final teaching of the Master's order, and the Royal Arch of England, Scotland, Ireland, and America, and the "high degrees" of France and Germany, are all made to differ in the mode in which they lead the neophyte to the great consummation of all symbolic masonry. In 1813, the Grand Lodge of England vindicated the ancient Landmark, by solemnly enacting that ancient craft Masonry consisted of the three degrees: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, including the Holy Royal Arch; but the disruption has never been healed, and the Landmark, although acknowledged in its integrity by all, still continues to be violated.

LANDMARK THIRD; The Legend of the **THIRD DEGREE** is an important Landmark, the integrity of which has been well preserved. There is no rite of Masonry, practiced in any country or language, in which the essential elements of this legend are not taught. The lectures may vary, and indeed are constantly changing, but the legend has ever remained substantially the same; and it is necessary that it should be so, for the legend of the Temple Builder constitutes the very essence and identity of Masonry; any rite which should exclude it, or materially alter it, would at once, by that exclusion or alteration, cease to be a Masonic rite.

LANDMARK FOURTH; THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRATERNITY BY A PRESIDING OFFICER called a Grand Master, who is elected from the body of the craft, is a Fourth Landmark of the Order. Many persons ignorantly suppose that the election of the Grand Master is held in consequence of a law or regulation of the Grand Lodge. Such, however, is not the case. The office is indebted for its existence to a Landmark of the Order. Grand Masters are to be found in the records of the institution long before Grand Lodges were established; and if the present system of legislative government by Grand Lodges were to be abolished, a Grand Master would be necessary. In fact, although there has been a period within the records of history, and indeed of very recent date, when a Grand Lodge was unknown, there never has been a time when the craft did not have their Grand Master.

LANDMARK FIFTH; The prerogative of the Grand Master to preside over every assembly of the craft, wheresoever and whensoever held, is a fifth Landmark. It is in consequence of this law, derived from ancient usage, and not from any special enactment, that the Grand Master assumes the chair, or as it is called in England, "the throne," at every communication of the Grand Lodge; and that he is also entitled to preside at the communication of every Subordinate Lodge, where he may happen to be present.

LANDMARK SIXTH; The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant Dispensations for conferring degrees at irregular times, is another and a very important Landmark. The statutory law of Masonry requires a month, or other determinate period, to elapse between the presentation of a petition and the election of a candidate. But the Grand Master has the power to set aside or dispense with this probation, and allow a candidate to be initiated at once. This prerogative he possessed in common with all Masters, before the enactment of the law requiring a probation, and as no statute can impair his prerogative, he still retains the power, although the Masters of Lodges no longer possess it.

LANDMARK SEVENTH; The prerogative of the Grand Master to give dispensations for opening and holding Lodges is another Landmark. He may grant, in virtue of this, to a sufficient number of Masons, the privilege of meeting together and conferring degrees. The Lodges thus established are called "Lodges under Dispensation." They are strictly creatures of the Grand Master, created by his authority, existing only during his will and pleasure, and liable at any moment to be dissolved at his command. They may be continued for a day, a month, or six months; but whatever be the period of their existence, they are indebted for that existence solely to the grace of the Grand Master.

LANDMARK EIGHTH; The prerogative of the Grand Master to make masons at sight, is a Landmark which is closely connected with the preceding one. There has been much misapprehension in relation to this Landmark, which misapprehension has sometimes led to a denial of its existence in jurisdictions where the Grand Master was perhaps at the very time substantially exercising the prerogative, without the slightest remark or opposition. It is not to be supposed that the Grand Master can retire with a profane into a private room, and there, without assistance, confer the degrees of Freemasonry upon him. No such prerogative exists, and yet many believe that this is the so much talked of right of "making Masons at sight".

The real mode and the only mode of exercising the prerogative is this:

The Grand Master summons to his assistance not less than six other masons, convenes a Lodge, and without any previous probation, but on sight of the candidate, confers the degrees upon him. after which he dissolves the Lodge. and dismisses the brethren.

Lodges thus convened for special purposes are called occasional lodges," This is the only way in which any Grand Master within the records of the institution has ever been known to "make a Mason at sight". The prerogative is dependent upon that of granting dispensations to open and hold Lodges. If the Grand Master has the power of granting to any other Mason the privilege of presiding over Lodges working by his dispensation, he may assume this privilege of presiding to himself; and as no one can deny his right to revoke his dispensation granted to a number of brethren at a distance, and to dissolve the Lodge at his pleasure, it will scarcely be contended that he may not revoke his dispensation for a Lodge over which he himself has been presiding, within a day, and dissolve the Lodge as soon as the business for which he had assembled it is accomplished. The making of Masons at sight is only the conferring of the degrees by the Grand Master, at once, in an occasional Lodge, constituted by his dispensing power for the purpose, and over which he presides in person.

**What Freemasonry Means To Me,
The Reverend Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, 33°**

I recently received a letter in which the writer asked: “ Why are you a Freemason?” The question caused me to think and reaffirm my feelings about Masonry.

At first I thought about my own forebears. My grandfather was a Mason for 50 years, my father for 50 years, and I have been a Mason for 60 years. This means that my tie with Freemasonry extends back to 1869 when my grandfather joined the Masons. My feelings on my first entrance into a Masonic Lodge are very clear in memory. I was a young man and it was a great thrill to kneel before the altar of the Lodge to become a Freemason. This must have been the same feeling my father and grandfather experienced before me. And it must also have been identical to the one that many great leaders of America and the world felt as they became Masons. Prominent among this select group are George Washington, Harry Truman, and 12 other Presidents as well as countless statesmen and benefactors of humanity.

So I found myself thinking: “ What does Freemasonry mean to me? ” Of course Masons say that Freemasonry actually begins in each individual Mason ’ s heart. I take this to mean a response to brotherhood and the highest ideals. I recall the story of a man who came to me once and said: “ I see that you are a Freemason. So am I. ” As we talked, he told me of an experience he had years ago. It seems that he joined the Masonic Fraternity shortly after he became 21 years old. When he was stationed in the military, he decided to attend various Lodge meetings. On his first visit to a Lodge in a strange city, he was a bit nervous. One thought was constantly in his mind; could he pass the examination to show that he was a Mason? As the committee was carefully examining his credentials, one of the members looked him squarely in the eye and said: “ Obviously you know the Ritual, so you can enter our Lodge as a Brother Mason. But I have one more question. Where were you made a Mason? ” With that he told the young visitor to think about it because when he knew the answer the examiner would not have to hear it. He would see it in his eyes. My friend told me that after a couple of minutes a big smile came to his face and he looked at the examiner, who said: “ That ’ s right, in your heart. ”

Norman Vincent Peale was an American minister and writer.

He was born in Bowersville, Ohio on May 31st, 1898. He graduated from Bellefontaine High School, Bellefontaine, Ohio. He earned degrees at Ohio Wesleyan University and Boston University School of Theology. He was ordained a Methodist minister in 1922. In 1932 he changed his religious affiliation to the Reformed Church in America. For 52 years he was a pastor at the Marble Collegiate Church in Manhattan.

Peale passed away on December 24th, 1993. On the event of his passing, President Bill Clinton said "The name of Dr. Norman Vincent Peale will forever be associated with the wondrously American values of optimism and service. Dr. Peale was an optimist who believed that, whatever the antagonisms and complexities of modern life brought us, anyone could prevail by approaching life with a simple sense of faith. And he served us by instilling that optimism in every Christian and every other person who came in contact with his writings or his hopeful soul. In a productive and giving life that spanned the 20th century, he will be missed.

Peale was a member of Midwood Lodge No. 1062 in Brooklyn, New York. He was also a 33° Scottish Rite Mason



Arnold Palmer/Golfer/Freemason

For more than fifty years, Ill. Brother Arnold Palmer, 33°, was a leading man within the world of professional golf. His dominant reign during the 1950s and 60s propelled him to star status.

He remains fifth on the PGA Tour's winner's list and was one of the World Golf Hall of Fame's 13 original inductees. As a player, Palmer's impact went beyond championships won, and titles earned. One of the game's first-ever TV stars, he forever altered the culture of the game with his plain-spoken demeanor, expanding it beyond the greens of upper-class resorts and making it accessible to the common man.

It was Arnold Palmer's ascent despite his humble beginnings that made him such an inspiration to others. He was born in the blue-collar steel mill town of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, to parents Doris and Milfred Jerome "Deacon" Palmer. His father was the greenskeeper at the local country club, which only allowed members to golf on the green. As a young boy, he sometimes accompanied his mother to the club after dark, where he learned to play at a young age.

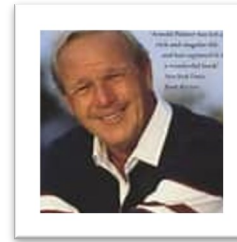
Alongside amassing tournament victories, Palmer started and quickly grew his multi-divisional company. Arnold Palmer Enterprises became a global entity, and Palmer himself took a role overseeing a wide range of businesses. His businesses included automobile and aviation service firms and golf-centric ventures such as country clubs across the country.

Early in his career, Bro. Palmer became a member of Loyalhanna Masonic Lodge #275 in Pennsylvania. It was here he was raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason and remained active for many years. He received the high honor of being made a 33° Scottish Rite Freemason in 1997 in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

While his business and professional accomplishments were astounding, Palmer remains an inspiration to his brethren because of his generosity. He was a man who lived with the Masonic principle of Relief deep in his heart. For 20 years, Brother Palmer served as Honorary National Chairman of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation. He helped fundraise for the Arnold Palmer Hospital for Children and Women in Orlando, Florida, and was a longtime member of the Board of Directors of the Latrobe Area Hospital. His dedication to serving humankind was apparent for all to see. For his deeds, he received countless humanitarian awards. .

Ultimately, Palmer's career spanned more than six decades. Amazingly, Palmer won 62 PGA Tour titles from 1955 to 1973 and would go on to design over 300 golf courses in 37 states, 25 countries, and five continents. He competed in 50 consecutive Masters Tournaments before retiring in 2006. In honor of his professional and humanitarian achievements, Palmer was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2004 and the Congressional Gold Medal in 2009.

Palmer passed to the Eternal Lodge on September 25, 2016, at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center. Biographer James Dodson wrote of Brother Palmer, "We loved him with a mythic American joy... He represented everything that is great about golf. The friendship, the fellowship, the laughter, the impossibility of golf, the sudden rapture moment that brings you back, a moment that you never forget, that's Arnold Palmer in spades. He's the defining figure in golf."



**One of the most important contributions to the success
In World War Two was the Spitfire Aircraft,
Designed by Freemason Bro R.J. Mitchell.**

The word 'genius', like many in the English language, has become much over used in recent years and in consequence greatly devalued. There are, however, few men who more richly deserve this description than the 'Forgotten Hero' Reginald Joseph Mitchell. In so far as the general public recognises his name, Reginald (RJ) Mitchell is forever linked as the designer of the iconoclastic Spitfire fighter plane. His achievements, however, were so much more.

Within Freemasonry, even fewer will know of his membership of the Craft from aged 26 until his tragically early death aged 42.

Mitchell was born in 1895 at Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, one of five children. His father was a Yorkshire teacher who later owned a significant printing company in the area. Mitchell senior was himself a Freemason and the founding organist and later Master in 1923 of Jasper Lodge No. 3934 meeting (as it still does) at Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

It was into this Lodge, on Friday, 13th May 1921, that R J Mitchell was initiated as a Lewis.

Mitchell's education and early years gave little indication of what was to come. There is anecdotal evidence that as a youngster he was already fascinated by the new invention called the airplane (it should be remembered that it was only in 1903 that the Wright Brothers achieved powered flight and several more years before any working airplane flew over Britain).

Otherwise his education was unremarkable. He was clearly bright, and a competent athlete but, as is so often the case, little to mark him out at that stage of his life. Indeed, at his father's insistence, Mitchell was apprenticed at 16 to a local electrical engineering company, a job he apparently hated. He also attended night school, where he later taught for a time.

It must have come as a bolt from the blue when, having applied for and secured a job in far-away Southampton with the small Supermarine company, he told his family of his immediate move to take up the appointment.

The company he joined was a modest part of the newly-created British aviation industry, and at the time Supermarine specialised in building seaplanes. Such planes had many advantages during this period, not least the ease of finding somewhere to land! It was at Supermarine that R J Mitchell did all his work as an aircraft designer. When the company was absorbed into the Vickers industrial empire in 1928, Mitchell was made a director, and his financial situation enhanced considerably.

In moving to Southampton in 1916, Mitchell had left behind Florence Dayson, a headmistress whom he had married in 1918 in Stoke and who moved with him to Bullar Road, Southampton.

By 1920, Mitchell had become chief designer and chief engineer of Supermarine, and he was still only 25 years old. He set about creating his close-knit design team of whom he was fiercely proud and protective. He could be direct, short-tempered, even brutal, and he was without doubt single-minded.

He was possessed of good looks, a ready smile for friends and a keen sense of humour. This was in contrast, in public at least, to the fact that he had a slight stammer and a shy demeanour. He was generous and warm to his team, but possessed of a fierce intolerance for those who did not meet his exacting standards.

Brother Mitchell was proposed into Jasper Lodge 3934 in 1921 not by his father, but by Bro. Good, the Senior Warden and W Bro. Story, the Immediate Past Master.

He was described as 'chief aviation engineer of Avenue Road, Itchin, Southampton.' His father, as Junior Warden, delivered the Charge on the night and there were a large number of visitors present, including seven from Bro Mitchell's old school Lodge, Hanliensian No. 3935, which meets at Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent. Bro Mitchell attended on a regular basis to begin with, but those attendances fell away in direct proportion to his commitments with Supermarine many miles away at Southampton.

Between 1920 and 1936 he designed 24 different aircraft ranging from light aircraft and fighters to huge flying boats and bombers – a remarkable output during a 16-year period

When Vickers took over Supermarine in 1928 they tried to get Mitchell to work with one of their own top designers, but he would leave the room when the other designer turned up. Vickers gave way and let the Supermarine design team carry on as before.

Their own designer went back to Vickers proper. His name? Barnes Wallis – inventor of the famous Dam Busters bouncing bomb and the Wellington bomber.

Through the 1920s and 1930s he led his design team in creating a succession of ground-breaking aircraft. He achieved great national prominence as the chief designer of the aircraft which succeeded in winning the massively prestigious Schneider Trophy speed races for nations on three succeeding occasions, thereby retaining that Trophy for Britain.

He also took numerous airspeed records in this period. During these few short years the aircraft had moved from a bi-plane contrivance made of wood canvas and wire into the sleek mono-hulled, steel-bodied machine we now recognise, and which evolved ultimately into the Spitfire design.

The naming of the new aeroplane was carried out by the directors of Supermarine, who for a time were considering calling it "The Shrew". However, the decision was finally taken to keep the name given originally to the Type 224 – the Spitfire.

Mitchell's sister-in-law Elsie recalls him saying: "Bloody silly sort of a name."

In 1932 Mitchell was awarded the CBE for his outstanding work. In 1933 he was diagnosed with cancer of the rectum and in August that year he had a colostomy bag strapped to his side. He was a shining example to cancer sufferers of how you can carry on without fear of embarrassment or indignity. In 1936 Mitchell was again diagnosed to have cancer and in February 1937 went into a London hospital but was home soon afterwards. Mitchell had to give up work, but watched the Spitfire test flights at Eastleigh airfield from his car when he should have been at home resting. He flew to Vienna for treatment in April 1937 but returned to England at the end of May.

During the last months of his life he would sit in his garden, admire the flowers and listen to the birds singing. He died of cancer on 11 June 1937 aged 42. Responsibility for the development of the Spitfire fell to 'Joe' Smith, who had been Supermarine's chief draughtsman for many years.



Monthly Lodge meetings, visiting dates, and other activities.



Speak - up - Step - up - Show - up

