

# Homewood Herald

## Report from the Master

Greetings Brethren

A great planning session last month and I'm looking forward to the summary output. From this we now need to finalise the lodge programme.

Key discussions included visiting and it is fantastic to report that last week three brethren visited Te Puni who had a first degree for their candidate Rod Venitez.

In addition, I have attended the Installation of RWBro Laurence Milton at Lodge Aquarius No 466 where I presented the 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Working Tools.

My planned visits this month are:

- Monday 15<sup>th</sup> St Andrews First Degree Alex Georgiades
- **Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup>, Wellington EC where VWBro Murray Alford will be presenting the First Degree Tracing Board**
- Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup>, Empire Fergusson 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Bro Moray Bevan
- Wednesday 7 Nov, Ngatiawa-Russell, Scottish night, I have been asked to pipe.
- Also, that same night Te Puni have a 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree for Bro Bradley Mumford who came to Homewood for the 1<sup>st</sup> tracing board. Bro Callum will attend.



### October Meeting

This month we have planned a Qi quiz session which is short for "Quite Interesting". Quiz master will be the indefatigable WBro IPM.

Ahdut Coah Hi  
Worshipful Master  
Craig Fraser



## The Eketahuna Lodge No.92



### Raising of Bro Callum Fraser 15<sup>th</sup> September 1.30pm

Master

Senior Warden

Junior Warden

#### Charges

Test Questions

Obligation

Ancient penalty

Exhortation

Charge after Raising

Secrets

Charge after Investiture

Trad History 1

Trad History 2

Extended Secrets

Working Tools

Final Charge

VWBro Kevin Hislop PGSWB

WBro Fraser Stephens

WBro Randall Stainton

WBro Craig Fraser

WBro Craig Fraser

VWBro Kevin Hislop PGSWB

VWBro Murray Alford PG Lec

WBro John Patterson

VWBro George Stables PG Lec

RWBro Kevin Nelson GSW

RWBro Dennis Blacklaws GDC

VWBro Kevin Hislop

WBro David Ryan

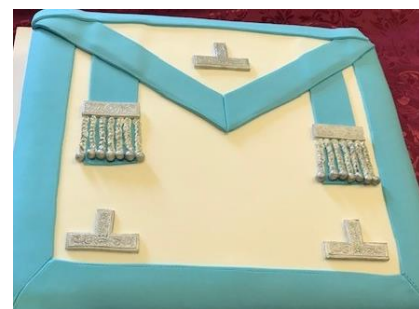
Bro Mark White

WBro David Ryan

The ceremony of raising was well attended with 12 visiting masters and over six visiting Grand Lodge Officers as well as VWBros Pratt and Masterton, the District GMs of districts 19 and 21. Refectory was held in the Eketahuna Club rooms, a short stroll from the lodge rooms where a tasty roast was served..



WBro Hans Renner from Hinemoa-Kairangi was in attendance with visiting Brethren from Austria and Edinburgh. Hans had himself only just been installed as master and his wife had made him a cake which wasn't cut at his installation so Hans brought the cake along and presented Bro Callum with the North-East corner of the cake and the square which will hopefully be his next apron.



**WBro Marty** Waters, Master at Mangaroa, presented to Bro Callum a copy of the book "The Human Universe" by Professor Brian Cox which he had all attending sign.



A great day was had at Eketahuna and a fitting experience for Callum's raising.



### Movie review – A Simple Favour

Sometimes you just have to guess when picking a film. The other night was no different when we found ourselves with no child. It was 'A Simple Favour' at the Petone Lighthouse Cinema. The preview was good as it did little to let you know what was going to happen, as often American ones tend to ruin parts of films.

I can say that this film will keep you completely engaged throughout, making you wonder what is coming next or where it is going. It was an easy film to watch as well, keeping things light throughout without managing to either put you to sleep or make one bored.

It had a real chance of doing the usual American thing and go off the rails toward the end. Instead, it did quite the opposite and kept turning till you were a bit lost. The actors were brilliant, especially Anna Kendrick whose unbelievable

innocence was played with amazing ability. Getting you to think, no one could be this naïve. A most entertaining watch and a lovely way to spend an evening. I'll give this a four out of five.

## **Famous Freemason – Simón Bolívar**

Simón Bolívar was a South American soldier who was instrumental in the continent's revolutions against the Spanish empire. Born into wealth, Bolívar was sent to Spain for his education, soon deciding to immerse himself in the political sphere in Europe. After France invaded Spain in 1808, he became involved in the resistance movement and played a key role in the Spanish American fight for independence. In 1825, the "Republic of Bolivia" was created in honour of the inspirational leader, hailed by many as El Libertador (The Liberator). He died on December 17, 1830 in Colombia.

### **Early Life**

Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolívar y Palacios was born on July 24, 1783 in Caracas, New Granada (now Venezuela).

Bolívar was born into a prosperous family who took its money from rich gold and copper mines the family owned in Venezuela. Young Bolívar moved to Spain in 1799 after the deaths of his parents. In Spain, he continued his education, begun in Venezuela with tutors, and married María Teresa Rodríguez del Toro y Alaysa in 1802. When the young couple returned to Venezuela to visit in 1803, however, María Teresa sickened and died of yellow fever.



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### **Revolution**

After her death, Bolívar returned to Europe and kept company with Napoleon. Bolívar returned to Venezuela in 1807. When Napoleon named Joseph Bonaparte King of Spain and its colonies, which included Venezuela, Bolívar joined the resistance movement. The resistance group based in Caracas gained independence in 1810, and Bolívar traveled to Britain on a diplomatic mission. The fight for control of Caracas, Venezuela and most of South America continued on back home.

Finally, Bolívar returned to Venezuela and began a campaign to wrest control of that country from the Spanish. He and his followers invaded Venezuela on May 14, 1813; this marked the beginning of his "Campaña Admirable" (Admirable Campaign), which resulted in the formation of the Venezuelan Second Republic later that year. Bolívar was hailed as El Libertador (The Liberator), though civil war soon erupted in the republic, forcing him to flee to Jamaica and seek foreign aid. There he wrote his famous "Letter From Jamaica," detailing his vision of a South American republic with a parliamentary setup modeled after England and a life-long president. His idea of being a nation's chief who could not be removed from power would be heavily critiqued by other leaders and intellectuals.

Gaining support from Haiti, Bolívar returned to his home continent and became involved in a number of military battles, eventually able to claim several territories. 1821 saw the creation of the Gran Colombia, under Bolívar's leadership. This federation included much of what is now Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Ecuador. Further maneuvers saw him named Dictator of Peru in 1824, followed by the creation of Bolivia in 1825.

### **Accomplishments**

Bolívar had succeeded in uniting much of South America in a federation free from Spanish control, but the government was fragile. Despite his desire to create a union of states similar to that which created the United States of America, Bolívar faced opposition from internal factions throughout the huge Gran Colombia, with there being a push to form single nations. As a temporary measure, Bolívar declared himself dictator in 1828, though in September of the same year he escaped an assassination attempt with aid from his mistress and fellow revolutionary Manuela Sáenz. He resigned this post in 1830 and made plans to sail for exile in Europe.

### **Death and Legacy**

On December 17, 1830, however, Simón Bolívar died in Santa Marta, Colombia, after a battle with what may have been tuberculosis.

Today, Bolívar's legacy can be seen in the multitude of statues and plaza squares bearing his likeness throughout South and North America. Several cities and towns throughout the United States are named in his honor and statues and roads bearing his name can be found in a variety of international locales, including Egypt, Australia and Turkey.

Initiated: Cadiz, Spain, Joined Scottish Rite: 1807, Founded Lodge Order and Liberty No. 2, Peru: 1824

## Recipe - Brownie



### Ingredients

- 200g plain chocolate, 70 per cent cocoa solids
- 125ml strong-flavoured extra-virgin olive oil
- 200g caster sugar
- 2 tablespoons ground almonds or hazelnuts
- 5 large eggs, separated

### Method

1. Heat the oven to 180°C/fan oven 160°C/mark 4, then butter and line the base of a 20cm spring-form cake tin. Break the chocolate into pieces and place in a heatproof bowl set over a pan of simmering water. Stir a little to help the chocolate to melt.
2. Once it's completely melted, whisk in the oil in a steady stream, then two thirds of the sugar, whisking to help the sugar dissolve in the heat of the chocolate. Remove from the heat. Stir in the ground nuts, a pinch of flaked sea salt and the egg yolks.
- 3.

## Meetings

October 25<sup>th</sup>

Qi session

4. Put the egg whites into a scrupulously clean bowl with about one third of the remaining sugar. Beat with an electric whisk until the whites are no longer clear, and then add another third of the sugar. Continue beating until the whites have really increased in volume, then add the rest of the sugar and beat until you have medium peaks (firm with tips that droop slightly).
5. Using a really large metal spoon, loosen the chocolate mixture by folding in a big tablespoon of the egg whites, then fold in the rest carefully so that you don't lose air. Scrape the batter into the prepared tin and bake for 40 minutes. Test by inserting a fine skewer into the centre of the cake. If it comes out clean, with no batter attached, the cake is ready.

Leave it to cool in the tin - it will deflate and crack a lot, but that is fine. Carefully turn it out and remove the paper. Put on to a plate and dust with icing sugar before serving. This is a chic, grown-up cake - it needs nothing more than some crème fraiche on the side.