

Daily Advancement

July Meeting

Your attendance is requested in performance of your Masonic duty for the next regular meeting of Lodge Pembroke to be held at the Masonic Hall, 3 Forcett Street, Sorell on **Thursday 22nd July 2010** to be tyled at **7.30pm** sharp.

Agenda

1. Confirmation of Minutes
2. Business Arising
3. Correspondence & General Business
4. Financial Report
5. Almoner's Report
6. Ballot: Affiliation - Wor Bro Basil Masters
7. Receive Visitors
8. ***Raising: Bro Jeremy McGuire***
9. Close Meeting

Obligation
Exhortation
15 Fellowcraft
Ecclesiastes
Emblems
Secrets
Investiture
Apron Extension
Traditional History
Tracing Board
Extended Signs
Working Tools

Worshipful Master
TBA
Wor Bro Barry Ford
Rt Wor Bro John Millington
Wor Bro Tony Bruce-Mullins
Rt Wor Bro Barry Curtain
Senior Warden
Bro Graham Alomes
Wor Bro Paul Kregor
Wor Bro Graham Hawkins
Wor Bro Basil Masters
Wor Bro Bob Steele

Don't forget the Ladies

Bring your wife or partner and join in the enjoyment of a night with friends.

Assistance with the supper would be appreciated.

ITS A BATTLE

Here's a history test: name the 46th most decisive battles of the last 1,000 years. Well without too much argument, we could begin with:

Hastings (1066) Duke William of Normandy's defeat of King Harold of England was followed by the rapid Norman Conquest of the entire kingdom.

The rest might be:

Manzikert (1071) The defeat of the Byzantines by the Seljuk Turks fatally weakened the Eastern Roman Empire, and ended Byzantine control of Asia Minor - the area now known as Turkey.

Hattin (1187) The defeat of the Crusaders by Saladin resulted in the loss of virtually the whole of the Holy Land to the Muslims.

Las Navas de Tolosa (1212) This defeat of Alfonso VIII, King of Castille, of the Moors in Spain was the turning point in the Reconquista - the Christian recovery of the Iberian Peninsula from the Muslims.

Ain Jalut (1260) The Mamelukes of Egypt defeated the Mongol army invading Syria, and went on to become the dominant power in the region.

Bannockburn (1314) The defeat of the English by Robert Bruce ensured Scottish independence until James VI of Scotland succeeded to the English throne in 1603.

Morgarten (1315) The defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss ensured the independence of the Swiss Confederation.

Kosovo (1389) The Turks defeated the Serbs and took over the Western Balkans

Orleans (1429) The raising of the English siege of the city by the French under Joan of Arc heralded the beginning of the

end of the Hundred Years War and of English territorial ambitions in France.

Constantinople (1453) The fall of the Byzantine capital to the Ottomans turned the eastern Mediterranean into a Turkish fiefdom for 500 years and opened the gateway to central Europe.

Bosworth Field (1485) The victory of the future Henry VII over Richard III brought the Wars of the Roses to an end and established a new stability in England, marking the beginning of both the Tudor dynasty and the country's rise as a world power.

Tenochtitlan (1521) The capture of the Aztec capital by the Spanish Conquistador Hernan Cortes was followed by the establishment of the first overseas European empire.

Pavia (1525) The defeat and capture of Francis I of France by Imperial forces ended French ambitions in Italy.

Panipat (1526) Babur of Kabul's great victory in India was followed by the establishment of the Mogul Empire.

Mohacs (1526) The Turkish defeated the Hungarians and went on to conquer their country.

Lepanto (1571) A coalition of European Christian forces defeated the Turkish fleet and prevented Ottoman expansion into the Western Mediterranean.

Spanish Armada (1588) The threatened Spanish invasion of England was thwarted in the Channel.

Rocroi (1643) The French victory during the Thirty Years War marked the end of Spanish military predominance and the rise of France as a power.



THEY DON'T MAKE 'EM LIKE THIS ANYMORE

- Marston Moor** (1644) The decisive battle of the English Civil Wars.
- Vienna** (1683) The Ottoman Turks were repulsed from the gates of the Austrian capital
- Boyne** (1690) William of Orange's victory over the forces of the deposed James II guaranteed the future constitutional monarchy of Britain.
- Zenta** (1697) The Austrian defeat of the Turks forced the latter to surrender Hungary to the victors.
- Blenheim** (1704) English and Dutch forces under John Churchill (future Duke of Marlborough) defeated the French and their Bavarian allies.
- Poltava** (1709) The key battle of the Great Northern War. Peter the Great's victory over the Swedes saw Russia replace Sweden as the dominate Baltic power.
- Plassey** (1757) Robert Clive's East India Company forces defeated those of the Rajah of Bengal, and Britain became the dominant power in India.
- Heights of Abraham** (1759) The British defeat of the French and subsequent capture of Quebec gave Britain control over Canada
- Saratoga** (1777) The American victory over the British was the turning point of the American War of Independence.
- Valmy I** (1792) The victory of the French over an invading Austro-Prussian army secured the Revolution in France.
- Trafalgar** (1805) The Royal Navy under Lord Nelson defeated a Franco-Spanish fleet, and thwarted Bonaparte's plan for invading Britain.
- Austerlitz** (1805) Napoleon's stunning victory forced Austria and Russia to make peace.
- Jena** (1806) Napoleon's victory over Prussia left him in undisputed control of mainland Europe.
- Waterloo** (1815) The final defeat of Napoleon by British and Prussian forces under Wellington and Blucher.
- Gettysburg** (1863) The key battle of the American Civil War
- Sadowa** (1866) The Prussian victory over the Austrians ensured they became the dominant power in Germany.
- Sedan** (1870) The Prussian defeat of the French led to the final unification of Germany
- Tsushima** (1905) The Japanese won a naval action against the Russian fleet in the Far East.
- Marne** (1914) The victory of the French and British allies saved Paris, but condemned both sides to four years of trench warfare.
- Jutland** (1916) The only major naval battle of the Great War was a tactical victory for Germany but a strategic defeat.
- Battle of the Atlantic** (1939-1943) Improvements in the convoy system and the decoding of the German codes allowed the Allies to end the destructive German U-boat campaign.
- Battle of Britain** (1940) RAF fighters thwarted German attempts to destroy British air power.
- Midway** (1942) The American naval victory marked the turning point of the Pacific war.
- El Alamein** (1942) The turning point for British forces in Northern Africa.
- Stalingrad** (1942-3) After a year and a half of victories, the German army suffered an overwhelming defeat.
- Normandy Landings** (1944) The success of the D-Day landings opened a second front in Europe
- Dien Bien Phu** (1954) The victory of nationalist Viet Minh forces ended French colonial rule in Indochina.
- Tet Offensive** (1968) Although this North Vietnamese and Viet Cong offensive was repulsed, it proved a turning point in the Vietnam War, in that many began to believe that the war was unwinnable.



EXCITING EXITS

The 17th century author, diplomat and scientist, alleged by some to be the true author of Shakespeare's plays, *Francis Bacon*, died from a cold that he contracted while conducting an experiment in refrigeration that involved stuffing a chicken with snow.

Some of you may have been around long enough to recall that the US dancer Isadora Duncan died while driving near Nice in France, when she was strangled by a long scarf which became entangled in the car's wheels.

Prince Frederick Louise, son of George II of England, was killed when struck by a cricket ball, while Henry I of England died from eating too many eels.

Strangest of all, the Greek writer and thinker, *Aeschylus* (525-456 BC) was killed by a tortoise that was dropped on his bald head by an eagle?

All fair things to remember when contemplating our own inevitable destiny.



LODGE OF INSTRUCTION FOR OFFICERS NEW & OLD

Lodge of Instruction is an opportunity for brethren to learn more about Freemasonry,

about the ceremonies and about how the fraternity works.

It is especially helpful for brethren about to take up new offices to learn and practice in their new roles, especially in the lead up to the Installation.

The following are dates and times for the rest of this year:

August: Thursday 5th 7.30pm
 September: Thursday 2nd 7.30pm
 October: Thursday 7th 7.30pm
 November: Thursday 4th 7.30pm

'Brass Monkey'

A phrase commonly used in expressions denoting extreme coldness, such as "cold enough to freeze the balls off a brass monkey".

It is often said that the reference is to a type of brass rack or 'monkey' in which cannon balls were stored and which contracted in cold weather, so ejecting the balls. However, there is no substantiating evidence for this rather unlikely story. More probably it refers to a notional or real brass figure of a monkey, conceivable one of the three-wise monkeys, which were often embodied in such form.

Calendar

Monday 12th July 2010

Clarence Lodge
 2nd Degree: Bro Peter Parker

Monday 19th July 2010

Esperance Lodge:
 Double 3rd Degree:
 Bros J & K Bennets

Tuesday 20th July 2010

Pembroke Rehearsal
 Third Degree

Thursday 22nd July 2010

Pembroke Regular Meeting
 3rd Degree: Bro Jeremy McGuirel

Saturday 24th July 2010 3.30pm

Darcy Wills Installation
 Rt Wor Bro Stan Bradley

Wednesday 28th July 2010

Hutchins Old Boys Installation
 Wor Bro Yanni Kontos

Addresses

WORSHIPFUL MASTER

Wor Bro Geoff Reynolds
 70 Tasman Highway
 Sorell, TAS 7172
 Ph: 6265 2453
 E: geoffr@motors.com.au

SECRETARY

Wor Bro Tony Bruce-Mullins
 Ph: 6265 8947
 E: secretary@lodgepembroke.org

CARETAKER

Wor Bro George Sanders
 Ph: 6265 3091

ALMONER

Wor Bro Greg Cleeland
 Ph: 6265 1758
 E: badenville@bigpond.com