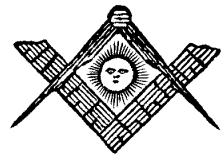


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No. 6

JUNE 2007

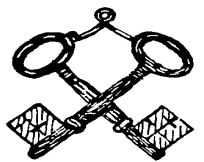
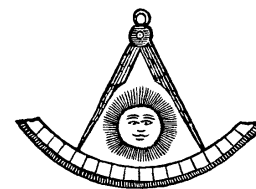
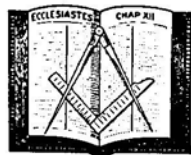
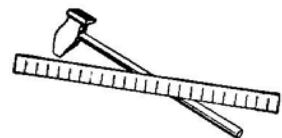


GREETINGS FROM THE SENIOR DEACON

Tribute to John Parlier— by Worshipful Brother Dan Rolon

Inspired by a man from North of the river.
Who sat in the East with a message to deliver.
The voice was somewhat soft on that night as we heard.
But it kept our attention on every word.
He applauded the lodge for it's hospitality,
the steaks, potatoes, and the fresh brewed sweet tea.
The message he brought was deep with warm feeling.
And his hopes I'm sure,
Were for us to get the meaning.
I thought to myself of the miles he had traveled,
And the men he had met there, on the level.
The lights were run by gas that night.
But from the East shone a very bright light.
This was a night for to be much thankful.
When Brothers met together in a Lodge in April.

CARING REPORT: Gregg Conley, Kimberly Austin, Rufus Smith, Bruce Pope, Click Truitt, Richard Rozzelle's son, Don Hudson, Grimes Byerly's son, A.W. Morris, Jim Rader, Jim Yount, Jack Bridges, Bob Gregg, Jim Barker, Burl Lehman, Debbie Crenshaw and Family, Jerry Johnson's daughter, Bob Patton, Darrell Chapman, Charles Meadows, Herbert Chilton, Jr. , David Reep, Tony Walker & Riverside Lodge, and the Kenneth Jarrett family all need our prayers and attention.



OFFICERS 2007

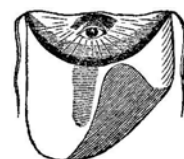
Worshipful Master	W. Grimes Byerly	324-8678
Senior Warden	J. David Abernethy	323-8349
Junior Warden	Richard L. Rozzelle	294-3013
Treasurer	W.J. "Buz" Hunley	ul 256-7633
Secretary	Kevin D. Johnson	465-5619
Trustees <i>Chairman</i>	Jeffrey P. Kuykendall Lawton H. Hatley David L. Brandon	495-0039 294-0910 294-2124
Senior Deacon	Daniel J. Rolon	313-2461
Junior Deacon	James R. Hope II	ul 465-0063
Senior Steward	G. Lee Spach	446-1924
Junior Steward	James L. Johnson	328-1679
Chaplain	Bradley R. Ingles	499-0438
Tyler	Robert B. Bickel	294-6619

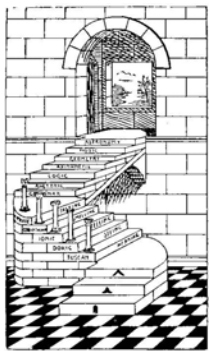
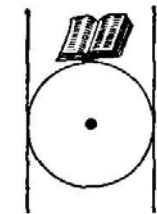
LIVING PAST MASTERS

J.N. Cagle	1973	J.P. Hilton	1994
J.L. Johnson	1974	D.L. Reep	1995
E.W. Beckom	1978	P.C. Ray	1996
J.F. Taylor	1979	L.D. Huffman	1997
J.H. Elmore	1981	W.G. Byerly	1998
J.C. Bridges	1983	D.J. Wallace	1999
T.L. Hartman	1984	H.W. Walker	2000
E.C. Cline	1986	J.W. Davidson	2001
J.E. Vaught	1987	M.D. Hale	2002
J.H. Elmore	1988	W.J. Hunley	2003
C.E. Isenhour	1989	J.P. Kuykendall	2004
E.W. Masche	1991	D.L. Brandon	2006
J.D. Crawley	1993		

JUNE BIRTHDAYS

Name	Date	Name	Date	Name	Date
Thomas St. Clair	6/1/1943	Brian Rary	6/9/1961	Jeffery Rash	6/30/1966
John Parker	6/1/1946	Rondall Lail	6/10/1979	Robert Litwin	6/23/1930
James Lacy	6/1/1951	Bobby Roberts	6/12/1958	James Poovey	6/23/1939
John Mayo	6/1/1954	Andrew Jennings	6/13/1962	Rufus Hope	6/23/1940
Eddie Singleton	6/3/1946	Bobby Mullinax	6/14/1938	David Flowers	6/25/1930
James Yount	6/4/1951	Jack Suther	6/15/1927	Thomas Bean	6/27/1934
William Keller	6/9/1935	Jack Hall	6/20/1921	William Wiggs	6/30/1945





“MERIDIAN” by Worshipful Brother Lee Spach

As referenced by the Junior Warden’s statement, “ ...sun at meridian is the...”

Which “meridian” is the JW referencing in this statement? Most believe that it is the definition used in astronomy. What do you think?

Meridian (astronomy)

In the sky, a **meridian** is an imaginary *great circle*(a) on the *celestial sphere*(b). It passes through the north point on the horizon, through the celestial pole, up to the **zenith**(c), through the south point on the horizon, and through the **nadir**(d), and is perpendicular to the local horizon.

Because it is fixed to the local horizon, stars (such as the SUN) will appear to drift past the local meridian as the earth spins. You can use an object's right ascension and the local sidereal time to determine when it will cross your local meridian, or culminate (see hour angle). The **upper meridian** is the half above the horizon, the **lower meridian** the half below it.

(a) A **great circle** is a circle on the surface of a sphere that has the same circumference as the sphere, dividing the sphere into two equal hemispheres.

(b) the **celestial sphere** is an imaginary rotating sphere of "gigantic radius", concentric and coaxial with the Earth. All objects in the sky can be thought of as lying upon the sphere.

(c) In broad terms, the **zenith** is the direction pointing directly *above* a particular location (perpendicular, orthogonal). Since the concept of *being above* is itself somewhat vague, scientists define the zenith in more rigorous terms. Specifically, in astronomy, geophysics and related sciences (e.g., meteorology), the zenith at a given point is the local vertical direction pointing away from direction of the force of gravity at that location.

(d) The **nadir** (from Arabic *نادر* *nazir*, "opposite") is the astronomical term for the point in the sky directly below the observer, or more precisely, the point in the sky with an inclination of -90° . In simple terms, if you are standing on the earth, it is the direction "down" toward your feet. Geometrically, it is the point on the celestial sphere intersected by a line drawn from the observer's location on the Earth's surface through the center of the Earth. The point opposite the nadir is the zenith. Nadir also refers to a downward-facing viewing angle of an orbiting satellite, such as is employed during remote sensing of the atmosphere.

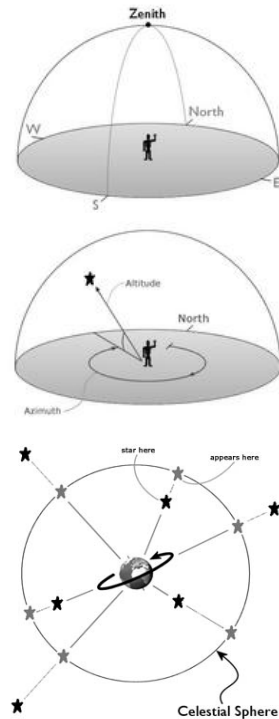
Meridian (geography)

A **meridian** is an imaginary line on the Earth's surface from the North Pole to the South Pole that connects all locations with a given longitude. The position of a point on the meridian is given by the latitude. Each meridian is perpendicular to all circles of latitude at the intersection points. Each is also the same size and is half of a great circle on the Earth's surface.

Since the meridian that passes through Greenwich, England, establishes the meaning of zero degrees of longitude, or the Prime Meridian, any other meridian is identified by the angle, referenced to the center of the earth as vertex, between where it and the prime meridian cross the equator. As there are 360 degrees in a circle, the meridian on the opposite side of the earth from Greenwich (which forms the other half of a circle with the one through Greenwich) is 180° longitude, and the others lie between 0° and 180° of West longitude in the Western Hemisphere (west of Greenwich) and between 0° and 180° of East longitude in the Eastern Hemisphere (east of Greenwich).

The term "meridian" comes from the Latin *meridies*, meaning "midday"; the sun crosses a given meridian midway between the times of sunrise and sunset on that meridian. The same Latin stem gives rise to the terms A.M. and P.M. used to disambiguate hours of the day when using the 12-hour clock.

Sources: <http://www.nmm.ac.uk/server/show/nav.005> and <http://en.wikipedia.org>



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secretary@hickorymasoniccenter.org

Lodge Events Calendar

JUNE 2007

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4 6:30 Meal 7:30 BL Stated	5 7:30 OES	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13 7:30 York Rite	14	15	16
17	18 6:30 Meal 7:30 BL Stated	19 7:30 OES	20	21	22	23 ST JOHNS DAY— OXFORD, NC
24 3pm—5pm Cert. Lect. Class	25	26	27	28	29	30