

Chapter V

Quizzes

This chapter contains a variety of quizzes which are an enjoyable means of adding Masonic light and stimulating interest. Here are some suggested formats for using these quizzes. Feel free however, to mix and match them any way you want.

1. AS A WRITTEN CONTEST WITHIN THE LODGE: Remove the Question Sheets for one quiz from this book and make sufficient photocopies for the anticipated attendance. Give one copy of the Question Sheet to each Brother in attendance. Insure that everyone is clear on the DIRECTIONS. Allow sufficient time for the Brethren to read and mark their answers to all the questions (or statements); or else determine a fixed time limit, such as fifteen or twenty minutes. Before the answers are announced, the Brethren may wish to exchange their answer sheets with their neighbors or, if preferred, they may wish to keep and correct their own. Time should always be allowed for discussion of each answer. Always remind the Brethren that the purpose of the quiz is to provide more Masonic information in an entertaining way and to perhaps surprise them as to how much they really knew already! However, if you wish to make this into a friendly Masonic competition, you may consider offering some form of recognition to the winners.

2. AS A VOLUNTARY ORAL QUIZ WITHIN THE LODGE: Instead of handing out question sheets, appoint a QUIZ MASTER who will read the questions aloud and subsequently give the correct answers. You may wish to call on individual Brothers in turn to answer one question each, or you may want to divide the Brethren into teams. Each correct answer is worth one point in the scoring. Incorrect answers do not count against the Brother or team. Time should always be allowed for discussion of each answer. Always remind the Brethren that the purpose of the quiz is to provide more Masonic information in an entertaining way and to perhaps surprise them as to how much they really knew already! You may consider offering some form of recognition or a token prize to the winners (one idea is to have the losing team or teams serve as waiters to bring collation to the winners at their table!).

3. AS A MONTHLY FEATURE IN YOUR LODGE MEETING: Select 5 to 10 questions per month on a regular basis to be used as part of a Program. You may use the oral or written method, as you choose. Follow the applicable procedure as outlined above. Invite Brothers to submit questions they would like answered the following month. By doing this once a month, the Brothers become more involved and it gives them an enjoyable routine that they can look forward to. It also encourages a little independent study. Print the names of the monthly winners in the Lodge Notice or newsletter (if possible, a picture is even better).

4. THROUGH YOUR NOTICE: Include 1-5 questions each month in the Lodge Notice or newsletter, inviting the Brothers to submit their answers to the Secretary. Print the names of the Brethren who correctly responded to the previous month's question(s) along with the answers. This method encourages Brethren unable to attend meetings to communicate on a more regular basis. The personal notes that will surely be enclosed with their answers will strengthen their bonds with the Lodge by providing for more personal two way communication.

Whichever way you choose, just remember. . . . "Be Creative And Have Fun!"

QUIZ ON MASONIC BALLOTING

Questions

DIRECTIONS: Carefully read the following 24 statements. Some of them are correct expressions of Masonic law as defined in the Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge or Handbook of Masonic Law. Others are not correct as stated. If you consider a statement to be correct, mark a "T" for TRUE in the space preceding the number. If the statement is not correct, mark it "F" for FALSE. If you are not sure, chances are your own Masonic judgment will result in a correct guess.

- _____ 1. A ballot is a "secret vote".
- _____ 2. Ordinarily, "ballot" meant "a round pill used for a secret vote".
- _____ 3. The Demand for a ballot is undeniable.
- _____ 4. When requested, a ballot must be taken and cannot be postponed beyond a reasonable time.
- _____ 5. Once a petition has been turned over to an Investigation Committee, it must be balloted upon.
- _____ 6. A demand for a re-ballot may be withdrawn at any time prior to the taking of the ballot.
- _____ 7. A ballot may be in writing.
- _____ 8. The Master of a Lodge can stop the balloting any time after it has started.
- _____ 9. A ballot box must contain at least 6 black balls or cubes and as many white balls as there are members present.
- _____ 10. When a ballot is taken, all must vote.
- _____ 11. When a brother cannot be present for balloting, he may have it done by proxy.

- _____ 12. To save time, balloting can be done by a show of hands.
- _____ 13. If the investigation committee reports favorable, all who ballot must ballot favorable.
- _____ 14. A petitioner for initiation must be balloted upon at a regular communication.
- _____ 15. A petitioner for initiation who receives an adverse ballot must wait at least 12 months before re-petitioning a lodge.
- _____ 16. Anyone so desiring can examine the ballot.
- _____ 17. Discussion on how one ballots should be done outside the lodge.
- _____ 18. If the Master wishes a re-ballot, he destroys the ballot, without declaring it.
- _____ 19. The Master can call for as many re-ballots as necessary.
- _____ 20. The Wardens and Master always examine the ballot before the Master declares the request.
- _____ 21. One black ball or cube means an adverse ballot.
- _____ 22. If a visitor to a lodge casts a ballot, it will not make the ballot void, even though it has been declared.
- _____ 23. If a ballot be demanded, taken, and found to be adverse on a candidate awaiting his first degree, it shall have the same effect as if it had occurred when such candidate was accepted.
- _____ 24. On all balloting, the Master ballots last.

BALLOTING Answer Sheet

[See page 177 for directions.]

TRUE _____ 1. A ballot **is** a "secret vote".

The ballot on a petition should always be secret and inviolable. (Hdbk. 545)

TRUE _____ 2. Originally, "ballot" **did mean** "a round pill used for a secret vote".

Although it is of non-Masonic origin, it is interesting to note that ballot is defined in Webster's Dictionary as white and black balls; one for affirmative, the other for negative.

TRUE _____ 3. The right to demand a ballot **is undeniable**.

The Book of Constitutions recognizes the demand for a ballot to be an undeniable right of any Brother of the lodge. Nor does the Brother making the demand (that is, the request) have to give a reason. Since trust is one of the fundamental governing principles among Masons, it is assumed that the Brother making the demand is doing so for good Masonic reasons and in the same good conscience that each Brother will use when casting his ballot. Therefore our Constitutions protect the right to demand a ballot as being undeniable.

When the ballot being demanded is on a candidate for Initiation or a Brother seeking advancement to the next degree, it must be made at a Stated Communication. Or it can be made at a Special Communication if the purpose of the meeting is to confer that particular degree. The demand may also apply to a Brother whom the lodge has accepted for Affiliation provided that Brother has not yet signed the by-laws to consummate his membership. (Hdbk. 563 & 1079)

TRUE _____ 4. When one has been requested, a ballot **must be** taken within a reasonable time.

Whether it is on a petition following the report of the lodge's Investigating Committee or in response to a Brother's demand for a re-ballot, it is the responsibility of the lodge to ballot within a reasonable time.

If the ballot is postponed, the specific time when it will be taken must be determined at the time of the postponement. In other words, the expectation is that normally a ballot will be taken at the time of the Investigating Committee's report or on demand from a Brother of the lodge. If a postponement is necessary, it is required that a new date be determined then and there. It is assumed that the ballot will be taken as soon as possible. It may never be postponed indefinitely or to a date in the future that may be considered "beyond a reasonable time". Nor may a postponement be announced where the decision on when it will be taken is likewise deferred to a subsequent Communication. Finally, no ballot may be postponed when it is obviously being done to prevent a Brother or Brothers from being able to ballot or exercising their right to object. (Hdbk. 539)

- TRUE** _____ 5. Once a petition has been turned over to an Investigation Committee, it **must be balloted upon**.

Once a lodge has received a petition for Initiation (except one requiring a waiver of jurisdiction) and has referred it to an Investigating Committee, it must be acted upon by ballot. It is the Brothers of the lodge, expressing themselves through the ballot, who ultimately decide the acceptance or rejection of a petition.

In addition, our Constitutions define other rights and actions of both the lodge and petitioner regarding a petition but all are based on the result of the ballot (for example, the constitutionally defined waiting period before a rejected petitioner may be proposed again or petition another lodge). (Hdbk. 536)

- TRUE** _____ 6. A demand for a re-ballot **may be withdrawn** at any time prior to the ballot being taken. (Hdbk. 564)

- FALSE** _____ 7. A ballot may **never** be in writing.

A Mason's ballot reflects a personal decision made in good conscience. Masonic usage and regulations protect the sanctity of a Brother's right to privacy in reflecting his decision. That is why Masonry uses a secret ballot. A ballot in writing is not considered to be a secret one. (Hdbk. 545).

- FALSE** _____ 8. The Master of a Lodge **cannot stop** the balloting any time after it has started.

Balloting on a petition must be continuous and once commenced, cannot be postponed or adjourned, or interrupted by any other business or proceedings other than true emergencies. The balloting process must be completed and the result declared to the Brethren. (Hdbk. 544)

- TRUE** _____ 9. A ballot box must contain **at least** 6 black balls or cubes and as many white balls as there are members present. (Const. 354)

- TRUE** _____ 10. When a ballot is taken, **all the Brethren of the lodge who are present must vote**.

A Brother may not excuse himself for the purpose of avoiding a ballot nor may he state a reason why he does not wish to ballot. The one permissible exception is the Tyler if he is attending to his duties (and is a member of the lodge). He should however, be given the opportunity to cast a ballot if he so desires. (Const. 355)

- FALSE** _____ 11. When a Brother cannot be present for balloting, he may **not** have it done by proxy.

It is a well established principle of Masonic Law that this is an individual responsibility and cannot be delegated or transferred. (Hdbk. 548)

FALSE 12. Balloting may **not** be done by a show of hands to save time.

Where Masonic Law and Procedure require a secret ballot, no other form of voting is permissible. (Hdbk. 545)

FALSE 13. If the Investigation Committee reports "favorable", all who ballot are **not** obliged to ballot favorable.

Likewise, just as a favorable one does not insure his acceptance, an unfavorable report by an Investigating Committee does not reject a candidate. The Investigating Committee's purpose is to "make due inquiry" into a petitioner's character and motives for seeking to become a Mason or affiliated with a lodge. Regardless of whether their report is "favorable" or "unfavorable", it is always the responsibility of each individual Brother to decide how he will ballot. (Hdbk. 535)

TRUE 14. A petitioner for Initiation or Affiliation must be balloted upon at a **regular** (that is, a Stated) Communication of the lodge.

The Book of Masonic Law adds the further emphasis that even if the lodge has been specially summoned and it was previously announced, in accordance with the constitutional requirements governing a specially summoned Communication, that the purpose of the meeting would include the ballot, it will not be legal or valid. (Hdbk. 540)

TRUE 15. A petitioner for Initiation who receives an adverse ballot (that is, one whose petition has been rejected) must wait **at least 12 months** before re-petitioning any lodge. (Const. 353)

FALSE 16. The ballot **may not** be examined by any Brother so desiring.

According to Masonic usage and custom, once the ballot has been declared closed only the Wardens may examine it prior to the Master declaring its results. This universal custom has been declared an ancient Landmark of the Craft and a lodge's failure to do so renders the ballot void.

On the one hand, the reason that the ballot is not open to inspection by any Brother is to allow the Master to exercise his constitutionally defined right to not declare its results. On the other hand, the custom of having the Wardens inspect it is to insure that the Master does not accidentally declare the results incorrectly. In other words, it is based on a variation of an old adage; in this case, that three pairs of eyes are better than one. (Hdbk. 550)

FALSE 17. Discussing how one balloted should **never be done** outside or inside the lodge.

Masonic law is both very clear and very emphatic that any discussion of the ballot by a Brother, at any time, is a Masonic offense. (Hdbk. 1157)

TRUE 18. If the Master wishes a re-ballot, he may **destroy the ballot without declaring it.**

There are constitutional limitations however [see Question 19 below]. The Master is given this right to insure that a Brother has not cast a black ball or cube by accident or in confusion. When the Master does destroy a ballot before declaring it, the Brethren must immediately cast their ballots again. In other words, he cannot destroy the ballot without declaring its results and then postpone the re-ballot until a future time. (Hdbk. 551)

FALSE 19. The Master **may not** call for as many re-ballots as necessary.

The Master of a Lodge may destroy the ballot twice but no more. He must declare the results of the third ballot if one was taken. (Const. 354)

TRUE 20. The Wardens and Master **always** examine the ballot before the Master declares the result. [NOTE: see answer to Question 16 above]. (Hdbk. 550)

FALSE 21. **One** black ball or cube does **not** constitute an adverse ballot. Although this was true for many years, our Constitutions now require **three or more** black cubes to reject a petitioner. One or two black cubes is a "clear" or favorable ballot. (Const. 354)

TRUE 22. If a visitor to a lodge casts a ballot, it will **not** make the ballot void even though it has been declared.

Only members of that lodge are constitutionally entitled to ballot. It is the responsibility of the Master and the Senior Deacon to insure this. It has been ruled however, that "*should a visiting Brother also cast a ballot it is not so great an irregularity as to void the results*". (Hdbk. 549)

TRUE 23. If a ballot is demanded, taken and found to be adverse (that is, unfavorable) on a candidate awaiting his First Degree, it shall have the **same effect** as if it had occurred when such candidate was accepted.

A candidate is deemed to have been "accepted" by the lodge when his petition was balloted upon favorably. As described in the answer to Question 3 above, it is the right of any Brother of the lodge to demand a re-ballot prior to the conferral of the candidate's First Degree. The results of that new or re-ballot are as binding as was the first one. Therefore if the new ballot is adverse, meaning unfavorable, it becomes the same as if his petition had originally been rejected. (Const. 358)

FALSE 24. On all balloting the Master is the **first** to ballot.

This is done at the time he places the ballot box in the hands of the Senior Deacon and orders him to carry it to the Senior and Junior Wardens, ballot himself and place it at the Altar for the ballots of the Brethren.

"WHAT DO YOU KNOW?" QUIZ

Questions

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONTESTANT. Carefully read the following 25 questions or statements and the four possible answers for each. Only one of the suggested answers is correct. Choose your answer and write its letter (a, b, c, or d) in the margin space preceding each question. If you are not sure, chances are your own Masonic judgment will result in a correct guess.

- _____ 1. George Washington was Master of what Lodge?
- a. Alexandria Lodge No. 22
 - b. Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22
 - c. Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4
 - d. American Union Lodge No. 1
- _____ 2. George Washington was raised as a Master Mason in:
- a. Alexandria Lodge No. 39
 - b. The Lodge at Fredericksburg
 - c. Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4
 - d. American Union Lodge (Military)
- _____ 3. Was George Washington Grand Master?
- a. Of Virginia
 - b. Of Pennsylvania
 - c. Of New Jersey
 - d. Not a Grand Master
- _____ 4. The first known Lodge in America was in:
- a. Boston
 - b. Savannah
 - c. New York
 - d. Philadelphia
- _____ 5. The two states with the longest Masonic history are:
- a. New Hampshire and Rhode Island
 - b. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania
 - c. Virginia and Maryland
 - d. Georgia and New Jersey

- _____ 6. Henry Price is known as the:
- a. First man initiated in America
 - b. Father of Freemasonry in America
 - c. First Grand Master in Virginia
 - d. Publisher of first American Constitution
- _____ 7. The Boston Tea Party included members of:
- a. St. John's Lodge
 - b. St. Andrew's Lodge
 - c. American Union Lodge
 - d. King Solomon's Lodge
- _____ 8. The book of Constitutions was first published in:
- a. 1717
 - b. 1723
 - c. 1738
 - d. 1751.
- _____ 9. Grand Lodges assist in laying cornerstones:
- a. When asked by civil authority.
 - b. After requesting the privilege from Mayors or Governors.
 - c. When members vote to do so.
 - d. Do not assist.
- _____ 10. The title of the first of the Old Charges is:
- a. "Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices"
 - b. "Of Lodges"
 - c. "Concerning God and Religion"
 - d. "Of Civil Magistrates, Supreme and subordinate
- _____ 11. The length of a cabletow is:
- a. 10 feet
 - b. 100 miles
 - c. 3 miles
 - d. A Brother's reasonable ability
- _____ 12. A Cowan is:
- a. An eavesdropper
 - b. A coward
 - c. A traitor
 - d. An uninstructed Mason

- _____ 13. The 47th Problem of Euclid has Masonic significance because it is:
- a. The key to the Master's Word
 - b. The secret of Greek architecture
 - c. The basis for accurately calculating dimensions of area
 - d. An example of the perfection of the human mind
- _____ 14. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was:
- a. Not a Mason
 - b. Member of Holland Lodge
 - c. Member of Federal Lodge
 - d. Member of Hyde Park Lodge
- _____ 15. A Grand Lodge of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons (A.F.& A.M.) is different from a Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons (F.& A.M.) because:
- a. There is no difference
 - b. They use an older Ritual
 - c. They are Prince Hall Masons
 - d. They were founded before the American Revolution
- _____ 16. A general Grand Lodge of the United States:
- a. Meets every 3 years
 - b. Meets every year
 - c. Meets biennially
 - d. Never meets
- _____ 17. The Worshipful Master wears a hat because:
- a. Grand Lodge orders it
 - b. He wants to
 - c. It is a symbol of authority
 - d. The Old Charges say he should
- _____ 18. A Master is called Worshipful Master because:
- a. He is worthy of respect
 - b. He is to be worshipped
 - c. He is religious
 - d. To distinguish him from the Wardens
- _____ 19. A non-Mason is called a profane because:
- a. He is blasphemous
 - b. Masons are not supposed to swear
 - c. He is outside the temple
 - d. He is sacrilegious

- _____ 20. Abif is explained as:
- a. One who gets biffed
 - b. He who was murdered
 - c. My father
 - d. Name of a tribe
- _____ 21. The first Masonic Lodge building in America was erected by:
- a. St. John's Lodge, N. Y. C.
 - b. St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston
 - c. Master's Lodge, Albany
 - d. Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia
- _____ 22. The Grand Lodge whose members cannot belong to the Eastern Star is:
- a. New York
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Colorado
 - d. District of Columbia
- _____ 23. St. John the Evangelist's Day is:
- a. June 24
 - b. July 4
 - c. August 4
 - d. December 27
- _____ 24. Our present Grand Lodge seal was derived from:
- a. The seal of the "Mother Grand Lodge of England"
 - b. The Provincial Grand Lodge of New York
 - c. The Grand Lodge of "Ancients" in England
 - d. The Grand Lodge of Scotland
- _____ 25. Degrees that are higher than Master Mason:
- a. 32nd
 - b. Knight Templar
 - c. Chapter Degrees
 - d. None

"WHAT DO YOU KNOW?" QUIZ

Answer Sheet

[See page 177 for directions.]

a 1. George Washington was Master of **Alexandria Lodge No. 22**.

Wor. Bro. Washington was unanimously elected as the first Master of the newly constituted Alexandria Lodge No. 22 in Alexandria, Virginia. This was in 1788, less than one year before he would become the first President of the United States of America. He was elected to a second term as Master in December of that year, thus becoming the only President of our country to also hold the highest elected office in his Masonic lodge at the same time!

Alexandria Lodge No. 22 continues to meet to this day. Now known as Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, they meet in the George Washington National Masonic Memorial in Alexandria where a replica of the lodge room where Washington presided may be seen.

b 2. George Washington was Raised as a Master Mason in the **Lodge at Fredericksburg, Virginia**.

The lodge had no number because it was self-constituted (as were many others in the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War). Bro. Washington was Raised in August of 1753 (Aug. 4). The lodge's records show that at the time, he was still four months short of his 21st birthday! However, he already held the rank of Major in the Virginia militia and not long after being Raised as a Master Mason, he would go off to fight in the French & Indian Wars.

d 3. George Washington was **never a Grand Master**.

This is a widely held misconception among many Masons. It stems from the repeated offers tendered to him by Brethren wishing to elect him to that office (including one to become the Grand Master of the United States), all of which he declined. The first came from a convention of Brethren held in his own state of Virginia less than one year after the Declaration of Independence. It approached Wor. Bro. Washington to be elected Grand Master of Virginia. Three years later the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania elected him "in absentia" to become the Grand Master of a General Grand Lodge of the United States which they were proposing be formed. They took this proposal to a meeting of the then Provincial Grand Masters of the various colonies. It is generally agreed that Bro. Washington's polite refusal to serve in that office is why a national or General Grand Lodge was never formed. Wor. Bro. Washington remained an active Mason right up to the time of his death.

d 4. The first known Lodge in America was in **Philadelphia**.

In fairness however, it should be noted that the documentary evidence to support this has long been in dispute. It is a letter written by the Collector of Taxes for the Port of Philadelphia in 1715, two years before the first Speculative Grand Lodge was formed in London. In this letter, the Brother describes attending a meeting with other Brethren taking place in Philadelphia. We do have a more verifiable source in Bro. Benjamin Franklin. Based on the date of his being made a Mason in 1731, The City of Brotherly Love had an active lodge at least two years before the same could be confirmed up in Boston.

As for New York, early newspaper accounts indicate that Masonic lodges were meeting in New York City around the same time in the middle to late 1730s. They include a Summons printed in the newspaper requiring all members of the Masonic lodge to meet for the purpose of receiving the newly arrived Provincial Grand Master who had just come over from England. However no records survive to give us names or details of these early New York lodges.

When it comes to the first verifiable Mason (that is, individual Brother) known to be in the American colonies, he lived in neighboring New Jersey.

b 5. The two states with the longest Masonic history are **Massachusetts** and **Pennsylvania**. [NOTE: See the answer to Question 4 above for further explanation].

b 6. Henry Price is known as the **Father of Freemasonry in America**.

Bro. Price was sent to Boston by the original Grand Lodge in London back in 1733. He was given a Warrant as Provincial Grand Master of New England and a charge to organize and promote Freemasonry there. Three years earlier, the Grand Lodge had sent another Brother to New York as Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania with a similar mission. But there is no visible evidence that once here, he ever carried out that responsibility. Bro. Price by contrast, began to immediately organize the Masons in Boston into lodges and continued to promote Masonry's growth both there and in neighboring colonies. That is what earned him the fraternal nickname of "The Father of Masonry In America".

b 7. The Boston Tea Party included members of **St. Andrew's Lodge in Boston**.

Among the Brothers of this lodge were names who became widely known before and during the American Revolution, such as John Hancock, Paul Revere and Joseph Warren who commanded the Colonists at the Battle of Bunker Hill. However contrary to popular notion, the "tea party" was neither planned by St. Andrews Lodge nor at its meetings. A self-organized committee of patriots had been formed with no association to any Masonic lodge other than individual Masons being among its leaders. In fact, St. Andrews Lodge was unable to open its regular Communication that night due to an insufficient number of Brethren in attendance. The probable reason being that they were among the more than two thousand people who participated in the Boston Tea Party!

b 8. The Book of Constitutions was first published in **1723**.

This was six years after the formation of the first Speculative Grand Lodge in London and reflected the labors of a committee of Brethren who had worked on it over most of those intervening years. The Book of Constitutions underwent a major revision in 1738. The most significant one being the acknowledgment of a third degree of Masonry. That original Book of Constitutions defined the tenets, principles, form and structure of our Fraternity. It has continued to serve as the basis for every Book of Masonic Constitutions used by the various Grand jurisdictions around the world.

d 9. Grand Lodges **do not assist in laying cornerstones** as a rule.

The one exception is if the building is a Masonic one. Masonic custom then is to have the Grand Master of that jurisdiction and officers of that Grand Lodge perform a Masonic cornerstone laying ceremony.

c 10. The title of the first of the Old Charges is "**Concerning God and Religion**".

The term Old Charges refers to the duties and responsibilities to which an Operative Mason obligated himself. *[NOTE: A copy of The Old Charges may be found in the current Book of Constitutions, Handbook of Masonic Law and on page 147 of this Handbook].* The very first of these charges required that he be a "true man of God" and true to the church. The next was that he would be a "true liege to the king" and described his other responsibilities as a citizen, such as not being a party to treason. The charges went on to describe in order a Mason's duties and responsibilities to the Craft as a whole, his lodge and as an individual Brother. But in every version, the first was always a Mason's duty to the Supreme Being.

d 11. The length of a cabletow is a **Brother's reasonable ability**.

That was also true among Operative Masons who included it as one of the Old Charges. An Operative Mason's cabletow was defined as a certain distance away from the lodge within which he was obligated to answer a summons to attend a lodge "assembly" or meeting. Different lodges used different versions of the Old Charges so the defined length of a Mason's cabletow varied from 3 miles (approximately an hour's walk) to as far as 50 miles.

d 12. A Cowan is **an un instructed Mason**.

The term cowan was used among Operative Masons in Scotland to describe an stone worker who was not properly or completely trained in the craft but in particular, one who attempted to pass himself off as a skilled stonemason and member of a lodge. In Speculative Masonry, we couple our reference to cowans with eavesdroppers in regards to protecting the privacy of our meetings. An eavesdropper is someone who intentionally tries to overhear something they are not entitled to know, such as a non-Mason attempting to eavesdrop on our meetings. A cowan is someone who improperly attempts to gain admission into our lodges, whether it be an Entered Apprentice or Fellowcraft improperly attempting to enter a lodge of a higher degree, or a clandestine Mason or one who has been expelled attempting to enter any of our lodges at all.

- c 13. The 47th Problem of Euclid has Masonic significance because it is **the basis for calculating dimensions of area.**

In simplest terms, the 47th Problem of Euclid shows how a right triangle can be used to precisely calculate the dimensions of a square or a rectangle using the side of the triangle that contains the 90 degree or right angle. This was essential to Operative Masons since it enabled them to precisely lay out the dimensions of building foundations on a piece of ground, for example, or the thickness of a wall, all without the aid of modern surveyor's tools but using their knowledge of applied geometry! In symbolic terms, it represents what man can achieve using the combined application of his own intelligence and accrued knowledge.

- b 14. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was a member of **Holland Lodge No. 8 in New York City.**

He was Raised as a Master Mason in November of 1911 and went on to preside over the Raising of two of his sons in that lodge (his third son became a Mason in Architect No. 519 where Bro. Roosevelt was an Honorary Member).

- a 15. There is **no difference** between a Grand Lodge of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons (A.F.& A.M.) and a Grand Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons (F.& A.M.).

The difference in names stems from the existence of two dominant Grand Lodges in England during much of Speculative Masonry's growth years. A new Grand Lodge was formed there in the 1750s. They adopted the name "Ancient Grand Lodge of England" claiming that the original Grand Lodge (which they derisively nicknamed "The Moderns") had made such innovations to the Work that it had gone far afield from the founding principles of our fraternity, or ancient Craft Masonry. Both Grand Lodges were very active in chartering constituent lodges throughout the British Isles and the British Empire, including the American Colonies. The two rival Grand Lodges eventually reconciled their differences and formed the current United Grand Lodge of England. But this did not occur until almost three decades after America had won its independence. In the United States, the reconciliation came more quickly. As former colonies became states of the newly independent union, the Masons living in them sought to form autonomous Grand Lodges. This was no small task since, as was true in New York, individual lodges may have been formed by the original or so-called "Modern" Grand Lodge, the "Antients", the Grand Lodges of Scotland or Ireland, or simply self-constituted. A breakdown of the Grand Lodges in the original thirteen states finds roughly half (6) having chosen the name "F.& A.M." and half (7) having chosen "A.F.& A.M." Their choice was not however, as is often thought, based on which of the two "mother" Grand Lodges sponsored their formation or first granted them recognition. The Grand Lodges of New York and Pennsylvania are good examples. The former was Chartered as a Grand Lodge by the "Antients". The latter still uses virtually the same ritual first adopted by the "Antients" in 1751. Yet both of these Grand Lodges chose the name "F.& A.M." The use of "A.F.& A.M." was more a case, as in the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, of strongly reflecting their founding Brethren's choice of the ritual work and constitutional definitions of the

"Ancient" Grand Lodge as the basis for bringing all existing lodges in their jurisdiction under a common Masonic standard.

The matter of choosing a name based on Masonic sponsorship did come to be later on. As America expanded westward, so too did Masonry. New Grand Lodges tended to adopt either "F.& A.M." or "A.F.& A.M." depending on which was used by their "mother" or sponsoring Grand Lodge. Regardless of name, fraternal recognition from one Grand Lodge to another has always been based on adherence to the recognized Landmarks of the Craft. Therefore Brethren from legally recognized "F.& A.M." and "A.F.& A.M." lodges may freely meet together on the Level as Brethren of the same Craft.

d 16. A general Grand Lodge of the United States never meets because **no such body exists**.

There have been various proposals to form a General Grand Lodge of the United States at different points in our country's Masonic history [*see the answer to Question 3 above*]. The last came toward the close of the 1800s. But none have ever found sufficient support among the Grand Lodges of the various states.

There is an annual conference of Grand Masters where the presiding officers of the various Grand Lodges in North America may share ideas and matters of common interest with their peers. But this is neither a policy making body nor, as with the General Grand bodies in the York Rite, intended to expand Masonry into areas where it does not currently exist.

c 17. The Worshipful Master wears a hat because it is a **symbol of authority**.

This symbolism goes back to the very beginnings of society. A hat or other form of head covering has always been used to symbolize that the wearer holds a position of authority and leadership. Some examples are a monarch's crown, the feathered head dress of an American Indian chief or the formal top hat our Worshipful Masters wear on ceremonial occasions today.

a 18. A Master is called Worshipful Master because he is **worthy of respect**.

Here in America we use honorary titles such as "Your Honor" when addressing a judge, or "The Honorable..." when formally introducing a member of Congress. Today, we think of the word worshipful in a religious context. In England however, Worshipful has long been used as an honorary title indicating "*worthy of respect*", as in "The Worshipful Lord Mayor". Our Masonic fraternity originated in Britain; hence, the Masters of our lodges are addressed by the title Worshipful Master.

c 19. A non-Mason is called a profane because he is **uninitiated**.

A common misconception is to think of the word profane as being synonymous with "profanity", which in American usage means, of course, cursing. The word profane however, means "*one who is uninitiated*". In Masonic usage, a profane is one who has not been accepted and Initiated into the Craft.

- c 20. Abif is explained as "**my father**".

But not in the family sense of the word. It is derived from Hebrew words that, broadly translated, mean one who is looked upon as the venerated head of a group and a source and teacher of great knowledge. The Holy Bible gives a detailed description of Hiram Abif in just such terms in I Kings, Chapter 7 and II Chronicles, Chapter 2.

- c 21. The first Masonic Lodge building in America was erected by **Master's Lodge No. 5 in Albany** in 1767.

Originally known as Master's Lodge No. 2, this was among the most active lodges in Colonial America prior to the Revolutionary War. In 1767, the lodge joined with the newer Scottish Rite to erect a Masonic building in Albany. Well over 200 years have passed but the site they chose is still being used for Masonic purposes today. It is the location of the present day Masonic Temple in Albany (just one block from the State Capitol building)!

- b 22. The Grand Lodge whose members cannot belong to the Eastern Star is **Pennsylvania**.

- d 23. St. John the Evangelist's Day is **December 27**.

We typically think of St. John's Day as being in June when our Grand Master installs his appointed Grand Lodge officers. That is also St. John's Day.....St. John the Baptist's Day! The Operative Masons had their patron saints, as did all the crafts and trades of medieval times. Theirs were the two Saints John and our Operative Brethren celebrated their "Saints days" as holidays. This custom carried over into Speculative Masonry when the first Grand Lodge would convene on the respective St. John's Days and hold a banquet for the Craft.

St. John the Evangelist's Day is the 27th of December. In many parts of England, Masonic custom dictated this to be the day when new lodge officers were installed.

- c 24. Our present Grand Lodge seal was derived from **The Grand Lodge of "Antients"** in England.

In the early decades of our fraternal history, a second major Grand Lodge was formed in England. They took the name "Antients" because they maintained that the original Grand Lodge had made so many changes to Masonry as it was originally conceived, or modernized it, that they were returning to ancient (or "ancient" as they spelled it) Craft Masonry. The rivalry between the two Grand Lodges became very competitive and very fierce. By the time of the American Revolution, both had chartered lodges here in New York (as well as the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland). Technically however, Masonic authority in New York still belonged to the original Grand Lodge of England (now nicknamed "the Moderns") who had formally established a Provincial Grand Lodge in New York.

This changed with the outbreak of the War for Independence. Our Provincial Grand Master at the time was a loyalist. He eventually fled to Canada, taking the Provincial Grand Lodge Warrant with him. A group of "Ancient" lodges in New York called a convention for the purpose of forming a new Grand Lodge of New York under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Antients. A petition was sent to London and a charter was granted by the Duke of Atholl, Grand Master of the Ancient Grand Lodge, effective September 5, 1781. The Seal of the newly formed Grand Lodge of New York was therefore patterned after that of the Antients.

d 25. There are **no degrees** that are higher than Master Mason.

There are many other degrees beyond those conferred in the Symbolic or Blue Lodge that are available to Brethren interested in pursuing further Masonic knowledge. Here in America, the principal ones have been organized into the York Rite bodies (the Royal Arch, Cryptic Rite and Order of Knights Templar) and the Scottish Rite. It is a common misnomer to refer to any of these as "higher" degrees. They are properly called "Concordant degrees" or concordant bodies. The word concordant means "in harmony and agreement with".

There are also Masonic bodies and bodies open only to Masons which offer independent degrees and ceremonies and are known as "Appendant bodies". A Brother who has reached the 32nd Degree in the Scottish Rite or become a Knight Templar in the York Rite bodies is certainly worthy of the respect due a Mason who has pursued his interest to expand his understanding of our Craft. But none holds a "higher" degree than that of being a Master Mason.

MASONIC WHO' S WHO QUIZ

Questions

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONTESTANT. Carefully read the following 25 questions and the four possible answers for each. Only one of the suggested answers is correct. Choose your answer and write its letter (a, b, c, or d) in the margin space preceding each question. If you are not sure, chances are your own Masonic judgment will result in a correct guess.

- _____ 1. Which two U.S. astronauts received the Grand Lodge Distinguished Achievement Award?
- a. Alan B. Shepard
b. John Glenn
c. Buzz Aldrin
d. Gus Grissom
- _____ 2. Which New York Mason was responsible for popularizing the Order of the Eastern Star?
- a. Robert Macoy
b. DeWitt Clinton
c. Thomas Smith Webb
d. Theodore Roosevelt
- _____ 3. The name Vrooman is familiar to all who have visited our Masonic Home in Utica. Who was he?
- a. A Revolutionary War General
b. A famous architect of his day
c. A Past Grand Secretary
d. A Past Grand Master
- _____ 4. What proportion of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Masons?
- a. less than 10%
b. 25%
c. 50%
d. Almost 100%
- _____ 5. Which New York Mason gave us the Pledge of Allegiance?
- a. Chauncey M. Depew
b. Francis Bellamy
c. DeWitt Clinton
d. Francis Scott Key
- _____ 6. Irving Berlin, a New York Mason, is one of the great composers of American music. Which of the following was also a Mason?
- a. John Phillip Sousa
b. Stephen Foster
c. Leonard Bernstein
d. George Gershwin

- _____ 7. Four U.S. Presidents came from the Empire State. Which two were Masons?
- a. Martin Van Buren
 - b. Grover Cleveland
 - c. Theodore Roosevelt
 - d. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- _____ 8. What New York Mason is credited with organizing and teaching the Masonic ritual used in almost every jurisdiction in the United States today?
- a. William Preston
 - b. Roscoe Pound
 - c. Thomas Smith Webb
 - d. Albert G. Mackey
- _____ 9. Which foreign born Revolutionary War general who was made a Mason in his native country, was also an honorary Past Master of a New York lodge?
- a. Baron Von Steuben
 - b. Pierre Van Cortlandt
 - c. Marquis de Lafayette
 - d. John Burgoyne
- _____ 10. And which American Past Master of that period went on to become Master of a lodge in Europe?
- a. John Paul Jones
 - b. James Monroe
 - c. Benjamin Franklin
 - d. George Washington
- _____ 11. Our Masonic youth camp is called Camp Turk. What does it take its name from?
- a. A Past Grand Master
 - b. The camp's exotic setting
 - c. The local nickname for an indigenous wild bird
 - d. A Revolutionary War hero
- _____ 12. More New York lodges took their name from which source?
- a. A person's name
 - b. A geographical location
 - c. A Masonic reference
 - d. A Biblical name
- _____ 13. Which Academy Award winning actor and Mason received the Grand Lodge Distinguished Achievement Award?
- a. John Wayne
 - b. Danny Thomas
 - c. Ernest Borgnine
 - d. Clark Gable

- _____ 14. Each of the following names from baseball's "Golden Age" can be found in the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown. All were Masons; but which was a **New York** Mason?
- a. Ty Cobb
b. Christy Mathewson
c. Rogers Hornsby
d. Honus Wagner
- _____ 15. What proportion of the delegates who drafted the Constitution of the United States were known or believed to be Masons?
- a. 1/4
b. 1/3
c. 1/2
d. 3/4
- _____ 16. Which two U.S. Presidents also served as a Grand Master?
- a. William McKinley
b. Andrew Jackson
c. James Buchanan
d. Harry S. Truman
- _____ 17. The Grand Lodge of which European country was chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York?
- a. Finland
b. Spain
c. Austria
d. Germany
- _____ 18. Which of these New York counties was **not** named after a Mason?
- a. Herkimer
b. Lewis
c. Putnam
d. Suffolk
- _____ 19. The Grand Lodge Library and Museum are named after Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. Who was he?
- a. Our first Grand Treasurer
b. A wealthy benefactor of the Masonic Hall
c. Our longest serving Grand Master
d. Dean of a well known university.
- _____ 20. Which Wild West figure was a Mason?
- a. Buffalo Bill Cody
b. Wyatt Earp
c. Bat Masterson
d. Wild Bill Hickok

- _____ 21. Which Governor of New York and a Mason became known as the "father of public education" in our state ?
- a. Herbert Lehman
b. Daniel D. Tompkins
c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
d. DeWitt Clinton
- _____ 22. Which 20th Century explorer was the recipient of the Grand Lodge Distinguished Achievement Award?
- a. Robert Peary
b. Dr. Henry Livingston
c. Admiral Richard Byrd
d. Sir Edmund Hilary
- _____ 23. What national monument was created by a New York Mason?
- a. Lincoln Memorial
b. Mt. Rushmore
c. Jefferson Memorial
d. Iwo Jima Memorial
- _____ 24. Which New York Mason went on to become Grand Master of a foreign Grand Lodge?
- a. Marquis de Lafayette
b. Simon Bolivar
c. John Paul Jones
d. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- _____ 25. Which famous author and one time New York resident was a Mason?
- a. John Steinbeck
b. Mark Twain
c. Arthur Conan Doyle
d. Ernest Hemingway

MASONIC WHO' S WHO QUIZ

Answer Sheet

[See page 177 for directions.]

-b & c- 1. In July of 1969, **Bro. Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin**, a Brother of Montclair Lodge No. 144 in New Jersey, and Bro. Neil Armstrong, a Brother from Ohio, became the first men to walk on the surface of the moon. Bro. Aldrin was honored by the Brethren of the Grand Lodge of New York in 1971 with the Grand Lodge Distinguished Achievement Award.

Bro. John Glenn, a Brother of Concord Lodge No. 688 in Ohio, was the 1980 recipient of this honor. In February of 1962, piloting the Mercury 6 space capsule, he became the first American to orbit the Earth in space. His pilot's skills and personal courage were put to the ultimate test as the world watched on, when a retro-rocket misfired on his reentry into the Earth's orbit causing him to land 250 miles off target!

-a- 2. If the name **Robert Macoy** sounds familiar, you're right! He was the founder of the Masonic supply and publishing company that still bears his name (now relocated to Virginia from its original offices in New York). Bro. Macoy was made a Mason in Lebanon Lodge No. 191 in New York City, subsequently Affiliating with Adelpic Lodge No. 348. He was active in all the bodies of Masonry becoming Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, charter member of a Royal Arch Chapter, Grand Recorder of the Grand Council of Royal & Select Masters, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and a 33rd Degree Mason in the Scottish Rite.

Somewhere prior to the Civil War, he came into friendship with Most Wor. Bro. Rob Morris, then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Bro. Morris had conceived an idea for a body patterned after Masonry but one where Masons could join and participate along with their wives, daughters and mothers. Bro. Macoy enthusiastically endorsed this concept and set about organizing Bro. Morris' proposed ceremony and ritual. When Morris left New York for an extended visit to the Holy Land, he turned over all of his work to Bro. Macoy who published and promoted it. Bro. Macoy helped found the very first Eastern Star Chapter, Alpha Chapter No. 1 in New York City. Two years later, in 1870, he was instrumental in forming the Grand Chapter of the O.E.S. and went on to serve for two years as its Grand Patron. His last work, published just a few months after his death, was a ritual for the Order of Amaranth.

-d- 3. On May 21, 1891, **Grand Master** John W. Vrooman laid the Masonic cornerstone for the first building erected on the grounds of the new Masonic Home in Utica. Close to 7,000 Masons and 34 bands marched in a Masonic parade from the town to the site. Later, the residential building at the Home was named in honor of Most Wor. Bro. Vrooman.

-d- 4. **Nearly every one** of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was a Mason. As one Masonic historian commented, if only four men were to have left the room, the remaining signers could have opened a lodge of Master Masons!

-b- 5. **Bro. Francis Bellamy**, a Brother of Little Falls Lodge No. 181 in Little Falls, was the man who gave us the Pledge of Allegiance. Its verses are among the first that every child commits to memory. Yet for many years, the memory of Bro. Bellamy being its author was forgotten! He composed the Pledge in 1892 for a nation-wide Columbus Day ceremony. School children all across the nation would celebrate the 400th anniversary of America's discovery by raising an American flag at their school buildings while reciting a pledge of allegiance to it. The Pledge would continue to be used, with the subsequent addition of the words "under God", until literally millions of Americans knew it by heart and had recited it countless times. Bro. Bellamy's authorship of it however, had long since been overlooked and virtually no one remembered that he had composed it. Finally in 1954, Congress officially adopted the Pledge of Allegiance and in the process, Bro. Bellamy was belatedly given the recognition for his lasting contribution.

-a- 6. **Bro. John Phillip Sousa** was nicknamed "The March King" and there are few Brothers who have not attended a parade or public ceremony, or served in the military, and been stirred by Sousa marches like "The Stars & Stripes Forever" or "The Washington Post March". But it is often overlooked that right up until the time of his death in 1932, he was one of the most popular band leaders and composers of popular music in the country. He toured from coast to coast and abroad where he invariably played to packed houses. Bro. Sousa became a Mason in his hometown of Washington, D.C. In addition to his well known marches and popular tunes, he wrote several compositions specifically for Masonic use.

-c & d- 7. **Theodore Roosevelt** was a Brother of Matinecock Lodge No. 806 in Oyster Bay. **Franklin D. Roosevelt** was a Brother of Holland Lodge No. 8 in New York City.

Next time someone tells you that the Masons are a secret society, tell them this wonderful anecdote concerning Bro. Theodore Roosevelt. During a trip back home from Washington, D.C., Bro. Roosevelt wished to attend his lodge on Long Island. He sent word of his intentions but added a request. As keeping with that Masonic principle that all Brethren meet on the Level, he asked to attend his lodge as no more than a Brother Mason and be received without the usual fanfare accompanying his high public office. Unfortunately, word leaked out. When Bro. Roosevelt made his incognito arrival as planned, the lodge room conversely, was packed, an overflow of would-be attendees were crowded on the lawn outside, and among those waiting to escort him into the lodge was a Shriners' marching band! Hardly the actions of an allegedly "secret" society!

-c- 8. **Wor. Bro. Thomas Smith Webb** was a charter member and the second Worshipful Master of Temple Lodge No. 14 in Albany. He was a printer and bookbinder by trade. At the time, toward the close of the 1700s, there was no common Masonic Ritual being followed in the various lodges in America. More so, as changes to the were adopted by common acceptance among the Brethren in the British Isles, they were often slow to reach and be circulated among lodges in America. Over in England however another printer and book publisher, Wor. Bro. William Preston, had painstakingly collected and collated virtually all of the existing variations of the degree ceremonies and Masonic Work being used in the British Isles and Europe. He then selected what he felt was the best of each and compiled them into his own ritual which he privately published. Preston's "lectures" as they were called, became instantly popular among the Brethren. But they were not so readily adopted in their lodges. As commendable and thorough as Bro. Preston's work was, in trying to come up with a "best of" ritual his results proved to be too cumbersome for practical use. (His Third Degree lecture alone is reputed to have run three hours in length!). In 1797, Thomas Smith Webb met an English Brother who was very familiar with Preston's work. Bro. Webb set out to revise and adapt them for use in American lodges. His work, titled "FREEMASON'S MONITOR & ILLUSTRATIONS OF FREEMASONRY" was an instant success and was quickly adopted by lodges throughout the northeast. Whenever Bro. Webb traveled in the course of his business, he was invariably asked to instruct the Brethren of the local lodges. Soon he was being invited to travel specifically for that purpose. "WEBB'S MONITOR", as it became known, went on to become the basis or pattern for the Masonic ritual used in almost every Masonic jurisdiction in America.

Bro. Webb went on to help organize the degrees of the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery of Knights Templar. He died suddenly of a stroke in 1818 while on a trip to Cleveland (then considered a frontier town!) He was buried there with Masonic honors including a Masonic funeral service that he helped to introduce to the Craft.

-a- 9. **Baron Frederick Von Steuben** was born and raised in Prussia where he became a reputed military officer. By the time Most Wor. Bro. Benjamin Franklin persuaded him to come to America to train the newly formed Continental Army in 1777, he was already a Past Master of his Prussian lodge. Upon his arrival in New York, Bro. Von Steuben was introduced into Holland Lodge where the Brethren eventually made him an Honorary Past Master. He would later also Affiliate with Trinity Lodge No. 10 in New York City.

If you guessed Marquis de Lafayette, he was made a Mason here in America! His interest in Masonry came from his admiration for Wor. Bro. George Washington and the many Masons whom he met in the Continental Army. Lafayette would return this kindness in years to come. During the time of the infamous Morgan Episode, he returned to America where he made a form of "good will" tour. Bro. Lafayette took special care to appear with Masons and in Masonic processions and public Masonic ceremonies. Such was his residual popularity that he is credited with having softened the effects of the Morgan hysteria in several parts of the country where he was received.

-c- 10. With the onset of the American War for Independence, the new Continental Congress sent **Most Wor. Bro. Benjamin Franklin** to Paris to enlist the support of France to the American cause. An active Mason, he began attending the Lodge of the Nine Muses in Paris, Affiliated with them, and three years later was elected its Worshipful Master going on to serve for two years.

-a- 11. Masonic Camp Turk is named in honor of a **Past Grand Master** of our Grand Lodge, Most Wor. Bro. Nathan Turk (1956-1957), who had a long and deep interest in young people.

-b- 12. It may come as no surprise to learn that more New York lodges take their name from a **city, town or geographic region**. Second comes the name of a real person (that is, other than a Biblical name). Third are those whose names contain a Masonic reference, such as "Ashlar Lodge".

-c- 13. **Bro. Ernest Borgnine** won the 1955 Academy Award for Best Actor for his portrayal of the title character in the film "MARTY". The story was set in New York and the character Bro. Borgnine portrayed was a young New Yorker. In 1992, this Brother of Hollywood Lodge No. 355 in California was honored with our Grand Lodge's Distinguished Achievement Award for his many years of "act"-ivities as a Mason.

-b- 14 Baseball was long established as "America's Pastime" by 1936 and had seen many great players take the field. But when it came time to select those who would be honored as the very first inductees enshrined in the new Baseball Hall of Fame, only five names were chosen. One was naturally, the legendary Babe Ruth. Right along with him was **Bro. Christy Mathewson**, pitching great with the New York Giants. The game is now well over 100 years old as an organized sport yet many of Bro. Mathewson's records still stand unbroken. He is baseball's all time leader in Best Earned Run Average in World Series Games, including a still unbeaten record of four Shut Outs! He pitched 11 World Series games with the New York Giants in the days before relief pitchers were a part of the game. Back then, a pitcher was expected to pitch a complete nine inning game by himself and in World Series play would often be asked to come back and pitch again on as little as one day's rest! Bro. Mathewson is number 3 on the all time list for Most Career Wins, third all time in Most Career Shut Outs and fifth overall for Career Earned Run Average.

As tough a competitor as he was on the playing field, contemporary accounts describe Bro. Mathewson as a warm and friendly man off it. Perhaps that's why he was attracted to a fraternal order where friendship and brotherly love were two of its foundation stones. Bro. Mathewson was made a Mason in Architect Lodge No. 514 (now Corinthian-Architect No. 488) in New York City. That was appropriate as things worked out, since two of his fellow Hall of Fame inductees were also Masons - Bro. Honus Wagner of Pennsylvania and Bro. Ty Cobb of Georgia. So, next time you visit the Baseball Hall of Fame my Brother, be sure to seek out these Brethren's plaques. Should you find yourself discreetly giving a Masonic sign, don't worry. And don't be surprised if their bronze faces slip you a knowing wink in return!

-c- 15. Of the 55 delegates who drafted the Constitution of the United States at that first Constitutional Convention, 32 (**or more than one-half**) were Masons or were believed to be Masons. The latter caveat is due to the inconsistency with which lodge records of the day were kept. (In some cases from the fear of having them fall into Loyalist hands during the American Revolution). In the cases of those delegates where no formal membership rosters exist to corroborate their Masonic affiliation, knowledge of their being Masons is based on other sources. Regardless, more than half of the delegates were members of the Fraternity.

-b & d- 16. Bro. Andrew Jackson was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee and an active Mason throughout his life. So much so, that the Anti-Masonic political party was formed during his administration as President of the United States. Ironically, the man they first approached to oppose Bro. Jackson as their presidential candidate was Henry Clay of Kentucky.....**MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER** Henry Clay, Past Grand Master of that state's Grand Lodge! Although he and Bro. Jackson were bitter political opponents, Bro. Clay declined to run under the Anti-Masonic banner.

Bro. Harry S. Truman served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri and was an active Mason for all of his life. Among his contributions to the Craft, he was the founding Master of a new lodge in Missouri, served as District Deputy Grand Master and District Grand Lecturer for five years and eventually worked his way up through the Grand Lodge line to become Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. While in that office, Bro. Truman appointed a Brother to the Grand Lodge line who would later be elected Grand Master himself. Most Wor. Bro. Truman gladly accepted the invitation to return to Missouri and once again assume that station, temporarily, to install his friend. At the time, Most Wor. Bro. Truman was the President of the United States!

-a- 17. Shortly after the end of the First World War, in 1919, a group of New York Masons returned to their native **Finland**. The last Masonic lodge known to exist in that country had ceased meeting more than a century before. These Brethren petitioned the Grand Lodge of New York to form a new lodge in Helsinki (Soumi Lodge No. 1) which was constituted in 1922. Two years later there were three Finnish lodges working under the Grand Lodge of New York and another under the Grand Lodge of Sweden. They used a Swedish language translation of the New York ritual. That same year, 1924, they petitioned the Grand Lodge of New York to form an autonomous Grand Lodge of Finland. Most Wor. Bro. Arthur Tompkins, immediate Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, traveled to Finland in September of 1924 and presented the Charter bringing the new Grand Lodge into existence.

-d- 18. **Suffolk County** was not named after a Mason.

-c- 19. We are accustomed to having a new Grand Master every other Masonic year. Chancellor Robert R. Livingston served the Grand Lodge as **Grand Master for 16 years** in all, from 1784 through 1801! He was made a Mason prior to the Revolutionary War in Union Lodge in New York City. The lodge is believed to have ceased meeting during the time of the conflict. During that period, Bro. Livingston was away himself, representing New York in the Continental Congress. He was on the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence and became Chancellor of the new State of New York. He was instrumental in promoting the use of steam boats on the Hudson River as a boon to trade and growth. When Wor. Bro. George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the new United States of America, it was Bro. Livingston who administered the oath of office using the Holy Bible from St. John's Lodge. It was another U.S. President who brought Bro. Livingston's term of office, as our Grand Master, to an end. He was called upon by President Thomas Jefferson to serve our country as Minister to France.

-a- 20. **Buffalo Bill Cody** is one of those legendary names indelibly associated with the Wild West. History has born out that in the case of Buffalo Bill, many of his legendary exploits were true in fact. What is not well known is that in 1870, in the heyday of the so-called Wild West, William F. Cody was made a Mason in Platte Valley Lodge No. 32 in No. Platte, Nebraska. This was no passing fancy on his part since he went on to become both a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar.

-d- 21. When **Most Wor. Bro. DeWitt Clinton** took office as Governor of the State of New York in the early 1800s, most schools either charged a tuition fee or were sectarian schools run by religious denominations. Under Governor Clinton, the state legislature approved the incorporation of a society to provide free education to poor children but appropriated no funds to support it. When Bro. Clinton was subsequently elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, he presented a proposal to the Brethren that each lodge contribute to a Grand Lodge fund that would provide education for up to 50 fatherless children a year whose fathers had been Masons. Not only did the lodges readily embrace the idea but the number of children being supported rapidly grew beyond the original 50. This Masonic program proved so successful that Most Wor. Bro. Clinton was able to take it before the state legislature as a shining example and in 1817 that body adopted the beginnings of our current system of free, public education for all our children.

-d- 22. Bro. Byrd also made a unique contribution to Masonry that likewise continues to this day. It is a Masonic club which he inspired. Although it is, technically speaking, open to any "qualified" Brother, its membership is very limited and exclusive in fact. You see, the only qualification to join is that a Brother must have spent at least one full winter in Antarctica!

-b- 23. **Mt. Rushmore** was sculpted by Bro. Gutzon Borglum, a Brother of Howard Lodge No. 35. It is noteworthy that two of the faces he immortalized on the side of that mountain were also Masons: Wor. Bro. George Washington from Virginia and Bro. Theodore Roosevelt from New York.

-d- 24. **Giuseppe Garibaldi**, who became known as "the George Washington of Italy", was made a Mason in Tompkinsville Lodge No. 471 in Staten Island. He returned to his native land where he was instrumental in bringing about the unification of what were then separate political states into the current country of Italy. Bro. Garibaldi was always very open in his Masonic membership and admiration for what Masonry represented. As a result of the esteem in which he was held, the fraternity in that country grew. Bro. Garibaldi was eventually elected Grand Master of two different Grand Lodges. When the unification of the various states was complete, the various Grand Lodges in Italy likewise agreed to form a single Grand body. Bro. Garibaldi was Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Sicily. He was unanimously elected to become the first Grand Master of the new Grand Orient of Italy.

As for the Brethren in the other choices for this answer, the Marquis de Lafayette was made an honorary member of several Grand Lodges in the United States. Simon Bolivar, known as "The Liberator of South America", is accepted to have been a Mason and had visited the United States but did not hold Masonic membership here. John Paul Jones was made a Mason in his native Scotland and remained a Mason all his life. He later Affiliated with a lodge in Paris where he was living at the time of his death.

-b- 25. **Bro. Mark Twain's** best known books like "TOM SAWYER" and "HUCKLEBERRY FINN" are set along the Mississippi River. But for several years of his life, he lived and wrote in Elmira, N.Y. Bro. Twain was made a Mason in Polar Star Lodge in St. Louis, in 1861.

TRUE OR FALSE QUIZ QUESTION SHEET

Directions: Read the following statements carefully. If you consider a statement to be true circle the T, If false circle the F. If you do not know, Guess.

- T F 1) The Grand Lodge is the source of Masonic authority within the territorial limits of New York only.
- T F 2) A proxy elected to represent a Lodge at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, must be a Past Master.
- T F 3) To be in good Masonic standing in a Lodge, a member's dues must be fully paid.
- T F 4) The Master or Wardens may Dimit from their Lodge during their term.
- T F 5) The Secretary may not resign from his Office as it is an elected position.
- T F 6) The Secretary may also be a Trustee of the Lodge.
- T F 7) Lodge by-laws may provide either for the election or for the appointment of a Senior Deacon.
- T F 8) Every member of the Lodge in good standing is eligible for the office of Master.
- T F 9) The Treasurer of a Lodge pays out money by order of the Lodge when so certified by the Master and Secretary.
- T F 10) Any Lodge Officer may be installed by Proxy.
- T F 11) A re-elected Lodge Officer does not need to be reinstalled for the ensuing year.
- T F 12) In case of the Master's absence or a vacancy in the Office, the Senior Warden succeeds to the Master's prerogatives and duties for all purposes.

- T F 13) In case of the vacancy in the Office of Senior Warden, the Junior Warden must ex-officio fill the Senior Warden's chair.
- T F 14) A Grand Master may at any time, for just cause, suspend the Charter of a Lodge for three years.
- T F 15) Honorary membership carries no voting privilege.
- T F 16) A Clandestine Mason is one who has been unaffiliated for non-payment of dues for at least one year.
- T F 17) A Senior Warden of an existing Lodge may join with others as a petitioner for a dispensation to form a new Lodge in this State.
- T F 18) The Judge Advocate advises Masters on all legal questions.
- T F 19) The Master may remove any appointed Officer when he thinks he has sufficient cause.
- T F 20) No Lodge shall meet on Sunday for Masonic Labor other than the funeral services of a Mason.
- T F 21) An Entered Apprentice Mason is entitled to a Masonic funeral service.
- T F 22) An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Mason may Dimit from the Lodge.
- T F 23) The District Deputy Grand Master shall take possession of the funds and property of any dormant or extinct Lodge in his District.
- T F 24) The Master has the right to refuse to entertain a motion even though it has been seconded.
- T F 25) A Master may end discussion on a particular subject even though the majority of the Brethren wish to discuss it further.

TRUE OR FALSE QUIZ ANSWER SHEET

ANSWERS:

- 1) **False** The Grand Lodge is the source of Masonic authority within the territorial limits of New York **and over any lodges outside of New York working under its jurisdiction.** The Grand Lodge of New York has constituent lodges in Lebanon, for example, over whom it is the source of Masonic authority. (Const. 101).
- 2) **True** A proxy elected to represent a Lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge, **must be a Past Master.** The Constitutions specifically define the representatives of a lodge to the Annual Communication to be the Master or one of the Wardens in order of seniority. They do permit the lodge to elect a Proxy so long as he is a Past Master who is a member of that lodge. (Const. 106).
- 3) **False** A member's dues being fully paid is **not a requirement** for him to be in good Masonic standing. This is a widely held misconception. Our Constitutions define Masonic good standing as a Brother having been duly Initiated, Passed and Raised in a just and duly constituted lodge of Free & Accepted Masons and not being currently unaffiliated, suspended or expelled. The common misunderstanding often stems from a Brother being delinquent in remitting his dues. But if he has not been formally suspended for non-payment, constitutionally he is still in good standing. (Const. 700 & Hdbk 8).
- 4) **True** The Master or Wardens **may Dimit** from their Lodge during their term. Surprised? The distinction must be made between resigning the office versus taking a Dimit from the lodge. Once they have been duly elected and installed, the Constitutions do not allow a Master or Warden to resign their office and revert to being simply a Brother of the lodge (or assuming a different office). He may take a Dimit however, subject to the normal criteria for one being granted. This simultaneously terminates his term of office and his membership in the lodge.

At the time of his Installation, every Master obligates himself to remain in that office until another Brother has been duly elected and installed in his stead. The Constitutions clearly define the conditions under which he is no longer considered to hold that office; death, expulsion from the Craft or removal by the Grand Master being among the obvious ones. The Constitutions were amended after many years (in 1896) to allow a Master or Warden to Dimit. This provided for a practical continuity of leadership within the lodge when a Master or Warden was no longer in a position to continue doing so and likewise would not be retaining his membership in that lodge (for example, his having permanently moved to another state). (Hdbk. 662, 967 & 1011 are superseded by the corresponding supplement).

- 5) **False** The Secretary **may resign** from his Office even though it is an elected position. Only the Master and Wardens are expressly prohibited by the Constitutions from resigning their office. (Hdbk. 928).

- 6) **False** The Secretary **may not** also be a Trustee of the Lodge. The Constitutions define the office of Secretary as an elective one. It further defines that a Brother may not hold two elective offices in the lodge at the same time (to insure that the governing and administration of the lodge is fairly distributed). The office of Trustee is an elective one. Therefore the Secretary may not also serve as a Trustee. This restriction becomes a matter of civil or non-Masonic law for lodges incorporated under the Benevolent Orders Law of the State of N.Y. That law mandates separately elected Trustees and legally defines the specific relationship between them and the Secretary. (Hdbk. 888, 922).
- 7) **True** Lodge by-laws may provide **either** for the election or for the appointment of a Senior Deacon. The Constitutions mandate that the Master, Wardens, Secretary and Treasurer be elected by the Brethren of the lodge. The basic reason is that we as Brothers invest these officers with the power to directly govern and manage our affairs as Masons. By contrast, the formally defined responsibilities of the Senior Deacon pertain only to the degrees and ceremonies of Masonry. Each lodge is therefore entitled to prescribe in its by-laws whether the Senior Deacon will be elected by the Brethren or appointed by the Master. (Const. 302)
- 8) **False** Every member of the Lodge in good standing is **not eligible** for the office of Master. Fully stated, that should say "not by virtue of being in good standing alone", since good standing is one of the prerequisite requirements. To be eligible for election as a Master however, a Brother must have first served as an installed Warden or be a Past Master of a just and duly constituted lodge of Free & Accepted Masons. This is to insure that the Brother being elected has had some prior Masonic leadership experience, given the nature of the power and responsibilities we vest in a Master of a lodge. (Const. 305).
- 9) **True** The Treasurer of a Lodge pays out money by order of the Lodge **when so certified** by the Master and Secretary. The Treasurer has been given the responsibility by his Brethren to manage on their behalf, the financial accounts and records of the lodge. Therefore, he may only pay out the money of the lodge for expenses that the Brethren have approved and, in order to maintain correct records to be able to report back to the Brethren, that the Master and Secretary have certified. In other words, the Treasurer may not disburse the lodge's funds on verbal authority alone, whether it come from the Master, Secretary or any Brother of the lodge. (Const. 312).
- 10) **False** Any Lodge Officer may be installed by Proxy **with the exception of the Worshipful Master** who must be present to be installed. It has been deemed essential that the Master-elect be present to both hear his duties and responsibilities of office and to give his personal assent to the Charges of a Master. (Const. 307)
- 11) **False** A re-elected Lodge Officer **does need** to be reinstalled for the ensuing year. Every officer of the lodge from the Master on down must be duly and properly Installed at the commencement of each new Masonic term, whether assuming that office for the first time or having been re-elected to continue in the same one (as in often the case with lodge Secretaries and Treasurers). Although not the reason as such for this constitutional requirement, the fact that each officer is formally charged with the duties and responsibilities of his office makes this "reminder" a practical benefit for the lodge and the Brother. (Const. 306).

- 12) **False** In case of the Master's absence or a vacancy in the Office, the Senior Warden succeeds to the Master's prerogatives and duties for all purposes.--**with one exception.** The Senior Warden's assuming the prerogatives and duties of the Master in his absence or vacancy is time immemorial among Masons. While he is in the East, the Sr. Warden becomes the de facto Master and his decisions and actions while in that station are as binding as if made by the Master himself. There is however, one constitutionally defined exception. It is the Master's duty to Install the officers of the lodge, including his successor. It is equally his prerogative to delegate this duty (just as he may with other portions of our Masonic work). But the Constitutions require that only a Master or Past Master may install officers of the lodge. Therefore a Senior Warden assuming the East in the Master's absence may not Install lodge officers unless he is coincidentally a Past Master himself. However while he is acting Master of the lodge, he may use the prerogative of that office to delegate the installation to a Past Master of his choosing. (Hdbk. 916).
- 13) **False** In case of the Vacancy in the office of Senior Warden, the Junior Warden **does not** ex-officio fill the Senior Warden's chair. The term "ex officio" means "by virtue of one's office or position". One of the responsibilities belonging to the office of Junior Warden is to govern the lodge in the absence of both the Master and Senior Warden. So in that situation, the Junior Warden becomes the lodge's ex officio Master. In other words, he becomes the temporary Master by virtue of his office. When the Junior Warden does assume the East in this situation, it is because the lodge would otherwise be without a duly elected leader. That same need does not exist when a vacancy occurs in the Senior Warden's station (by death, for example). The Master is still in place. Should he be absent, the Junior Warden would still become ex officio Master of the lodge. If he were permitted to automatically move up one station (to the West), it would still leave a vacancy to be filled, only now in the South. Our Constitutions provide for the election of a new Warden when a vacancy occurs in one of those stations, as well as the extraordinary situation where both the Master's and Senior Warden's stations should become vacant and the Junior Warden remains. (Const. 318).
- 14) **False** A Grand Master **may not** at any time, for just cause, suspend the Charter of a Lodge **for three years.** We as Brethren elect our Grand Master to govern our affairs and to act in the best interests of the Craft. In keeping with that, our Constitutions empower the Grand Master with the right to suspend a lodge's Charter for just cause at any time. The length of that suspension however, may not exceed the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. At that time, the assembled Brethren will collectively determine the final resolution of the situation that brought about the suspension and any subsequent Masonic action against that lodge. (Const. 113.7).
- 15) **True** Honorary membership carries **no voting privilege.** It is a time immemorial right that only the Brothers of a given lodge (and with the advent of Speculative Masonry, the body of the Grand Lodge) are permitted to determine its affairs. Honorary Membership is just that, an honor or formal recognition given to a Brother who is not a member of that lodge. So an Honorary Member may not vote in the lodge where he holds Honorary Membership. By the same token, the lodge may not impose or expect of him any of the duties and responsibilities of a regular member, such as paying lodge dues. Honorary Membership is a privilege and a pleasure to be equally enjoyed by both the Brother receiving it and the lodge awarding it. (Const. 351).

16) False A Clandestine Mason **is not** one who has been unaffiliated for non-payment of dues for at least one year. A Clandestine Mason is one who has received Masonic degrees in other than a just and duly constituted lodge of Free & Accepted Masons recognized as such by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York (re: Const. 704). An Unaffiliated Mason is a Brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues (re: Const. 702).

17) False A Senior Warden of an existing Lodge **may not** join with others as a petitioner for a dispensation to form a new Lodge in this State. No elected officer of an existing lodge, including its Trustees, may become a petitioner for a dispensation to form a new one within the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. (Const. 327).

Implied in this Constitutional restriction is the unwritten assumption underlying Masonic leadership. That is, when a Brother has been elected by his lodge to a position of leadership or administrative responsibility, his Brethren assume that he will give those duties his full Masonic attention. Involvement in the activities to form a new lodge could prove to be a distraction, even if unintentionally so.

18) False The Judge Advocate **does not** advise Masters on all legal questions. When a Master of a lodge or any individual Brother has a question regarding our Masonic Law or wishes an interpretation of it, or the usages, privileges and customs of our Craft, it is referred to the Masonic Jurisprudence Committee of our Grand Lodge. The Master of a lodge rules and governs in accordance with our Book of Constitutions supported by the Book of Masonic Law. Only the Brethren can make or change that Masonic law. We do that through the vote of our representatives at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. The Masonic Jurisprudence Committee serves the Grand Lodge; that is, all the Brethren including the Master. (Hdbk. 344).

The Judge Advocate directly serves the Grand Master (that is, serves him only). We entrust our Grand Master with broad powers and responsibilities. The Judge Advocate's duty is to advise him of applicable or relevant Masonic law. He may also be directed by the Grand Master to offer this same advice to those directly affected by the Grand Master's decision or opinion. (Const. 126)

19) True The Master **may remove** any appointed Officer when he thinks he has sufficient cause. The Master is entrusted with ruling and governing the lodge. He is empowered to appoint officers to carry this out. These may be constitutionally required officers [*see answer to Question 7 above*] or officers prescribed by his lodge's by-laws. To support the Master's ability to properly govern his lodge, the Constitutions also grant him the authority to remove an appointed officer when he feels he has sufficient cause. [*This also includes officers elected under a lodges by-laws, e.g., the Sr. Deacon, but this does not include one elected under the Constitutions -- only the Grand Master may (Hdbk 236 & 989)*].

The Master does not require the approval of the lodge to do this. It is based on the same principle of trust that underlies all of our Masonic activities. As Brethren, we trust that the Master will use his best judgment when appointing officers of the lodge. Likewise, we trust his good Masonic judgment should he feel he has sufficient cause to remove one of them from appointive office. (Const. 309).

Our Constitutions equally protect a Brother's right (versus a privilege) to appeal a Master's decision. (Hdbk. 96, 176 & 1067).

- 20) **True** No Lodge shall meet on **Sunday** for Masonic Labor other than the funeral services of a Mason. (Const. 503).
- 21) **True** An Entered Apprentice Mason **is entitled** to a Masonic funeral service. Even though an Entered Apprentice has not consummated his membership in a lodge, he is still considered to be a Mason and is thereby entitled to a Masonic funeral service. The same holds true for a Fellowcraft Mason. (Hdbk. 756).
- 22) **False** An Entered Apprentice or Fellowcraft Mason **cannot Dimit** from the Lodge. A Dimit is the voluntary termination of membership in a lodge. Neither an Entered Apprentice nor a Fellowcraft Mason can be a member of a lodge. That privilege is only available to Master Masons (consummated when they sign the by-laws of the lodge). Therefore by definition, Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts cannot Dimit from - that is, terminate their membership in - a lodge. (Hdbk. 1050).
- 23) **True** The District Deputy Grand Master **shall take possession of** the funds and property of any dormant or extinct Lodge in his District. The Constitutions require the District Deputy Grand Master to take possession of the funds and property of these lodges and turn them over to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge. (Const. 121).

Related to this, the Constitutions equally prohibit the distribution of lodge funds among its members, except for services rendered to the lodge or purposes of charity. (Const. 372).

- 24) **True** The Master **has the right** to refuse to entertain a motion even though it has been seconded. The Brethren entrust the Master of a lodge with the authority to rule and govern its proceedings guided by the Book of Constitutions, Masonic Law, the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft and Masonic custom and usage. Parliamentary rules or Roberts Rules of Order (such as mandating that a vote be taken when a motion has been formally seconded) do not apply when it comes to the procedures used in conducting a well governed Masonic meeting. We rely instead on a more time honored and fundamental principle; that of trusting the Master of the lodge to use good Masonic judgment and consideration for the best interests of his Brethren in all his decisions and actions. (Hdbk. 986).
- 25) **True** A Master **may end discussion** on a particular subject even though the majority of the Brethren wish to discuss it further. As a part of entrusting the Master with the responsibility and authority to rule and govern the lodge (*see the answer to Question 24 above*), we also entrust him with seeing that all the necessary business of the lodge is transacted on a timely basis and that its meetings are conducted in an orderly fashion. We symbolically give him the broad authority to carry this out by placing the gavel in his hand at the time of his Installation. As Masons, we trust that he will always use it with the same good Masonic judgment that we did when electing him. (Hdbk 959)

ENTERED APPRENTICE DEGREE QUIZ

Questions

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONTESTANT: Carefully read the following 30 statements representing the teachings, qualifications or requirements of the Entered Apprentice Degree. Some are correct as stated; others may sound correct but are not. If you consider a statement to be correct, mark a "T" for TRUE in the space preceding its number. If the statement is not correct, mark it "F" for FALSE. If you are not sure, chances are your own Masonic judgment will result in a correct guess.

(NOTE: It is understood that each question refers to the conferring of the Entered Apprentice Degree on a candidate. In no question is he considered a Brother).

- _____ 1. Each of the Stewards has one sentence, and only one, to say.
- _____ 2. The candidate enters the Lodge three times.
- _____ 3. The candidate is presented with at least four things.
- _____ 4. The candidate is conducted twice around the Lodge.
- _____ 5. The duly elected Master must obligate the candidate.
- _____ 6. The Senior Warden teaches him how to wear his apron.
- _____ 7. The cabletow is removed just before the Obligation.
- _____ 8. He is made a Mason in this Degree.
- _____ 9. Circumambulation means walking around the Lodge.
- _____ 10. Any item of value is demanded of the candidate.
- _____ 11. The lodge room symbolically represents the unfinished Sanctum Sanctorum of King Solomon's Temple in this degree.
- _____ 12. There are three Great Lights.
- _____ 13. The Bible is open at the 133rd Psalm.

- _____ 14. The three Lesser Lights are situated North, East, and West.
- _____ 15. All Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction are dedicated to the memory of the Holy Saints John.
- _____ 16. The common Gavel is one of the Working Tools.
- _____ 17. Nothing is said regarding good citizenship.
- _____ 18. The Square teaches morality:
- _____ 19. The Holy Bible is dedicated to the service of God.
- _____ 20. The Perfect Ashlar reminds us of the form of a Lodge.
- _____ 21. A Lodge has six Jewels.
- _____ 22. The illuminated Letter G, above the Master's station is one of the specified Ornaments of the Lodge.
- _____ 23. The Charter of the Lodge must be present.
- _____ 24. The Worshipful Master is the Pillar of Strength.
- _____ 25. The Junior Warden superintends the Craft during refreshment.
- _____ 26. The Compasses are dedicated to the Senior Deacon.
- _____ 27. The Degree teaches relief to Masons only.
- _____ 28. The essence of the Golden Rule is mentioned in the Charge.
- _____ 29. The importance of prayer for Divine aid is emphasized.
- _____ 30. The Twenty-four inch Gauge is really three feet long 12 inches in each part.

ENTERED APPRENTICE DEGREE QUIZ

Answers

[See page 177 for directions.]

QUESTIONS: It is understood that each of the following statements refers to the conferring of the Entered Apprentice Degree on a candidate. In no statement is he considered a Brother.

1. **False** The Stewards' duties in the Entered Apprentice Degree **do not** include any spoken Ritual. The Stewards are responsible to assist the Masters of Ceremony in the first section of the degree to insure that the floor work of the ceremony is done according to due and ancient form.

It may be the custom and tradition in an individual lodge to have the Stewards assume some portion of the spoken Ritual but this is not a required part of the Standard Work of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York or a formal duty of that office.

2. **False** The candidate enters the Lodge **twice** - once when he is first received into the lodge, then again when he returns for the lectures and instruction in the second section. **But give yourself bonus points** if you were alert enough to note that he enters the lodge twice but only **ONCE AS A CANDIDATE!** When he makes his second entrance, he has now been duly obligated. Therefore when he enters the lodge the second time, he is no longer a candidate but a Brother!
3. **True** The candidate **is presented** with at least four things, one physically and three symbolically. He is presented with an Apron, the two Working Tools and a new name.
4. **False** The candidate is conducted only **once** around the Lodge in the Entered Apprentice Degree.
When he returns to stand before the Wardens following his Obligation, he is presenting himself to demonstrate that he is possession of the Modes of Recognition belonging to this degree. In other words even though he is accompanied by the Senior Deacon, he is no longer being conducted as a candidate.
5. **False** The duly elected Master **does not** have to obligate the candidate himself, although he is encouraged to do so. The degrees of Masonry are conferred by the entire lodge. The Master is responsible for organizing the Brethren of the lodge, principally through its officers, to see that the degree is conferred in due and ancient form. The Master leads the lodge and the Masonic tradition is that he leads by example. He may at his discretion however, delegate any part of the degree work to any qualified and proficient Brother.

6. **True** The **Senior Warden** teaches the Entered Apprentice how to wear his Apron as such. The Wardens were historically and symbolically identified with the day to day work of the Craft. The Master laid out the plans and gave instructions for what needed to be done. The Wardens saw that it was carried out. Therefore it is the Senior Warden who teaches the newest Brother of the Craft how to wear his Apron as such and instructs him in its symbolic meaning.
7. **False** The cabletow is **not removed until after** the Obligation. In the event that the candidate did not conform to any part of the ceremonies of the degree prior to being Obligated, the cabletow would have been used to take him out of the lodge.
8. **True** He is **made a Mason** in this Degree. Once he has completed his Initiation, he is now an Entered Apprentice Mason. This is different from becoming a member of the lodge which he cannot do until he has been Raised as a Master Mason.
9. **True** Circumambulation **does mean** walking around the Lodge in its Masonic definition. It specifically refers to that part of the first section of the degree ceremony where the candidate or Brother is escorted around the lodge in the company of its officers.
10. **False** Some **metallic** substance is demanded of the candidate. Symbolically, this represents gold, silver or another precious metal which throughout history have been tokens of great value and worldly wealth.
11. **False** The lodge room symbolically represents the **ground floor** of King Solomon's Temple in this degree. Since this is a man's first entrance into Masonry, the symbolism is self-explanatory. As he improves himself with Masonic knowledge and earns the privilege of being advanced in degree, he is symbolically admitted to other parts of the Temple.
12. **True** There **are** three Great Lights in Masonry; the Holy Bible, Square and Compasses.
13. **True** The Bible **is** open at the 133rd Psalm. This is the Psalm containing that beautiful verse which has long been deemed descriptive of Freemasonry: "Behold how good it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"
14. **False** The three Lesser Lights **are situated** South, East and West. They are situated relative to the positions of the three principal officers of the lodge. In the Lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree, we are further told that Masonically, the north is considered to be a place of darkness and are given the reason why. As a note of interest, in our earliest Speculative lodges, the emblem of the Blazing Star once hung in the North in the same way that the letter "G" now hangs in the East.

15. **True** All Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction **are dedicated** to the memory of the Holy Saints John. This is not in any way connected to sectarian religious symbolism, in the same way that our use of King Solomon's Temple in our degree ceremonies is not either. It preserves the custom observed among Operative Masons who adopted St. John The Baptist and St. John The Evangelist as the patron saints of their Craft, celebrated their feast days and dedicated their lodges to them.
16. **True** The Common Gavel **is** one of the Working Tools of an Entered Apprentice. An apprentice Mason learning his craft would perform many of the tasks requiring unskilled or semi-skilled labor. That included breaking off rough stones which would then be shaped and fitted by a Master Mason or Fellowcraft.
17. **False** The responsibility of every Mason to be a good citizen **is specifically given** in the Charge of the Entered Apprentice Degree.
18. **True** The Square **does teach** morality. Its symbolic meaning among Masons is explained following the Obligation of the Entered Apprentice Degree.
19. **True** The Holy Bible **is dedicated** to the service of God. A belief in Deity is one of the prerequisites to being made a Mason and one of the foundations of our Order.
20. **False** The Perfect Ashlar reminds us of the **state of perfection** that we as Masons all hope to arrive at through continued learning, our own endeavors and the blessing of Deity. This is explained in the Lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree.
21. **True** A Lodge **does have six Jewels** which are explained in the Lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree. There are three Immovable Jewels: the Rough and Perfect Ashlars and the Trestleboard; and three Movable ones: the Square, Plumb and Level.
22. **False** The illuminated Letter G above the Master's station **is not** one of the specified Ornaments of the Lodge (which are explained in the Lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree). The Ornaments of the lodge are the Mosaic Pavement, the Tesselated Border and the Blazing Star.
23. **True** The Charter of the Lodge **must always be present** to show that the lodge is a just and duly constituted one working under the authority of a Grand body "of competent jurisdiction".
24. **False** The Worshipful Master is the Pillar of **Wisdom**. The Senior Warden is the Pillar of Strength and the Junior Warden, the Pillar of Beauty.

25. **True** The Junior Warden **does superintend** the Craft during refreshment. This tradition comes from the days of Operative Masonry where, among his other duties, a Warden of the lodge was responsible, to see that the Craftsmen were properly cared for while working on a job, both on and "off duty". He was also responsible to see that they kept the agreed upon hours for the "job" such as being punctual in starting and ending the day's labor and announcing the midday meal break or "lunch hour". (Especially in England where a Mason's hours were defined by law, this was a very practical concern in the days before clocks!)
26. **False** The Compasses are **not** dedicated to the Senior Deacon or to any one office of the lodge. The Compasses do make up a part of the Senior Deacon's jewel of office but historically they are the symbol of all Master Masons. The Compasses are an instrument used to lay out designs. Among Operative Masons, that was a skill belonging only to Master Masons.
27. **False** The Degree **does not** teach relief to Masons only. An Entered Apprentice is taught to give relief to all members of the human family whom he may find to be in distress and so far as his ability to do so permit, especially a Brother Mason.
28. **True** The essence of the Golden Rule **is mentioned** in the Charge.
29. **True** The importance of prayer for Divine aid **is emphasized**. This is one of the very first things that is given to a candidate when he is caused to kneel for the benefit of prayer upon being admitted into the lodge and before his participation in ceremonies of his degree begin.
30. **False** The Twenty-four inch Gauge **cannot be** three feet long with 12 inches in each part. Think about it, my Brother! If it were 3 feet long consisting of three 12 inch parts, it would be a "Thirty Six Inch Gauge", wouldn't it?

FELLOWCRAFT DEGREE QUIZ

Questions

DIRECTIONS: Carefully read the following 25 statements representing the teachings, qualifications or requirements of the Fellowcraft Degree. Some are correct as stated; others may sound correct but are not. If you consider a statement to be correct, mark it "T" for TRUE in the space preceding its number. If the statement is not correct, mark it "F" for FALSE. If you are not sure, chances are your own Masonic judgment will result in a correct guess.

- _____ 1. A Lodge may confer this Degree upon a Brother less than two weeks after giving him the Entered Apprentice Degree, upon a three-quarter vote.
- _____ 2. No fee may be charged for this Degree.
- _____ 3. The examination of Entered Apprentices for proficiency in that Degree before being passed to this Degree must be held in open Lodge.
- _____ 4. Oral prayer is a prescribed part of the first section of this Degree.
- _____ 5. The Working Tools of Fellowcraft are **not** the same by name as the three Immovable Jewels of a Lodge.
- _____ 6. The Scripture Lesson for this Degree is found in the seventh chapter of Amos, 7th and 8th verses.
- _____ 7. The Attentive Ear is not one of the Three Precious Jewels.
- _____ 8. The Brother being advanced is examined by the Wardens twice during this degree.
- _____ 9. Any Brother may give the Middle Chamber Lecture in the capacity of Senior Deacon.
- _____ 10. Six orders of Architecture are explained.
- _____ 11. Five human senses are explained.

- _____ 12. Logic is one of the Liberal Arts and Sciences.
- _____ 13. Geometry is described as having intellectual value to Masons rather than practical.
- _____ 14. Ephraim instituted the pass-word.
- _____ 15. A Fellowcraft's Wages are Corn, Wine, and Oil.
- _____ 16. A Fellowcraft may be charged that the internal qualifications of a man are what Masonry regards.
- _____ 17. The proposer usually gives the charge.
- _____ 18. If an Entered Apprentice meets with an accident and loses one hand, he may still receive this Degree.
- _____ 19. After receiving the Middle Chamber Lecture, a Fellowcraft retires from the lodge through the Outer Door.
- _____ 20. The Fellowcraft Degree must be conferred within thirteen months after the Apprentice Degree.
- _____ 21. The representatives of the three Lesser Lights are situated the same as in the preceding degree.
- _____ 22. The "due form" in this Degree is the same as in the Entered Apprentice Degree.
- _____ 23. The Obligation admonishes the Fellowcraft to "palliate, or aggravate, the offenses of your Brethren."
- _____ 24. The second section views Masonry under two denominations -- Operative and Speculative.
- _____ 25. The Lodge must always be called from Labor to Refreshment between the first and second sections.

FELLOWCRAFT DEGREE QUIZ

Answer Sheet

[See page 177 for directions.]

1. **False** A Lodge **may not** confer this Degree upon a Brother less than two weeks after giving him the Entered Apprentice Degree upon a three-quarter vote. The degrees of Masonry are not mere ceremonies. Each degree is intended to convey a specific set of Masonry's most important tenets and principles which the candidate is required to learn as a part of earning the privilege of being made a Mason. Our Constitutions require a minimum of two weeks between the conferral of each degree. If circumstances warrant (a Brother awaiting advancement who is going into the military, for example), the lodge may request a dispensation from the Grand Master to confer them sooner. (Const. 362).
2. **True** **No fee** may be charged for this Degree. The lodge charges a single fee upon receipt and acceptance of a petition (a favorable ballot). If a Brother earns the right to receive the Fellowcraft and subsequently, the Master Mason Degrees, no further fee may be charged for these degrees. (Const. 360).
3. **False** The examination of Entered Apprentices for proficiency in that Degree before being passed to this Degree **does not need to be** held in open Lodge. This may be a custom or tradition in a particular lodge but it is only required that the Brother seeking advancement demonstrate satisfactory proof of his proficiency in the work of the preceding degree. The Constitutions provide that this may be done either by examination in open lodge or by a committee appointed by the Master, as he may direct. (Const. 363).
4. **False** Oral prayer **is not** a prescribed part of the first section of this Degree. Different from the first section of the Entered Apprentice Degree, in the Fellowcraft Degree the work of first section of does not include a prescribed prayer, oral or otherwise.
5. **False** The Working Tools of Fellowcraft **are the same** by name as the three Immovable Jewels of a Lodge. When the Square, Plumb and Level are explained in the Lecture of the Entered Apprentice Degree in their Masonic usage as Immovable Jewels of the lodge, it is as a part of the overall description of the symbolic contents of a lodge. Different symbolic teachings are given when they are presented to a Fellowcraft as the Working Tools of that degree. Ones which he is expected to apply to himself as a Mason.
6. **True** The Scripture Lesson for this Degree **is found** in the seventh chapter of Amos, 7th and 8th verses which make reference to a plumb line.
7. **False** The Attentive Ear **is one of** the Three Precious Jewels; the Instructive Tongue and the Faithful Breast being the other two.

8. **False** The Brother being advanced is examined by the Wardens **three times** during this degree. The first and second being in the first section similar as in the preceding degree. The third time is during the Middle Chamber Lecture.
9. **True** Any Brother **may give** the Middle Chamber Lecture in the capacity of Senior Deacon. As with any portion of the ritual work in the ceremonies of the degrees, the Master may delegate the Middle Chamber Lecture to any qualified and proficient Brother.
10. **False** **Five** orders of Architecture are explained; the Doric, the Ionic, the Corinthian, the Tuscan and the Composite. A sixth, the Gothic, is referenced in the lecture but it is not one of the five ancient, classic orders of architecture.
11. **True** **Five** human senses are explained: Seeing, Hearing, Feeling, Smelling and Tasting. Three of which have been deemed prerequisite to being made a Mason.
12. **True** Logic **is one of** the Liberal Arts and Sciences.
13. **True** Geometry is described (in the Middle Chamber Lecture) as having **both** intellectual and practical value to Masons. The practical descriptions include the application of geometry by the architect, the geographer and the astronomer. The intellectual value is described in terms of how geometry inspires Masons to appreciate the symmetry, order and perfection of the G.A.O.T.U. and the world around us.
14. **False** **Jephthah**, a Judge of Israel, instituted the pass-word in a war with the Ephraimites.
15. **True** A Fellowcraft's wages **are** Corn, Wine, and Oil, the symbolism of which are explained in the Middle Chamber Lecture.
16. **True** A Fellowcraft **may be** Charged that the internal qualifications of a man are what Masonry regards. This is very much in keeping with the overall instruction a Brother receives in the Fellowcraft Degree. In his First Degree, he is taught what Masonry is and who and what comprises a Masonic lodge. In the Fellowcraft Degree, he is taught the duties and responsibilities he has now assumed as a Mason within the Craft. Hence, the reference in the Charge of this degree to Masonry's regard for a man's internal qualifications.
17. **False** The proposer **does not usually** give the Charge. The Standard Work used in the Grand Lodge of New York prescribes the Charge be given by the Master. As with all the work of the degree ceremonies, the Master may delegate it to any qualified and proficient Brother, including the proposer.
18. **True** If an Entered Apprentice meets with an accident and loses one hand, he **may still receive** this Degree. A physical impairment suffered after a candidate has been Initiated does not disqualify him from receiving his Fellowcraft or Master Mason Degrees if otherwise found worthy and well qualified. (Hdbk. 1047).

19. **True** After receiving the Middle Chamber Lecture, a Fellowcraft retires from the lodge through **the Inner Door**. The Inner Door is reserved exclusively for the entrance and exit of candidates for degrees and the officers of the lodge conferring those degrees.

20. **False** The Fellowcraft Degree **does not have to** be conferred within thirteen months after the Entered Apprentice Degree.

The Constitutions define only a minimum period between the conferral of the First and Second Degrees. They do not define a maximum period (with one specific exception) since no Entered Apprentice can be advanced until he has demonstrated suitable proficiency in the work of that degree. It is assumed that once proficient, the lodge will confer the Fellowcraft Degree upon him within a reasonable time.

The one exception is when an Entered Apprentice has been prevented from advancing for a period of six months due to an adverse - that is, unfavorable - ballot taken after his Initiation and prior to his being passed. After six months, he is permitted to petition another lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York to receive his remaining degrees. The same applies to a Fellowcraft seeking his Third Degree in the same circumstances. (Const. 359).

21. **True** The representatives of the three Lesser Lights are situated **the same as** in the preceding degree: south, west and east.

22. **False** The "due form" in this Degree is **different** from that in the Entered Apprentice Degree. Due form is the manner in which a candidate or Brother places himself to receive a particular degree.

23. **False** **The Charge**, not the Obligation, admonishes the Fellowcraft not to "palliate, or aggravate, the offenses of your Brethren." To palliate means to make something less serious than it really is. To aggravate means, of course, to make something worse. The Charge goes on at this point to further admonish the Fellowcraft that he should judge the offenses of his Brethren with candor, honesty and fairness.

24. **True** The second section **does view** Masonry under two denominations -- Operative and Speculative. This is given in the opening portion of the Middle Chamber Lecture. It is a way of introducing to the new Fellowcraft what he will subsequently learn about Masonry from this lecture.

25. **False** The lodge may be called from Labor to Refreshment between the first and second sections, but this is **at the discretion of the Master**. It is the custom to do this in most lodges as a matter of practical consideration. However once the degree has begun, calling the lodge from Labor to Refreshment between sections of it is always at the Master's discretion. It is not a mandatory part of the Standard Work.

MASTER MASON DEGREE QUIZ

Questions

DIRECTIONS: Carefully read the following 24 statements representing the teachings, qualifications or requirements of the Master Mason Degree. Some are correct as stated; others may sound correct but are not. If you consider a statement to be correct, mark a "T" for TRUE in the space preceding its number. If the statement is not correct, mark it "F" for FALSE. If you are not sure, chances are your own Masonic judgment will result in a correct guess.

- _____ 1. There are six Working Tools
- _____ 2. A fee of not less than \$10.00 must be charged for the Third Degree.
- _____ 3. The discussion of the symbolic Penalty must always be given immediately following the Obligation of this degree.
- _____ 4. The circumambulation (going around the Lodge) is in the same direction as in the preceding Degrees.
- _____ 5. In the Second Section the Procession makes three circuits of the Lodge.
- _____ 6. The South Candle should be extinguished during the Second (or Drama) Section.
- _____ 7. Each Candidate must be raised by the duly elected Master or his proposer.
- _____ 8. The Bible is open at I Kings, Chapter 6, which describes the building of King Solomon's Temple.
- _____ 9. The Third Degree may, on request, be conferred on a Candidate by some Lodge other than the one he is to join.
- _____ 10. The prayer in the Second Section must be oral.

- _____ 11. The letter "G" over the Master's station should remain illuminated during the Obligation so the candidate may behold it.
- _____ 12. The "Secrets of the Chair" are a part of the Third Degree.
- _____ 13. The Masters of Ceremony do not retire from the lodge with the Brother at the conclusion of this degree.
- _____ 14. The right foot only, is bare in the First Section.
- _____ 15. The "Silver Cord" and the "Golden Bowl" are mentioned.
- _____ 16. Even though he has been Obligated as a Master Mason, it is still necessary for the Candidate to go to the South and West for examination.
- _____ 17. A portion of the Second Section is given in the form of a drama to remove any feeling of strained dignity or stiff formality.
- _____ 18. The Senior Warden teaches the Candidate how to wear his Apron as Master Mason.
- _____ 19. A Brother may be raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason without suitable proof of proficiency in the second degree.
- _____ 20. Only the Master or a Past Master may instruct the new Master Mason on the Substitute for the Master's Word.
- _____ 21. In the Second Section each Candidate may be received separately.
- _____ 22. In the Second Section fifteen Fellowcrafts take part.
- _____ 23. The Tools used in the Second Section are the Twenty-four inch Gauge, the Square and the Setting Maul.
- _____ 24. The Brother is presented with a personal copy of the Holy Bible in this degree.

MASTER MASON DEGREE QUIZ

Answer Sheet

[See page 177 for directions.]

1. **True** There **are six** Working Tools. They are all the Working Tools of the preceding degrees, two from the Entered Apprentice Degree and three from the Fellowcraft, plus the Trowel which is unique to the degree of Master Mason.
2. **False** **No fee** may be charged for the Third Degree. The lodge charges a single fee upon receipt and acceptance of a petition (that is, a favorable ballot). If a Brother earns the right to receive the Fellowcraft and subsequently, the Master Mason Degrees, no further fee may be charged for these degrees. (Const. 360).
3. **False** **No discussion** of the symbolic Penalty is given immediately following the Obligation of this degree. As in the preceding degrees, the symbolic Penalty represents a Brother's acknowledgment of his sincerity and seriousness of his Obligation. Its meaning is explained within the Obligation itself so no further discussion is required.
4. **True** The circumambulation (going around the Lodge) is in the **same direction** as in the preceding Degrees. It is likewise for the same reason in all three degrees. That explanation is given in the Entered Apprentice Degree when the Senior Deacon responds to the Master's question regarding whence he came and why.
5. **True** In the Second Section the Procession **does make** three circuits of the Lodge. The second section of this degree is the Hiramic Drama. It contains a processional that makes three circuits around the lodge ending in the West.
6. **False** The South Candle should **never** be extinguished during the Second (or Drama) Section; or at any time once the lodge is duly opened. Whenever the lodge is duly opened as such, the Great Light in Masonry is never opened without the aid of the representatives of the three Lesser Lights.
7. **False** Each Candidate does **not have to be** Raised only by the duly elected Master or his proposer. Although it may have great personal meaning to the new Master Mason to be Raised by the Master or his proposer into Masonry, as with any portion of the ritual work in the ceremonies of the degrees, the Master may delegate this to any qualified Brother.
8. **False** The Bible is **not open at I Kings**, Chapter 6, which describes the building of King Solomon's Temple. In this degree, the Bible is open at Ecclesiastes XII: verses 1-7.

9. **True** The Third Degree **may be conferred** on a candidate by some Lodge other than the one he is to join, if so requested. However, the Brother must consummate his membership by signing the by-laws of the lodge in which he was accepted for membership (commonly referred to as his "mother" lodge). Until he signs the by-laws, he is deemed to be a non-affiliated Mason. (Const. 340).

10. **False** The prayer in the Second Section may be offered **either orally or mentally**, as the Brother may choose. He is only asked to indicate orally that he has concluded his devotions.

11. **False** The letter "G" over the Master's station **should not** remain illuminated during the Obligation so the candidate may behold it. The only illumination during the Obligation should be that of the Three Lesser Lights.

12. **False** The "Secrets of the Chair" **are not** a part of the Third Degree. The Secrets of the Chair are given only to a duly elected Master of a lodge. He receives them in the Ceremony of Investiture prior to his Installation.

13. **True** The Masters of Ceremony **do not retire** from the lodge with the Brother at the conclusion of this degree because he is now a Master Mason and as opposed to in the preceding degrees, immediately takes his place among the Brethren.

14. **True** The right foot **is bare** in the First Section. In other words, the left foot is the one that is shod.

15. **True** The "Silver Cord" and the "Golden Bowl" **are mentioned** in the Scripture passage read in this degree.

16. **True** Even though he has been obligated as a Master Mason, **it is still necessary** for a Brother to go to the South and West for examination. As in the preceding degrees, it is necessary for him to prove that he is in possession of the modes of recognition pertaining to this degree.

17. **False** A portion of the Second Section **is not** given in the form of a drama to remove any feeling of strained dignity or stiff formality.

It is in keeping with a tradition that extends back to the Operative Masons. They, like other medieval crafts, would perform morality plays on special occasions. A form of this carried over into the early Speculative Masonic lodges. The Hiram legend was portrayed in the form of a drama that was later incorporated into the ceremonies of the Master Mason Degree. As with the other sections of this degree, the Drama portion of the second section conveys certain Masonic lessons not found elsewhere in our Work. It should therefore be presented with the same dignity and seriousness of purpose as all other Masonic ritual.

18. **True** The **Senior Warden** teaches the Candidate how to wear his Apron as Master Mason.
19. **False** A Fellowcraft who fails to complete his third degree **is still** a Mason. He cannot however, become a member of any lodge.
20. **False** The Master or a Past Master **are not the only ones** who may instruct the new Master Mason on the Substitute for the Master's Word. This restriction only applies to who may install the officers of a lodge. All Master Masons are in possession of the Substitute for the Master's Word; hence any Master Mason whom the Master of the lodge may delegate may instruct the new Master Mason regarding it.
21. **True** In the Second Section each Candidate **may be received separately**.
22. **True** In the Second Section, **fifteen Fellowcrafts** take part. There are the twelve Craftsmen plus the three Ruffians.
23. **True** The Tools used in the Second Section, or Hiram's Drama, **are** the Twenty-four Inch Gauge, the Square and the Setting Maul.
24. **False** The Brother **may, but does not have to be**, presented with a personal copy of the Holy Bible in this degree. It may be presented to him in any of the three degrees. It is left to each lodge to determine in which degree this presentation will be made.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES QUIZ

Questions

DIRECTIONS: Carefully read the following 25 questions or statements and the four possible answers for each. Only one of the suggested answers is correct. Choose your answer and write its letter (a, b, c, or d) in the margin space preceding each question. If you are not sure, chances are your own good judgment will result in a correct guess.

- _____ 1. How many stripes has the Flag of the United States?
a. Twelve b. Eleven c. Thirteen

- _____ 2. How many red stripes are opposite the blue field of stars in the upper portion of the Flag?
a. Three b. Four c. Five

- _____ 3. Did our Flag ever have more than thirteen stripes?
a. Yes b. No

- _____ 4. Is it ever permissible to drape the Flag?
a. Yes b. No

- _____ 5. Is there any exception to the rule that, when flown with any other flag on the same halyard, our Flag must be at the peak?
a. Yes, in the Navy during divine service
b. No

- _____ 6. Where should our Flag be when carried in a procession with a line of other flags?
a. On the marching right
b. In front of the center of the line

- _____ 7. How is the Flag properly displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall or in a show window?
a. The blue field of stars is uppermost and to the Flag's own right-that is, to the observer's left
b. The field is uppermost and to the Flag's own left-that is, to the observer's right

- _____ 8. How should the Flag be displayed over a street?
- a. Vertically, with the blue field of stars to north in an east and west street; field to east in a north and south street
 - b. Vertically, with the field to south in an east and west street; field to west in a north and south street
- _____ 9. What is the position of the Flag when displayed in the chancel of a church?
- a. At clergyman's right as he faces audience
 - b. At clergyman's left as he faces audience
- _____ 10. How should the Flag be displayed on Memorial Day:
- a. At half-staff all day
 - b. At half-staff from sunrise to noon
- _____ 11. How is the Flag placed when used to cover a casket?
- a. Blue field of stars at head of casket over left shoulder of deceased
 - b. Field at head of casket over right shoulder of deceased
- _____ 12. May the Flag ever be flown with the field down?
- a. Yes, as a signal of dire distress
 - b. Never
- _____ 13. What is the proper name for the blue field of white, five-pointed stars in the upper corner of the Flag?
- a. Field of stars b. Union c. Blue Field
- _____ 14. What part of the Flag shows the growth of the Nation?
- a. The stripes b. The stars
- _____ 15. Between what hours should the Flag normally be displayed on buildings and on stationary flag-staffs in the open?
- a. Nine a.m. to three p.m.
 - b. Sunrise to sunset
 - c. Six a.m. to six p.m.
- _____ 16. When was the Flag of the United States adopted?
- a. July 4, 1776 b. June 14, 1777 c. Sept. 17, 1787

- _____ 17. When a new State is admitted into the Union, when is the new star added to the Flag?
- a. On the day of admission
 - b. On the Fourth of July following admission
- _____ 18. How should the Flag be displayed on a float in a parade?
- a. Only from a staff
 - b. Properly suspended on right side of the float
- _____ 19. May the Flag be used for covering a monument or statue about to be unveiled?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. From the beginning of ceremony only
- _____ 20. How does a woman correctly salute the Flag?
- a. By placing the right hand over the heart
 - b. By giving the regular right-hand salute
- _____ 21. What is the correct official designation of our Flag?
- a. The Stars and Stripes
 - b. The Flag of the United States
 - c. The National Colors
- _____ 22. Who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner"?
- a. Stephen Collins Foster
 - b. Francis Scott Key
 - c. John Howard Payne
- _____ 23. Why do we say that the sun never sets on our Flag?
- a. Because of our possession of Alaska
 - b. Because we own the Canal Zone
 - c. Because of our possessions in both hemispheres
- _____ 24. Should the Flag ever be dipped to show honor?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. To the President only
- _____ 25. May the Flag properly be embroidered upon cushions or handkerchiefs?
- a. Yes, if not for advertising purposes
 - b. No

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES QUIZ Answer Sheet

[See page 177 for directions.]

- c** 1. The Flag of the United States has **thirteen stripes** emblematic of the thirteen original states.
- a** 2. There are **four red stripes in the upper portion** of the Flag opposite the blue field of stars.
- a** 3. Our Flag **did have** more than thirteen stripes at one time. Originally, it was conceived to add both a star and a stripe for each new state. By the early 1800s, the flag had 15 stripes and 20 stars. In 1818, the Congress passed the Flag Act which designated thirteen stripes, to forever represent the original thirteen states, with every state being represented by a star.
- b** 4. Is it **never permissible** to drape the Flag.
- a** 5. The exception to the rule that our Flag must be at the peak when flown with any other flag on the same halyard, is **in the Navy during divine service**.
- b** 6. Our Flag should be **in front of the center** of the line when carried in a procession with a line of other flags.
- a** 7. To properly display the Flag properly either horizontally or vertically against a wall or in a show window, the blue field of stars is uppermost and to the Flag's own right; that is, **to the observer's left**.
- a** 8. Properly displayed over a street, the Flag should be displayed vertically, blue field of stars **to north** in an east and west street; field **to east** in a north and south street.
- a** 9. Properly displayed when in the chancel of a church, the Flag should be at the **clergyman's right** as he faces audience.
- b** 10. On Memorial Day the Flag should be at half-staff **from sunrise to noon**.
- a** 11. When used to cover a casket, the Flag is with the blue field of stars at the head of the casket **over left shoulder** of the deceased.

- a 12. The Flag may be flown with the field down only as a **signal of dire distress**.
- b 13. The proper name for the blue field of white, five-pointed stars in the upper corner of the Flag is **the Union**.
- b 14. The part of the Flag that represents the growth of the Nation are **the stars**.
- b 15. The Flag should normally be displayed on buildings and on stationary flag-staffs in the open between the hours of **sunrise to sunset**.
- b 16. The Flag of the United States was adopted on **June 14, 1777**.
- b 17. When a new State is admitted into the Union, the new star added to the Flag on the **Fourth of July following admission**.
- a 18. When displayed on a float in a parade, the Flag should be displayed **only from a staff**.
- b 19. The Flag **may never be** used for covering a monument or statue about to be unveiled.
- a 20. A woman correctly salutes the Flag **exactly the same as a man**, by placing the right hand over the heart.
- b 21. The correct official designation of our Flag is "**The Flag of the United States**". Other names such as "The Stars and Stripes" and "Old Glory" are simply popular nicknames.
- b 22. **Francis Scott Key** wrote "The Star Spangled Banner".
- c 23. We say that the sun never sets on our Flag because of our **U.S. possessions in both hemispheres**.
- b 24. The Flag should **never be dipped to show honor**. It should always be carried upright.
- b 25. The Flag may **never be embroidered upon** cushions or handkerchiefs or used for any other purely decorative purpose.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION QUIZ

Questions

DIRECTIONS: Carefully read the following 30 statements. Some of them are correct expressions of facts about the Constitution of the United States. Others are not correct as stated. If you consider a statement to be correct, mark a "T" for TRUE in the space preceding the number. If the statement is not correct, mark it "F" for FALSE. If you do not know, chances are your own good judgment will result in a correct guess.

- _____ 1. The Constitution was established by authority of the 13 original States.
- _____ 2. The establishment of justice is one of the expressed purposes of the Constitution.
- _____ 3. Establishment of police and military forces is implied in the Preamble.
- _____ 4. Religious freedom is one of the purposes enumerated in the Preamble.
- _____ 5. The Preamble definitely identifies the Union as the United States of America.
- _____ 6. More perfect national unity is one of the objects expressly declared in the Preamble.
- _____ 7. Promotion of the general welfare is also mentioned.
- _____ 8. The word "freedom" appears prominently in the Preamble.
- _____ 9. The Preamble specifically states that this Constitution shall become the "law of the land".
- _____ 10. Domestic tranquillity is mentioned as one of the objects of the Constitution.

- _____ 11. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.
- _____ 12. Private property may be taken for public use, when circumstances demand, without compensation to the owner.
- _____ 13. Under a certain definite condition, involuntary servitude may still exist in the United States.
- _____ 14. An official of the U.S. Government may, at his option, receive a title of nobility from a foreign government.
- _____ 15. The right of citizens to vote cannot be abridged or denied on account of sex, race, color or previous condition of servitude.
- _____ 16. No person may be punished for breaking a law established after the alleged offense occurred.
- _____ 17. In a criminal case, a person may be required to be a witness against himself.
- _____ 18. In civil suits, where the value in controversy exceeds \$20., the defendant is entitled to the right of trial by jury.
- _____ 19. The only grounds of treason against the United States are waging war against it, or assisting its enemies.
- _____ 20. Powers not specifically delegated to the States by the Constitution are reserved to the Federal Government to be delegated as Congress may see fit.

- _____ 21. The supreme law of the land consists of the Constitution the laws of the United States that conform to the Constitution, and treaties made under the authority of the United State government.
- _____ 22. Members of State legislatures and all executive and judicial officers of each State are required to take an oath to support the constitution of the U. S.
- _____ 23. It is possible for a person who has been guilty of treason to serve as a member of Congress.
- _____ 24. The transportation or importation of liquor into any State whose laws prohibit it is an offense against the U. S.
- _____ 25. In order for one State to enter into any agreement or compact with another State, it is necessary to obtain the consent of Congress.
- _____ 26. Application by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States is necessary to propose an amendment to the Constitution.
- _____ 27. The Constitution makes it mandatory for governors of the various States to fill vacancies in the House and Senate by appointment, pending the election of a new Senator or Representative.
- _____ 28. The electoral vote of any State for the election of President and Vice-President is equal to the total number of Senators and Representatives to which that State is entitled.
- _____ 29. Under certain conditions, the militia of a State might legally engage in war without a declaration of war by Congress, or orders from the President.
- _____ 30. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION QUIZ

Answer Sheet

[See page 177 for directions.]

KEY TO ANSWER REFERENCES: The symbol after each answer (*P*, *Sec*, or *Am*) refers to the part of the Constitution in which the answer is found: *P* = PREAMBLE; *Sec* = ARTICLE and SECTION (numbered); *Am* = AMENDMENT (numbered).

The Constitution of the United States consists of the Preamble, seven Articles subdivided into Sections, and Amendments. The first 10 Amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, became effective in 1791. The Preamble is given below:

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION:

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

1. **False** The Constitution was established by authority of the **people of the United States** "...who do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America". (*P*)
2. **True** The establishment of justice **is** one of the expressed purposes of the Constitution. (*P*)
3. **True** Establishment of police and military forces **is implied** in the Preamble. (*P*)
4. **False** Religious freedom is enumerated in the **First Amendment**, not the Preamble. (*Am 1*)
5. **True** The Preamble **definitely identifies** the Union as the United States of America. (*P*)
6. **True** More perfect national unity **is** one of the objects expressly declared in the Preamble. (*P*)
7. **True** Promotion of the general welfare **is** also mentioned. (*P*)
8. **False** The word "freedom" **does not** appear prominently in the Preamble or the Constitution itself. It was the underlying principle throughout the whole document and what it represents but by the word itself is implied, not specified. (*P*)
9. **False** The Preamble **does not** specifically state that this Constitution shall become the "law of the land". What is specifically stated, in Article VII of the Constitution, is that neither the Constitution itself nor any amendments to it can become the law of the land until 3/4 of the States ratify it through their own Constitutional Conventions. (*VII Sec. 1*)
10. **True** Domestic tranquillity **is mentioned** as one of the subjects of the Constitution. (*P*)

11. **True** All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction **are citizens** of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. (*Am 14*)
12. **False** Private property **may not be taken** for public use when circumstances demand, without compensation to the owner. Today, we tend to think of the Fifth Amendment only as protection against being forced into self-incrimination. This Amendment actually defines the rights of a private citizen versus that of the government in a range of areas. (*Am 5*)
13. **True** Under a certain specific condition, involuntary servitude **may still exist** in the United States. Surprised? That "certain specific condition" is clearly defined as "*punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted*". In other words, our Constitution makes a clear distinction between unjust servitude such as slavery and the right of the people to sentence a justly convicted criminal to a term in prison. (*Am 13*)
14. **False** An official of the U.S. Government may not receive a title of nobility from a foreign government. (*I Sec. 9*)
15. **True** The right of citizens to vote **cannot be** abridged or denied on account of sex, race, color or previous condition of servitude. (*Am 15*)
16. **True** **No person** may be punished for breaking a law established after the alleged offense occurred. (*I Sec. 9*)
17. **False** In a criminal case, a person **cannot be** required to be a witness against himself. (*Am 5*)
18. **True** In civil suits where the value in controversy exceeds \$20.00, the defendant **is entitled** to the right of trial by jury. (*Am 7*)
19. **True** The only grounds of treason against the United States **are** waging war against it or assisting its enemies. This is specifically to protect the rights of a citizen to speak in opposition to the government without the fear of being arrested for alleged treason. (*III Sec. 3*)
20. **False** Powers not specifically delegated to the States by the Constitution **are not reserved to the federal government** to be delegated as Congress may see fit. They are specifically left to the States. In other words, if the people have not ratified its inclusion in the Constitution, it does not belong to the federal government by default. (*Am 10*)
21. **True** The supreme law of the land **does consist** of the Constitution, the laws of the United States that conform to the Constitution, and treaties made under authority of the United States government. (*VI Sec 1*)
22. **True** Members of State legislatures and all executive and judicial officers of each State **are required** to take an oath to support the Constitution of the U.S. (*VI Sec 1*)

- 23. True** It is **possible** for a person who has been guilty of treason to serve as a member of Congress. Surprised again? The only constitutionally defined requirements to serve in Congress are age and years of U.S. citizenship (25 years old and 7 years a citizen for the House of Representatives; 30 years of age and 9 years a citizen for the Senate). This is not a legal loophole nor an oversight by the framers of our Constitution. Quite the opposite! It is very consistent with the freedom given to us as citizens to elect whomever the majority of us believe would represent us the best. Former traitors included if that is our collective desire! This also served an immediate, practical purpose at the time the Constitution was ratified. Many of our Founding Fathers had been convicted of treason to the Crown, in absentia, during the American War For Independence. Had this been a specific restriction within the new Constitution, it would have raised an instant legal question should one of these men been elected to serve in the newly formed Congress! (*I Sec 2 & Sec 3*)
- 24. True** The transportation or importation of liquor into any State whose laws prohibit it **is an offense** against the United States. This is specified in the Amendment that repealed Prohibition. One of the principle purposes of the Constitution is to define the rights between the states of the Union. In repealing Prohibition at a federal level, this amendment nonetheless affords constitutional protection to the people of each state to continue it within their own borders should they so choose. (*Am 21*)
- 25. True** In order for one State to enter into any agreement or compact with another State, **it is necessary** to obtain the consent of Congress. (*I Sec. 10*)
- 26. False** Application by the legislatures of **two-thirds**, not three-fourths, of the States is necessary to propose an amendment to the Constitution. (*V Sec. 1*)
- 27. False** The Constitution **does not** make it mandatory for governors of the various States to fill vacancies in the House and Senate by appointment, pending the election of a new Senator or Representative. A governor may only do this if the laws of their state specifically empower them to do so. It is the equivalent of our Masonic Book of Constitutions empowering the Master of a lodge to do certain things only if it is specifically defined in the By-Laws of his lodge. (*Am XVII Sec. 2*)
- 28. True** The electoral vote of any State for the election of President and Vice-President **is equal to** the total number of Senators and Representatives to which that State is entitled. This is based on the constitutional provision for giving more Representatives to states with larger numbers of citizens; hence, more electoral votes are given to states with more people. (*II Sec. 1*)
- 29. True** Under certain conditions, the militia of a State **may legally engage in war** without a declaration of war by Congress or orders from the President. However, that condition is very specific and the right for an individual state militia to engage in warfare in that circumstance is quite obvious. It is only permitted if a state is invaded, in this case, in other than a time of Congressionally declared war. (*I Sec. 10*)
- 30. True** **No tax or duty** shall be laid on articles exported from any State. (*I Sec. 10*)

QUIZ ON MY LODGE

Questions

DIRECTIONS: Carefully read the following 25 questions regarding your Lodge. Some of them may be answered with "YES", "NO" or a name. Others may require a short statement. Be brief. If you are not sure of an answer, your good Masonic judgment will probably result in a correct guess. If you are not exactly sure of a date or number, approximate it. The correct or complete answers will be provided by your Worshipful Master or the Quiz Master he has appointed.

Questions:

1. Do any other Lodges in New York have the same name as ours?

Answer: _____

2. Has our Lodge always had its present number?

Answer: _____

3. What is the wording on the seal of our Lodge?

Answer: _____

4. How long have we met in our present building?

Answer: _____

5. In what year did we first petition to form this Lodge?

Answer: _____

6. In what year did our Lodge receive its Dispensation?

Answer: _____

7. Who was the Grand Master who granted our Dispensation?

Answer: _____

8. What is the date of our Charter?

Answer:

9. Give the name of our Founding Master.

Answer:

10. Has our Charter ever been lifted or surrendered?

Answer:

11. How many Masters have we had, including our present Master?

Answer:

12. Who was the Grand Master who signed our Charter?

Answer:

13. How many Charter Members were there?

Answer:

14. Name the first Secretary of our Lodge.

Answer:

15. Who is our oldest member based on date of birth?

Answer:

16. Who is our oldest member based on years in the Lodge?

Answer:

17. Did any of our members ever help to form a new Lodge?

Answer:

18. Which members of our Lodge have ever been elected to Grand Lodge office (including Trustees, etc.)?

Answer:

19. How many articles are there in our by-laws?

Answer:

20. Which of our officers receive salaries from the Lodge?

Answer:

21. How many Communications must our Lodge hold during any year, according to our By-laws?

Answer:

22. What Masonic District was our Lodge in when it was formed?

Answer:

23. What Masonic District is our Lodge in now?

Answer:

24. Name the present District Deputy Grand Master of our District.

Answer:

25. When were the annual dues of our Lodge last changed?

Answer:

NOTE TO THE QUIZ MASTER: This quiz offers an excellent opportunity for you and your Brethren to learn more about the heritage of your own lodge. Wherever possible, especially for questions asking for a "yes", "no" or one word answer, try to provide more than just the correct answer. For example, for the answer to the question "How long have we met in our present building?", identify where in town your lodge met in years past. Make a copy of these question sheets and fill in the answers to use as your answer sheets during the quiz.

