



Massachusetts Chapter

KNIGHTS ECOSSAISE OF SAINT ANDREW

VALLEY OF BOSTON • CONSTITUTED MMXIII

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE

CEREMONIES OF INDUCTION

&

ANNUAL FEAST OF ST. ANDREW

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 2017

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS OF MASSACHUSETTS

186 TREMONT STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SATURNI XI NOVEMBER MMXVII

RSVP : G. Edward Brown, ed.brown13@gmail.com or 978-758-6916





Opening: 4:00 pm

GREETINGS OF

BRO. FRANCIS M. HART, 32^o

VENERABLE MASTER

RECEPTION OF DIGNITARIES

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

INDUCTION OF NOVITIATES

Closing

Social Period & Banquet

History of the Knights of St. Andrew

The origins of the Order date back to the period of 1220-1232 AD, when a Confraternity was established in the City of Acre, of the then Crusader Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem (occupying the same territory as the modern state of Israel) to protect pilgrims and merchants. This Confraternity, consisting of burgesses and knights of largely French heritage, met in the City's Castle and chose the Holy Apostle, St. Andrew, as their Patron. They constituted themselves as a Crusading Order of Knights with the object of resisting tyranny and protecting public safety.

During the turmoil of the Sixth Crusade, these worthies of the Order defended the poor, the sick and the weak from adversaries. In the best tradition of the Military and Religious Orders of the time, they founded their lives on prayer, charity, service and protection. About this time, possession of Acre was being contested by the Holy Roman Emperor, Fredrick II, operating from his base in Sicily. Through his marriage to Yolande, daughter of John of Brienne, a leading Crusader, the Emperor had become embroiled in the affairs of the Crusader states. The Emperor sent a fleet of ships against Acre in 1227, whereupon the Knights and Officers of St. Andrew of Jerusalem appealed to Pope Gregory IX, who excommunicated the Emperor for his action. During subsequent negotiations with the Persians by the Emperor Fredrick, the Knights of St. Andrew remained aloof. Though some progress for the Crusaders appeared at first to have been made, their adherence to treaty commitments made at that time eventually enabled an army of Turks, in pay of the Sultan of Egypt, to crush the remaining Crusader enclaves by about 1244. It was at about this juncture that the existing historical records of the Knights of St. Andrew were lost. It is speculated that the records may have been transported to Byzantium in hope of safekeeping, only to be lost yet again when the city fell to the Turks in 1452.

Masonic history tells a different tale. Having first been established in 1118 AD, the Order of the Pope Fellow Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon (Latin: *Pauperes commilitones Christi Templique Salomonici*), more commonly known as the Knights Templar, were, in 1307, declared heretical by Pope Clement V at the insistence of King Philip the Fair of France. All of the Order in France were arrested and imprisoned, many executed, more tortured and all impoverished. In most of the other European States, the estates of the Order were confiscated and divided between sovereigns, the Knights Hospitaller and the Pope. When Jacques de Molay was burned alive on March 18th 1313, the Templars lost their Grand Master, and could no longer maintain the organization under the old name that had become so famous throughout Europe and the Middle East. Their possessions confiscated and leaders incarcerated for life or put to death, the Brethren were persecuted in every way. Survivors were compelled, for the sake of secrecy and safety, to leave their homes, lay aside the garb of the Temple and mingle again with the world, or enter other orders. In Portugal, where they were pronounced innocent, the name of the Order was changed to that of the Order of Christ. In England, King Edward proscribed them and forbade them to remain in the realm unless they joined preceptories of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem or of the Hospital. In Scotland, they found protection and joined King Robert the Bruce in his struggle for independence from the British crown.

The Battle of Bannockburn was fought on the 23rd and 24th of June 1314. In consequence of the assistance rendered him by the Templars, Bruce created and received them into the Order of St. Andrew du Chardon [of the Thistle] of Scotland. The Order was later annexed into the degrees of the Rite of Heredom, Herodim or Hierodom, a word coined from the two Greek words meaning HOLY HOUSE, and was said to be the name of a legendary mountain in Scotland. King Robert forever reserved for himself and his successors the title of Grand Master of the new Order, and granted a charter of lands to Walter de Clifton, Grand Preceptor of the Templars for Scotland. Prince Charles Edward Stuart was the last Grand Master of the Order of Heredom in Scotland, and exercised his powers in France by establishing a Chapter of Rose Croix at Arras. When the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite was organized by those in possession of the degrees of the Rites of Heredom and Perfection, the Order of Grand Knights Ecossais of Saint Andrew became the 29^o of the new Rite. Formed by selecting, from among many different Rites and Observances, seven degrees in addition to the Twenty-two of Perfection, the 33^o of Sovereign Grand Inspector General was created as the supreme and last degree to rule the whole.

Officer Line 2017 - 2019

VENERABLE MASTER—SK PAUL J. MALAGRIFA

CHIEF OF STAFF—SK FRANCIS M. HART

PRIOR—SK FRED DOBSON

SENESCHAL—SK MIKE NEMETH

PRELATE—SK TOM O'SHAUGHNESSY

REGISTRAR—SK EDWARD BROWN

TREASURER—SK KEVIN BUCKLEY

PRECEPTOR—SK SHAUN FLANAGAN

WARDER—SK MATTHEW LIPTAK

HOSPITALER—SK BRIAN MCHALE

ALIMONER—VACANT

SENTINEL—SK JOHN BELL

ORGANIST—SK JOE VALADEZ

PIPER—SK KEN PFEIFFER

The Black Watch

CAPTAIN OF THE BLACK WATCH—SK RICH GOETZ

1ST LIEUTENANT—SK JEFF ROSS

2ND LIEUTENANT—SK JOHN FERRANTE