

# INDIANA KNIGHT TEMPLAR



# MONITOR

**PREPARED FOR THE SIR KNIGHTS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA**

**Compiled By Ed Fodrea Grand Generalissimo 05/01/2019**

## TEMPLAR MASONRY

We come now to the crowning body of the York Rite, the Commandery of Knights Templar, whose degrees—or Orders—are often designated as Templar or Chivalric Masonry because they have for their background the Age of Chivalry, during which the crusading knights of old ranged the Mediterranean area for more than four centuries—protectors of the weak and aged, guardians of Holy Land pilgrims, sworn defenders of the Cross of Christ.

A Commandery of Knights Templar confers three Orders: (1) the Illustrious order of the Red Cross; (2) the Order of Malta and the Mediterranean Pass; and (3) the Order of the Temple, in which the candidate reaches the Christian grade of the York Rite, passing from the Old Testament into the New.

The noble principles for which the ancient knights fought and died are the same which today motivate the Sir Knights of Templar Masonry—protection against all forms of oppression, relief of distress, defense of the Christian religion and acceptance of the teachings of Jesus. Today, as it ever has, life abounds with contrast—wealth and poverty, truth and falsehood, justice and injustice, liberty and oppression flourish side by side the world over. Men of purpose, born of Faith, filled with Hope and motivated by Charity are ever needed to shield the weak and helpless. This is the avowed purpose of the modern Knight Templar to meet that great need.

Sworn soldiers of the Cross of Living Christ, they wear the symbol of Calvary upon their breast! What higher privilege. what graver responsibility can come to any man?

Supported by the flower of Knighthood, the ancient Order of the Temple stood the test of centuries, although the corrupt medieval church did its utmost to destroy the order by persecution. Modern Templar Masonry may not be connected directly with the ancient Order, but its faith is the same and its duties carry the same responsibilities and the same hopes. Every Sir Knight thus has the God-given privilege to unfurl, throughout the world, the banner of Christian Faith unfettered by sectarian creeds; as broad as the Grand Architect's infinite grace and as deep as His infinite love. The history of modern Templarism is a record of Christian gentlemen whose accomplishments have contributed abundantly to uplift mankind. Those who have toiled faithfully throughout the years have been richly endowed with that soul-satisfying peace and calmness of spirit, which "passeth all understanding." Sir Knights have numbered among them many of the worlds truly great men and it is a great and high honor to be knighted in one of their many Commanderies.



## A Prayer for the New Member

O God, our Father, whose command is over all, and whose love never faileth, let us be aware of Thy Holy Presence and obedient to Thy Will. Encourage us in our endeavors to live above the common level of life. Make us to choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong, and never to be content with a half-truth when the whole can be won. Endow us with courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy, that scorns to compromise with vice and injustice and knows no fear when Truth and Right are in jeopardy.

Empower these Sir Knights with the revitalized desire to go forth and grow our organization. Open our minds to creative new ways of recruitment and retention to better fill the ranks of Templary in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Help us accept these responsibilities with strong hearts and cheerful minds. Let our uniforms remind each of us of our dedication to duty and service to the Great Captain of our Salvation, Jesus Christ our Lord.

**Amen**

## **Mission Statements**

### **A Missions Statement for the Masonic Order of Knights Templar**

The Masonic Order of Knights Templar is a body of men drawn from the ranks of Freemasonry, whose purpose is to bear witness to their declared Christian faith. The members of the Order seek to impose their particular adherence to the teachings of Christ upon no one, realizing that Freemasonry is in itself universal and non-sectarian. Rather, it is the purpose of the Templars to demonstrate through acts of charity and deeds of beneficence a way of life that might be deemed worthy, thereby attracting others to follow in the footsteps and teachings of Jesus Christ as did the ancient Templars.

### **A Missions Statement for the Grand Commandery of Indiana**

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Indiana exists to provide the organizational structure to assure the continuation of the Masonic Order of Knights Templar in the State of Indiana. Its mission is to recruit new members; to obtain and train effective leaders; to raise the financial support necessary to conduct the affairs of the Grand Commandery of Indiana; and to assure the quality of ritualistic interpretation worthy of the Order. It is to further promote the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, the Knights Templar Educational Foundation, the Holy Land Pilgrimage program, and other charitable and benevolent activities to carry out the principles of the Order and to present the Order favorably to Freemasons and to the world at large.

## HISTORY

The medieval Knights Templar, best known to us today as the famed warriors of the Crusades, were a devout military religious Order that uniquely combined the roles of knight and monk in a way the Western medieval world had never seen before. Originally they were known as the Poor Knights of Christ and the Temple of Solomon, or, more simply, as the Knights Templar. In a famous letter written in the 1130s, "In Praise of the New Knighthood", St Bernard of Clairvaux described knighthood, previously unknown in the secular world. To him, they were a unique combination of knight and monk; to later historians, they were the first military order, soon imitated by the Knights Hospitaller, by several Spanish orders and, by the end of the 12th century, by the Teutonic Knights. As a holy militia fighting for Christ, the Templars were willing to put aside the usual temptations of ordinary secular life for an arduous, dedicated life of service. Ever since then, the legacy of the Templars has been, first and foremost, the concept of service. The Templars officially originated in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem in 1118 A.D., when nine knights, mainly French, vowed to protect pilgrims on the dangerous roads leading to Jerusalem. These courageous knights gained the favor of King Baldwin II of Jerusalem who granted them part of his palace for their headquarters, which was located in the southeastern part of the Temple Mount, called "Solomon's Temple". Encouraged by King Baldwin II and Warmund of Picquigny, Patriarch of Jerusalem, they were generally seen as complementary to the Hospitallers (recognized as an Order of the Church by the papacy in 1113, but not militarized until the 1130s), who cared for sick and weary pilgrims in their convent in Jerusalem. The Templars' services were welcomed and greatly appreciated. But it is important to realize that at this early juncture when they were based at the Temple Mount area, the Templars were not yet an official monastic Order—the protagonists were seculars imbued with a desire to fulfill the biblical injunction to love thy neighbour, but they were not yet a Monastic Order. During the first nine years of the Order (1119-28), contrary to assumptions often made today, the Templars would not have been wearing their trademark white mantles, as they began wearing them after the church Council of Troyes in 1129 when they were given a religious Rule and a white mantle. The famous red cross on their mantle was added later when Pope Eugenius III (1145-53) allowed them to wear it as a symbol of Christian martyrdom.

With only nine knights at their inception, scholars acknowledge that it seems as though no major efforts were made to recruit any new members until around 1128, when most of the original knights had returned to France, the Council of Troyes began (Jan. 1129) and they became officially recognized by the papacy. By the 1170s, there were about 300 knights based in the Kingdom of Jerusalem itself, more in other areas, and by the 1180s, there were at least 600 knights in Jerusalem alone. After 1129, the Order grew exponentially with many thousands of knights and became increasingly powerful. At the Council of Troyes in Champagne, the status of the Templar Order underwent a dramatic change.

Thanks to the significant contribution of Bernard of Clairvaux, the knights were then officially accepted by Matthew of Albano, the papal legate. This recognition was quite extraordinary for the times. As for such a tiny Order of only nine men to get this type of recognition was rather unusual, as many other Orders of the day had to wait much longer to achieve a similar status. At the Council of Troyes, the Templars were given a proper Rule, written in Latin, which ran to 72 clauses. The impetus given by papal approval and the extraordinary publicity generated by the visits of the leaders to France, England and Scotland in the months before the council ensured that the “New Knighthood” would long outlive its founders.

Papal recognition at Troyes was followed by the issue of three key bulls, which established the Temple as a privileged Order under Rome. *Omne Datum Optimum* (1139) consolidated the Order’s growing material base by allowing spoils taken in battle to be retained for the furtherance of the holy war, placing donations directly under papal protection, and granting exemption from payment of tithes. It also strengthened the structure of the Order by making all members answerable to the Master and by adding a new class of Templar priests to the existing organization of knights and sergeants. The Templars could now possess their own oratories, where they could hear divine office and bury their dead. *Milites Templi* (1144) ordered the clergy to protect the Templars and encouraged the faithful to contribute to their cause; while it consolidated the Order’s independence of the local clerical hierarchy by giving the Templars the right to take tithes and burial fees and to bury their dead in their own cemeteries.

As these privileges indicate, during the 1130s, the pledging Order had attracted increasing numbers of major donors, for it proved to be especially popular with that sector of the French aristocracy which held castles and estates and could mobilize vassals, albeit on a modest scale. In fact, the scale of this sudden, unprecedented rise was extraordinary, something hardly seen before or since. The rulers of Aragon and Portugal, confronted directly with the problems of warfare on a volatile frontier, realized their military value more quickly than most others. The Templars began to accumulate a substantial landed base in the West, not only in Francia, Provence, Iberia and England, where they were first known, but also in Italy, Germany and Dalmatia and, with the Latin conquests of Cyprus from 1191 and of the Morea from 1204, in those regions as well. By the late 13th century they may have had as many as 870 castles, preceptories and subsidiary houses spread across Latin Christendom.

During the 12th and 13th centuries these properties were built into a network of support which provided men, horses, money and supplies for the Templars in the East.

The development of a role as bankers arose out of these circumstances, for they were well placed to offer credit and change specie through their holdings in both east and west. It was a short step to move into more general finance, unconnected to crusading activity. By the 1290s their house in Paris could offer a deposit bank with a cash desk open on a daily basis and specialist accountancy services of great value to contemporary secular administrations. Thus, the Templars became the bankers to nobles, kings, and Popes as well as to pilgrims on their way to and from Jerusalem and other holy sites. Our familiar “traveler’s check” today is a modern-day example of using a ‘letter of credit’ –just as the Templars did in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.. The Templar structure was cemented by effective communications including its own Mediterranean shipping. They had many galleys and like the Hospitallers, took part in naval warfare at times, too. They even had their own Admiral by 1301.

Together with the Hospitallers, the Knights Templar became the permanent defenders of the Latin settlements of the East, increasingly entrusted with key castles and fiefs. By the 1180s, there were approximately 600 knights in Jerusalem, Tripoli and Antioch, and perhaps three times that number of sergeants. No major battle took place without their participation. In the 13th century, the Order was the only institution capable of building great castles like Athlit (Pilgrims' Castle) (1217-21) on the coast to the south of Haifa and Safed (early 1240s) dominating the Galilean Hills. Such military and financial power, together with the extensive papal privileges, gave them immense influence in the Latin East and, at times, led to conflict with other institutions. crusading, soon proved inadequate for such an expanding organization. New sections, written in French, were added, first in the 1160s, when 202 clauses denoted the hierarchy of the Order and laid down its military functions. Within the next twenty years, a further 107 clauses on the discipline of the convent and 158 clauses on the holding of chapters and the penance system were added. Between 1257 and 1267, 113 clauses set out case histories which could be used as precedents in the administration of penances'. The existence of a version of the Rule in Catalan, dating from after 1268, shows that efforts were made to ensure that its contents were widely understood within the Order. Although the Order never underwent a thorough internal reform, these developments indicate that the Templars were not oblivious to the need to maintain standards. The Templar Order's administration was structured hierarchically. The Grand Master was based at the Order's headquarters in the Holy Land, along with the other major officers, each of whom had their own staff. The Seneschal was the Grand Master's deputy; in ceremonies he carried the famed beauseant, the Templars' black-and-white banner. Like the Grand Master, the Seneschal had his own staff and horses. The Marshal was the chief military officer, responsible for the individual commanders and the horses, arms, equipment and anything else involving military operations. He also had authority in obtaining and ordering supplies, which was critically important at the time of the Crusades. The Commander of the Kingdom of Jerusalem was the treasurer of the Order and was in charge of the strong room. He shared power with the Grand Master in a way that prevented either from having too much control over funds. The Draper issued clothes and bed linen and could distribute gifts made to the order. He was not only keeper of the famed white mantles but also ensured that every brother was dressed appropriately. These four, along with the Grand Master, were the major officers of the Order, although there seems to have been some local variation where needed. Under these main officers were other Templar commanders with specific regional responsibilities, such as the commanders of the cities of Jerusalem. Daily administration of the Order's regional houses was governed by various officials called bailies, and the officer in charge was called the baili. So, the Templar Order consisted of members in a variety of positions performing many different functions. It even hired some assistants from outside the Order, and, contrary to popular belief, only a minority of members were actually full-fledged Knights. History, for the Order was apparently left without a specific role in a society still profoundly imbued with the idea of its own organic unity. Indeed, the failure of the military orders to prevent the advance of Islam had attracted criticism since at least the 1230s with the loss of the Christian hold on the mainland, opponents were provided with a specific focus for their attacks. The more constructive of these critics advocated a union of the Temple and the Hospital as the first step in a thorough reassessment of their activities, although the Orders themselves showed little enthusiasm for such schemes. There was, however, no suggestion that either order be abolished. In fact, the Templars continued to pursue the holy war with some vigor from their bases in Cyprus for they did not see the events of 1291 as inevitably presaging the decline of



crusading. The attack on them by Philippe IV, King of France, in October 1307, ostensibly on the grounds of “vehement suspicion” of heresy and blasphemy, therefore owes more to the potent combination of a king afflicted by a morbid religiosity on the one hand and an administration in severe financial trouble on the other, than it does to any failings of the Templars. In fact, the Templars (unlike the Hospitallers) had never previously been accused of heresy. In the end, neither the limited intervention by Pope Clement V nor an energetic defense by some Templars, could save the Order, which was suppressed by the papal bull *Vox in excelso* in 1312. Its goods and properties were then transferred over to the Hospitallers. Although the Order itself was suppressed, many of the knights fled and went underground, or joined other Orders. Their extraordinary legacy and memory still live on today, nearly nine centuries later...

### TIME LINE

1118-9 Official beginnings and emergence of the Order of the Temple; nine knights, led by Hugh de Payns, the first Templar Grand Master, present themselves to King Baldwin II in Jerusalem  
1119-28 First nine knights remain in the Holy Land  
1128 By this time, the early Templars return from the Holy Land; beginning of the Order’s unprecedented rise and influence  
1129 Jan Council of Troyes; Rule of the Templar Order established  
1130 Bernard of Clairvaux completes *In Praise of the New Knighthood*  
1139 Templar Castles in the Holy Land completed Baghras, Darbask, Destroit, La Roche, de Roussel, Port Bonnet  
1149-50 Gaza granted to the Templars  
1153 Death of Bernard of Clairvaux  
mid-1160s Hierarchical statutes added to the Templar Rule  
late-1160s Statutes on daily monastic life, chapter meetings, and penances added to Rule  
1191 Templar headquarters in the Latin East moved to Acre  
1191-2 Templars occupy Cyprus  
1217-21 Building of Atlit (Pilgrims’ Castle), a major Templar fortress in the Holy Land  
1257-67 Additional penances added to the Templar Rule  
1291 Aug Acre falls to the Mamluks; Templars evacuate Atlit and Tortosa  
1307 Oct 13 Dawn raid and arrests of the Templars in France  
1307 Oct 27 Pope orders all Christian kings to arrest the Templars  
1308 Templars questioned and imprisoned in various areas  
1309 Aug Papal commission begins in France  
1311 Council of Vienne; Templar Order formally dissolved by Pope’s first bull, *Vox in excelso*, but charges against the order are “not proven”  
1312 Pope’s second bull, *Ad providam*, transfers Templar property to the Hospitaller Order  
1314 Mar Last Templar Grand Master, Jacques de Molay, and Preceptor of Normandy, Geoffroi de Charney, burned at the stake

## **GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

A number of attempts were made in the early 1800's to form a national body of Knights Templar. On June 20 and 21, 1816, in New York City a committee composed of Templars from the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York met and drafted a constitution for the "General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders for the United States of America". The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island approved the action in 1817 and New York followed shortly thereafter. At the second meeting in 1819 the first Encampment provided for meetings every seventh year.

In 1826, the constitution was amended to provide for triennial meetings and has remained in effect to this date. There were some 17 Encampments. By 1856 the 47 Grand Commanderies had dropped the word Encampment and Massachusetts and Rhode Island remained as one Grand Commandery. The present body is divided into Departments composed of a number of Grand Commanderies by geographical location. Each Department is headed by a Department Commander who is appointed by the Most Eminent Grand Master.

Indiana is part of the East Central Department, which also includes Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Michigan.

## **HISTORY OF COMMANDERY IN INDIANA**

Templary in Indiana traces its roots to May 1848. A large assembly of Masons was expected in Indianapolis at that time since the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was scheduled to meet on May 18, with the Grand Lodge of Indiana holding its meeting during the week of May 22-26. With this in mind, nine (9) Sir Knights gathered on May 17, as petitioners for an "Encampment", which was the designation for Commanderies at that time.

Under the leadership of Reverend William H. Raper, a presiding elder of the Methodist Church of Ohio, the group was granted a Dispensation from the General Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in the city of Indianapolis. Empowered by this dispensation, the small group of Knights Templar set to work.

Beginning on May 17, 1848, and continuing for 12 days, the Encampment convened in the Governor's Mansion, which was located on the northwest corner of Illinois and Market Streets. During this 12-day session the original nine Sir Knights conferred the Chivalric orders on a total of 22 new Sir Knights, with the first candidate to be knighted in the Hoosier State being Governor James Whitcomb.

Raper Encampment No.1 was granted a Charter to hold jurisdiction over the entire state on October 16, 1850. The size of Raper's jurisdiction being too large to effectively manage, permission was granted to organize Encampments at Greensburg, Lafayette and Fort Wayne within three years. These four original Encampments became the Constituent Encampments that formed the Grand Encampment (later to become known as the Grand Commandery) of Indiana. Gathering in convention on May 16, 1854, at the Masonic Hall in Indianapolis, the Sir Knights adopted a constitution and elected Grand Officers, with SK. Henry C. Lawrence (1820-1862) elected as Indiana's first Grand Master of the Encampment of Indiana. He served three years in that office, while also serving as the 21st Grand Master of Masons in Indiana from 1853 – 1855. His grave site is in the Old Stevens Cemetery in Knowlesville, NY..

The Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Indiana, with the modest beginning of four constituent Commanderies having a total membership of 168 Sir Knights, has grown both in size and prestige over the years. Indiana has provided three (3) Most Eminent Grand Masters to the Grand Encampment of the United States of America and Drill Teams being among the best in the Nation, the Grand Commandery of Indiana has earned a place of preeminence in American Templary.

### **BATTALION STRUCTURE - INDIANA**

The State of Indiana has eight (8) Battalions comprised of thirty-three (33) Constituent Commanderies representing approximately 2,900 Sir Knights. Thus, each Battalion has 4-5 Commanderies assigned depending on the geography.

### **BATTALION COMMANDERS**

The following eight (8) elected or appointed Grand Commandery Officers who serve as Battalion Commanders:

Grand Generalissimo, Grand Captain General, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Warden, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Warder and Grand Sentinel

## A Message from the Grand Commander

You are here today as one of the newest members of the Order of Knights Templar, the greatest order of Christian Knighthood the world has ever known.

In 1314, after an existence of 200 years, the Ancient Order of the Temple, which we cherish and revere, was brought to a close by the burning at the stake of the last Grand Master of the Order, Jacques de Mola., There were those who believed our noble Order had been suppressed for all time, but “The old order changeth, yielding place to the new as God fulfills himself in many ways.” 500 years later, in a new country and in a new time, our own beloved order was born. Today, after nearly two centuries, it is still going forward, and stands “A glorious company, the flower of mien, to serve as a model for a mighty world.”

The Order of Knights Templar does not usurp the prerogatives of the Christian Church; it does not take the place of the church. The membership of the order is made up of those who believe in the Great Captain of their Salvation, as well as those who profess allegiance to His church.

The Order of the Temple teaches that truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue. It teaches not a medieval chivalry, splendid as that may have been, with swords drawn in the defense of His cause, but it teaches the duty of fighting oppression in every form, the protection of the widow and orphan, civic righteousness, and upholding the Christian Religion. It’s splendid program and one that challenges the highest and best in every man. The cross and the flag are the two greatest symbols of human blessing that have ever been raised among the sons of men.

The Order of Knights Templar, with two banners at its head, is steadily marching forward to do battle for the right and truth.

“In this sign we conquer, tis the symbol of our faith,  
Made holy by the might of love, triumph over death;  
He finds his life who loseth it, forever more it saith:  
For truth and right are marching on.”

As the active head of this great order, it is my great pleasure to bid you welcome to this magnanimous Christian organization. May your membership be a happy and profitable one. May your future be bright and prosperous. May you catch the inspiration of the mighty hosts here assembled and having caught thee inspiration and spirit of the Master upon whose life our order is founded, may you press forward with fortitude undaunted in His cause.

Courteously and fraternally yours,

*Michael F. Robbins*

Sir Knight Michael F. Robbins  
Grand Commander of the  
Grand Commandery Knights Templar, of Indiana

## **EXPLANATORY LECTURE**

### **Order of the Temple**

Sir Knight, in the ceremonies through which you have passed you represented a knight of the period that succeeded the Crusades – a civil Knight who had made a vow to visit the Sepulcher of our Ascended Master. As if you were such a Knight, allow me to address you.

Attracted by the chivalrous deeds of the Templars, for their deeds of charity and pure beneficence had spread their fame both far and wide, you sought admission to their ranks, the better to fulfill that vow. The Commander of the Commandery of Knights Templar, to which you applied for admission, being satisfied with the report made to him of the uprightness of your character, was moved to grant your petition; and as a trial of your worthiness to be enrolled among the members of the Valiant and Magnanimous Order of the Temple, he enjoined upon you Seven Years of Preparation. Those years began with an unarmed pilgrimage in the direction of the Holy Shrine, and an escort was given you to guide and protect you. Without a sword or buckler, and forbidden to do acts unbecoming a mere Pilgrim, your journey began; and to a man of warlike spirit, such a pilgrimage was indeed a trial of patience and perseverance.

Three years passed as you trod your weary way, mostly in a friendly country, in which you received from pious anchorites, bread and water, as well as lessons of comfort and consolation. But day after day, during those years, your manhood asserted itself with accumulating vigor—when you beheld indignities offered not only to yourself but to other helpless Pilgrims, many of them delicate women, and you yearned to cast off the garb of a Pilgrim, and, laying aside the staff, to grasp the sword and perform deeds of exalted usefulness. Thus yearning, and pleading with your devoted escort, you reached another Commandery of the Templars. Three years of required preparation had passed, and you begged your escort to crave permission from the Commander to permit you to devote the four remaining years to deeds of more exalted usefulness.

At the second house of the Templars your escort made known your burning desires, vouched for your integrity, and that you had faithfully performed the duties of three years of preparation. The avouchment of your escort secured the favorable consideration of the Commander, who, after putting you under Vows, granted you permission to take up the sword and buckler, and go to forth under escort of a Templar warrior, manfully wielding your sword in the defense of innocent maidens, destitute widows, helpless orphans, and the Christian Religion. And such warfare was indeed a trial of your courage.

As a Pilgrim Warrior you pressed forward with fortitude undaunted, giving ample proof to your warrior escort that you were worthy to bear your sword in the cause to which you had consecrated it. The constant opportunities to display your valor and chivalry created in you an ardent desire to be admitted where honors and rewards await valorous deeds. Three years passed while you thus manfully fought your way toward the shrine of your Vow. At the close of the third year you reached another house of the Templars, and there you besought your escort to implore remission of the remaining year of preparation.

Your Templar escort presented your petition to the Commander of that Commandery, and avouched for your valor, courage and constancy, even recommending the remission asked for, if it were possible; and though the Commander was moved by the recital of your deeds of courage

and constancy, the number of years of preparation could not be shortened. Moreover, he feared that the memories of those valorous deeds had filled your heart with pride, and that self-confidence had supplanted a humble reliance upon the strong arm of the Master. He therefore commanded you to devote the remaining year of your preparation to penance, as a trial of your faith and humility. The penitential year accomplished in and about that Commandery – during which you received lessons of piety, before the representations of the Sepulcher and the Ascension of our Savior – you were permitted to return to the Asylum and to participate in the Fifth Libation, thereby sealing your Faith, after illustrating both it and your humility. You were then enlisted under the banner of the Templars and of Emmanuel.

Such, Sir Knight, is the brief epitome of the solemn ceremonies through which you have passed. The Ancient Order of the Temple was suppressed and its members dispersed, and the warlike spirit of that Order has passed away; but in this modern Order of the Temple there remains a spirit of refined moral chivalry, which should prompt all of its members to be ever-ready to defend the weak, the innocent, the helpless and the oppressed, and in a brother's cause to do all that may be demanded by manhood and the fraternity.

And now we hail you Knight as well as Brother. Sacredly we observe the Vows you have taken. These Vows bind you to the Order, and to each of us as comrades in arms. May we all be at last "Be greeted as Brethren, and received into the widely extended arms of the Blessed Emanuel".

## A GUIDE FOR THE NEWLY CREATED KNIGHT

1. **CONCLAVES:** Commanderies have **conclaves**, not meetings. The room in which these conclaves are held is referred to as an “**Asylum**”, not a lodge room. Stated Conclaves are held once each month according to the by-laws of the local (constituent) Commandery. The Annual Conclave is held once each year for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Special Conclaves are held as scheduled to confer the Orders (Red Cross, Malta and Order of the Temple). A Grand Commandery is the governing body of the state jurisdiction and meets annually. The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America is the primary governing body of the Order and meets on a triennial basis.
2. **OFFICERS:** The officers within a Commandery consist of a: Commander, Generalissimo, Captain General, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Prelate, Treasurer, Recorder, Standard Bearer, Warder, Sword Bearer and Sentinel.
3. **UNIFORMS:** The dress uniform for a Sir Knight is a black C.P.O. style coat, worn with plain black trousers, tie, shoes and socks. Headgear is a black chapeau with white or black/white plume. Officers and members wear silver trimmed emblems. Current dais officers wear shoulder boards of green; past commanders wear shoulder boards of red. Past Grand Commanders and Grand Encampment Officers wear purple. The complete uniform is normally worn at Order conferrals, special observances, parades and Grand Conclaves. Shoulder cordons come in a variety of colors and are awarded to members who bring new candidates into the Order. Please refer to the rules and regulations of your jurisdiction governing the proper wearing of the uniform and accouterments. It is recommended that the chapeau be stored covered, dry and hanging upside down in order to extend the life and appearance of the plume.
4. **PRACTICES:** The work of the Commandery consists of both ritual and tactics. The regular exercising of each will improve the execution of the work. Ritualistic work consists of the drama portions of the three Orders. Tactical work consists of both asylum tactics, such as the ‘full-form’ opening and field drills, either exhibition or competition. Participation in all aspects of the work can be exciting and fun.
5. **PROTOCOL:**
  - A Commandery confers Orders, not degrees.
  - The presiding officer refers to himself as “Commander” and uses this title below his signature of documents; however, is properly addressed and referred to by the honorary title of “Eminent Commander”.
  - A Commandery always opens in the “short form” or ‘full form’; the latter is never referred to as the long form.
  - When speaking of one Sir Knight, use the singular “Knight Templar”, and when speaking of two or more Sir Knights, use the plural “Knights Templar. The word is always “Templar” for both singular and plural, never “Templars”.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PHILANTHROPIES



### **The Knights Templar Eye Foundation**

As a Knight Templar, one has many opportunities to help others that are less fortunate. One way is through the Knights Templar Eye Foundation. The Eye Foundation is a great humanitarian charity whose purpose is to provide research, surgical treatment and hospitalization to those who suffer from diseases or injury to the eyes. Cross-eye, which occurs in children under 16, is one affliction that can lead to blindness if not treated properly.

Questions or comments regarding the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc. can send e-mail to: [ktef@knightstemplar.org](mailto:ktef@knightstemplar.org)



### **The Knights Templar Educational Foundation**

The Knights Templar Educational Foundation, the first of its kind, was organized in 1922. Since then, more than \$32 million dollars has been loaned to students to complete their last two years of college. This financial assistance is given without regard to race, color, creed, age or Masonic affiliation.

In recent years, some Grand Commanderies have also been offering scholarship grants to students who are members of Masonic-related youth groups.



### **The Knights Templar Holy Land Pilgrimage**

In addition to the many religious observances throughout the year, The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar sponsors an annual “Holy Land Pilgrimage”. The purpose of the pilgrimage is to send a Christian Minister to the Holy Land to enhance his ministry. Each jurisdiction raises funds to send these ministers, expenses paid, on these trips. Masonic membership is not required and the Minister can be male or female.



## **CHIVALRIC ORDERS**

The Chivalric Orders are a set of three Orders culminating in the grade of Knight Templar, and controlled by that body. This body is markedly different from its foreign counterparts, in that it exhibits a paramilitary structure and outlook on Masonry, being the only branch of Masonry in the world that is a uniformed body. Its requirement that its members be professed Christians has led to calls of condemnation from other Masonic bodies and organizations both inside and outside the United States, claiming that the body is more of a Christian organization rather than a Masonic body. These have had little effect on the body, however, as many of the organizations criticizing the body have similar degrees among themselves.

The American body is also arranged differently from its nearest relatives in England. The American body includes the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, which is not conferred in any other organization, though it has very close cousins in the Irish and American Order of Knight Masons and in the English Allied Masonic Degrees grade of the Red Cross of Babylon. Also, in the United States, the Order of Malta is conferred on members before being eligible to receive the Order of the Temple, whereas in England, the Order of Malta is an honorary grade bestowed on Knights Templar. In the United States, all business is transacted in the Order of the Temple, the other bodies only being opened for the conferral of the Orders. In England, the Order of Malta meets and operates as a separate body in addition to the Order of the Temple.

### **ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF THE RED CROSS**

An Order emphasizing the lesson of truth. Elements of this Order were practiced in Ancient Lodges before the final form of the Master Mason Degree came into use. It is still practiced in the full ceremonial form by the Knight Masons of Ireland and the Knight Masons of the United States, and as the Red Cross of Babylon in the English Order of the Allied Masonic Degrees.

### **ORDER OF MALTA**

An Order emphasizing the lesson of faith. This Order requires the Mason to profess and practice the Christian faith. The pass degree of the Mediterranean Pass, or Knight of St. Paul prepares the candidate for the Order by introducing the lesson and example of the unfearing and faithful martyr of Christianity. The Order is centered on allegorical elements of the Knights of Malta, inheritors of the medieval Knights Hospitaller.

### **ORDER OF THE TEMPLE**

An Order emphasizing the lessons of self-sacrifice and reverence. It is meant to rekindle the spirit of the medieval Knights Templar devotion and self-sacrifice to Christianity. The history of the Masonic Order is long and convoluted, with the Order's ritual differing between that conferred in England and in the United States. That practiced in the United States has a slight militant zeal to the lesson of Christianity, whereas the English ritual is more allegorical. However, the American ritual is most impressive, and more emphasis is placed on the solemnity and reverence associated with the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ. The presiding body is a Commandery, and the presiding officer is a Commander (titled Eminent).

## PAST COMMANDERS ASSOCIATION

The Past Commanders Association is an association for all present and Past Commanders of Constituent and Subordinate Commanderies of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America

### DEFINITIONS

- That we may perform our duties with the greatest possible efficiency and dignity
- Templar has both a military and religious heritage. Our tradition of detailed written instructions for the performance of our ritual, as well as the conduct of our conclaves and ceremonies.
- Templar Protocol grows from certain approved and sanctioned ceremonies Military Manuals
  - “Common Sense”
  - Templar and Masonic Practices
  - Bottom Line, do it in a “Right and in a Proper Manner”
- One member of a Commandery is referred to as a “**Knight Templar**”
- Members of a Commandery are referred to collectively as “**Knights Templar**”
- A Commandery under the jurisdiction of a Grand Commandery is called a “**Constituent Commandery.**”
- Protocol is defined as “the customs and regulations dealing with formality, precedence and etiquette.”
- We observe Templar and Masonic Protocol for the same reasons that we have rituals and tactics
  - Commanderies hold Stated Conclaves
  - Special Conclaves ▪ They are not meetings
  - Open and Close
  - Convene and Adjourn
  - They do not Open and Close
  - The Illustrious Order of the Red Cross
  - The Order of Malta
  - The Order of the Temple
- Every member of the Order of Knights Templar has the honorary title of:
  - An assemblage of Knights Templar has the honorary title of: **Sir Knights**
  - The honorary title shall be used in addressing or referring to a member or members: “**Sir Knights**, I have the honor to present **Sir Knight Jones.**”
  - The word “**Sir**” should always be used in conjunction with the word “**Knight**”, thus Sir Knight Jones. It is incorrect to say “Sir Jones” or “Eminent Sir”
- Constituent Commanderies
- Grand Encampment and Grand Commanderies
- Commanderies hold their Conclaves in an “ASYLUM”
- Commanderies confer “Orders of Knighthood”

## **PRECEDENCE OF RANK: CONSTITUENT COMMANDERY**

### **HONORARY TITLE/OFFICIAL TITLE**

Eminent Commander/Commander  
Eminent Past Commander/Past Commander  
S.K. Generalissimo/Generalissimo  
S.K. Captain General/Captain General  
S.K. Senior Warden/Senior Warden  
S.K. Junior Warden/Junior Warden  
Excellent Prelate/Prelate  
S.K. Treasurer/Treasurer  
S.K. Recorder/Recorder  
S.K. Standard Bearer/Standard Bearer  
S.K. Sword Bearer/Sword Bearer  
S.K. Warder/Warder  
S.K. Sentinel/Sentinel

## **PRECEDENCE OF RANK: GRAND COMMANDERY**

### **HONORARY TITLE/OFFICIAL TITLE**

Right Eminent Grand Commander/Grand Commander  
Right Eminent Past Grand Commander/Past Grand Commander  
Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander/Deputy Grand Commander  
Eminent Grand Generalissimo/Grand Generalissimo  
Eminent Grand Captain General/Grand Captain General  
Eminent Grand Senior Warden/Grand Senior Warden  
Eminent Grand Junior Warden/Grand Junior Warden  
Eminent Grand Prelate/Grand Prelate  
Eminent Grand Treasurer/Grand Treasurer  
Eminent Grand Recorder/Grand Recorder  
Eminent Grand Standard Bearer/Grand Standard Bearer  
Eminent Grand Sword Bearer/Grand Sword Bearer  
Eminent Grand Warder/Grand Warder  
Eminent Grand Sentinel/Grand Sentinel

- The honorary title of an officer is used only when:
  - addressing him directly
  - when referring to him by name in the course of an introduction
  - when alluding to him by name in written material
  
- An officer uses only his official title when:
  - referring to himself
  - Designating his rank or station
  - Signing letters or documents

- Deputy Battalion Commanders and Aides to the Grand Commander are addressed only by the honorary title of “Sir Knight Jones” They are referred to and introduced as:
  - “Sir Knight John Jones, Deputy Battalion Commander for Battalion II.”
  - “Sir Knight John Jones, Personal Aide to Right Eminent Grand Commander Dove.”
- Grand Prelates Emeritus
  - Sir Knights who have served in the office of Eminent Grand Prelates are termed “Grand Prelates Emeritus” and not “Past Grand Prelates.” They are introduced as “Sir Knight John Jones, Grand Prelate Emeritus.” They are referred to and introduced as “Sir Knight John Jones, Recipient of the Knight Templar Cross of Honor.”
- Recipients of the Knights Templar Cross of Honor
- Section 237 of the Statutes of the Grand Encampment outlines the precedence of rank for honorary and emeritus titles awarded for service rendered to the Constituent, Grand Commandery and Grand Encampment
- Chairman and members of Grand Encampment Committees are recognized and introduced in connection with their specific duties
- They would be recognized in the order of the naming of the committee in Section 93 of the Statues of the Grand Encampment

**PRECEDENCE OF RANK: GRAND ENCAMPMENT  
HONORAY TITLE/OFFICAL TITLE**

Most Eminent Grand Master/Grand Master  
 Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master/Deputy Grand Master  
 Right Eminent Grand Generalissimo/Grand Generalissimo  
 Right Eminent Grand Captain General/Grand Captain General  
 Most Eminent Past Grand Master/Past Grand Master  
 Right Eminent Department Commander/Department Commander  
 Right Eminent Past Department Commander/Past Department Commander  
 Right Eminent Grand Senior Warden/Grand Senior Warden  
 Right Eminent Grand Junior Warden/Grand Junior Warden  
 Right Eminent Grand Prelate/Grand Prelate  
 Right Eminent Grand Treasurer/Grand Treasurer  
 Right Eminent Grand Recorder/Grand Recorder  
 Right Eminent Grand Standard Bearer/Grand Standard Bearer  
 Right Eminent Grand Sword Bearer/Grand Sword Bearer  
 Right Eminent Grand Warder/Grand Warder  
 Right Eminent Grand Captain of the Guard/Grand Captain of Guard

## **MEMBERSHIP AWARDS**

After May 2, 1980, any Knight Templar, who, as a first line signer recommending favorable action, having secured and presented petitions of others for membership in one or more Commanderies in Indiana (of which he is then a member), said petitioner being a new member for such Commandery; shall be eligible to receive:

For 3 petitions: A White Shoulder Cord

For 6 petitions: A Silver Shoulder Cord.

For 9 petitions: A Gold Shoulder Cord

For 15 petitions: A Red Shoulder Cord

For 20 petitions: A Red and White Shoulder Cord

For 25 petitions: A Red and Silver Shoulder Cord

For 30 petitions: A Red and Gold Shoulder Cord

For 35 petitions: A Red and Purple Shoulder Cord

For 40 petitions: A White and Purple Shoulder Cord

For 45 petitions: A Silver and Purple Shoulder Cord

For 50 petitions: A Gold and Purple Shoulder Cord

For 55 petitions: A Green and White Shoulder Cord

For 60 petitions: A Green and Silver Shoulder Cord

For 65 petitions: A Green and Gold Shoulder Cord

For 70 petitions: A Green and Red Shoulder Cord

For 75 petitions: A Blue and White Shoulder Cord

For 80 petitions: A Blue and Silver Shoulder Cord

For 85 petitions: A Blue and Gold Shoulder Cord

For 90 petitions: A Blue and Red Shoulder Cord

For 95 petitions: A Blue and Purple Shoulder Cord

For 100 petitions: A Black and White Shoulder Cord

To qualify, the petitioner must receive the Order of the Temple and thereby become a member of an Indiana Commandery. If a Sir Knight signing such as a petition is not a member of the Commandery to which such petition is presented, it must be recommended by two other Sir Knights who are members of the Commandery.

All awards presented in accordance with this program shall remain the property of the Grand Commandery of Indiana and shall be returned to the lanyard chairman.

## **TEMPLAR DRESS**

### **Conclaves**

- The most appropriate dress for a Templar during all Conclaves is full Templar Uniform with Sword
- Fatigue uniform as prescribed in the statutes should be worn when performing duties during the Conclave where those duties for which a full Templar uniform would be inappropriate
- Whichever Uniform is worn, it should be worn in full, which means Chapeau or Cap and in the case of full Templar uniform, Gloves
- Dark business suit with white shirt and tie is preferred for those in attendance at a Conclave when not in uniform
- Attendance at other Masonic events would dictate dark business suit, white shirt and tie
- Or, in formal dress should occasion require
- There may be ceremonial occasions when full Templar uniform is required but these situations should be obvious
- Officers of the Grand Commandery may wear jewel of office suspended from a chain collar in any situation where usual Masonic practice would dictate, but only when wearing a business suit or formal dress
- Every Officer and Knight participation in the conferring of the Order of the Temple, including the opening, shall be attired in full Templar dress uniform or regulation ceremonial robes, all as prescribed for his office

### **Other Masonic Functions**

- Attendance at other Masonic events would dictate dark business suit, white shirt and tie or, in formal dress should occasion requires
- There may be ceremonial occasions when full Templar uniform is required but these situations should be obvious
- Officers of the Grand Commandery may wear jewel of office suspended from a chain collar in any situation where usual Masonic practice would dictate, but only when wearing a business suit or formal dress
- Every Officer and Knight participation in the conferring of the Order of the Temple, including the opening, shall be in attired in full Templar dress uniform or regulation ceremonial robes, all as prescribed for his office
- The Commander, if in Full Uniform, shall wear a double-breasted Templar dress coat. Insignia, sword, belt in worn, and chapeau shall be gold- trimmed
- The Generalissimo and Captain General shall wear the regulation Templar uniform with appropriate shoulder straps
- Past Commander will continue to wear his Past Commander's shoulder straps

## Standard Uniform

- A. Black coat and trousers
- B. Jewels
- C. Bars
- D. State/Commandery pins
- E. Name tag
- F. Shoulder boards
- G. White shirt
- H. Black necktie
- I. White gloves
- J. Black socks
- K. Black shoes
- L. Black belt
- M. Chapeau/ Pershing style Cap
- N. Sword

### **Black Coat shall**

- Be double breasted w/ 3 buttons (Cross and Crown)
- Have no outside pockets, but may have 2 lower straight flaps
- Have left breast welt (1" w x 6" l) for fastening permitted jewels
- Have 2 inside breast flaps
- Wearers left side will be a 4" horizontal opening for sword belt chains/sling
- Length of coat to be 1" below wearers crotch line
- Have roll collar w/ peak lapels 3" wide at the peak. On point of collar ½" above lapel seam and ½" from outside edge of collar, shall be a 1" Cross of appropriate rank
- Sir Knight - silver Passion Cross
- Past or current Commander- gold Passion Cross
- Grand officer- gold Templar Cross

### **Jewels**

- Have only Templar jewels placed on coat
- Jewels to be worn on left breast welt, placed in order and spaced 1/8" apart
- If Malta jewel only is worn, it shall be centered
- Top of jewel/jewels to be even with top edge of welt
- Jewel of office may also be worn suspended from black cord or silver chain
- KYCH is not a Templar jewel so is not to be worn with uniform

### **Bars**

- Those who have been awarded the Distinguished Service Award may wear a service bar (white bar w/ gold star centered) in lieu of jewel
- US Armed Forces Bar may be worn by applicable military veterans
- Single bar to be centered above left breast welt

### **State/Commandery Pins**

**Optional:** State of Indiana abbreviations and Commandery numeric lapel device may be worn on respective lapels. 1 ½” below the notch and collar seam and ½” in from the outside edge of the lapels

- Sir Knights: silver ½” “IN” on right lapel silver ½” Commandery numeral on left lapel
- Past and current Commanders: gold ½” “IN” on right lapel gold
- Grand Commandery: gold ½” “IN” on both lapels.

### **Name Badges**

**Optional:** Name tag shall be worn on the right breast, centered and horizontal with the left breast welt

### **Shoulder Boards**

- Commandery Officers emerald-green velvet 1 ¾” to 2” wide by 4” long, bordered with one row of embroidery of gold bullion/Mylar ¼” to ¾” wide. The emblem of their station shall be in the center
- Past Commanders- same as Commander but with red silk velvet
- Grand Commandery Officers- red silk velvet 1 ¾” to 2” wide by 4” long, bordered with one row of embroidery of gold bullion/Mylar ¼” to 3/8” wide. A gold Templar Cross shall be in the center
- Past Grand Commanders- purple silk velvet 1 ¾” to 2” wide by 4” long, bordered with one row of embroidery of gold bullion/Mylar ¼” to 3/8” wide. A gold Templar Cross shall be in the center

### **White shirt shall**

- Shall consist of a cotton or cotton-blend fabric
- Collar will be plain (no button-downs, snap-tab or pintype)
- Fabric weave will be plain (no pattern weave)
- Shirt can be long or short sleeve

### **Black necktie shall**

- Be a standard plain four-in-hand or ready tied
- Fabric shall be plain with no pattern
- No designs or tie tacks to show above lapels

### **White gloves shall**

- Be buff or white in color

### **Black socks shall**

- Be all black in color



**Black shoes shall**

- Be a plain rounded toe black laced oxford or similar styled boot without ornamentation

**Black belt shall**

- Be all black in color

**Chapeau shall**

- Be black,
- Be trimmed with two black plumes and one duplex white topplume
- Extend 3” beyond the rear peak of the chapeau and to be not less than 6 ¾” wide

**Sir Knights**

Rosette of silk-velvet and ribbon with embroidered silver bullion/Mylar trimmed Passion Cross with or without rays. The filling of the Cross is to be red

**Commanders/Past Commanders**

Rosette of silk-velvet and ribbon with embroidered gold bullion/Mylar trimmed Passion Cross with rays. The filling of the Cross is to be red. There shall be gold slashing 1 ½” wide on both sides, front and back and gold tassels on front peak

**Grand Officers and Past Grand Commanders**

- Rosette of silk-velvet and ribbon with embroidered gold bullion/Mylar trimmed Templar Cross. The filling of the Cross is to be red or purple appropriate to rank. There shall be gold slashing 1 ½” wide on both sides, front and back and gold tassels on front peak
- Past Grand Commander can wear vine and berry pattern in place of gold slashing

**Sword****Sir Knight:**

- Be straight, narrow 19mm pattern, 34” to 40” in length, inclusive of scabbard
- Pommel shall a silver helmeted head of knight with visor closed
- Blade to be etched with Knight Templar emblems and owners name
- Grip to be black ebony with silver Passion Cross
- Hilt shall be straight solid pattern without chain
- Scabbard shall be of nickel or silver plated, clean cut emblematic mountings and without etchings

**Commanders/Past Commanders:**

- Same as Sir Knights sword except all metal to be gold plated
- Grip to be white imitation ivory with silver Passion Cross and owner's initials

**Grand and Past Grand Officer:**

- Same as Commander/Past Commanders except that the Templar Cross shall be used instead of Passion Cross

**FATIGUE UNIFORM****Coat shall:**

- Be of the same material as the uniform coat
- Be double-breasted with 3 buttons on each side
- Have 2 lower imitation pockets with square pocket flaps. Under left pocket shall be a zippered slot
- Have on left breast an imitation pocket with "Indiana" embroidered in gold, ½" tall
- 1 ½" to 2" Sleeves crosses according to rank shall be sewed on center and 1" from end of sleeve
- Shoulder epaulets with rank appropriate crosses

**Cap shall:****Sir Knight**

- Be a bell crown or Pershing cap of black cloth with black braid, metal side buttons and silver lace front strap
- Have Passion cross on the front may be silver bullion, Mylar or metal 1 ½" to 2" high
- Have drooping visor

**Commander/Past Commander**

- Be a bell crown or Pershing cap of black cloth with black braid, gold side buttons and lace front strap
- Have Passion cross on the front may be gold bullion, Mylar or metal 1 ½" to 2" high

**Grand Officer**

- Be a bell crown or Pershing cap of black cloth with gold braid, gold side buttons and lace front strap Commandery Officer's Hand Book Page 51 of 58
- Have Templar cross on the front may be gold bullion, Mylar or metal 1 ½" to 2" high with red background
- Have drooping visor

### **Past Grand Commander**

- Be a bell crown or Pershing cap of black cloth with gold braid, gold side buttons and lace front strap. May be vine and berry design
- Have Templar cross on the front may be gold bullion, Mylar or metal 1 ½” to 2” high with purple background
- Have drooping visor

### **CAP & MANTLE UNIFORM**

#### **Mantle shall:**

- Shall be in a style worn by medieval Templars
- Shall consist of white material, white hood
- Shall reach 12” from the floor
- Jewels of office may be worn suspended from a black neck cord or silver chain. No ornamentation or Templar jewels, other than the Commandery Badge, shall be worn on the mantle
- Shall be ornamented as follows:

#### **Sir Knights**

- Shall be white
- Have hood lined with silky white material
- Have 9” Passion Cross in bright red on left breast
- Tie closely around the neck with white cord tassels

#### **Commanders/Past Commanders**

- Shall be white with single 1” wide red ribbon 1” from edge
- Have hood lined with silky red material
- Have 9” Passion Cross in bright red with gold rays on left breast
- Tie closely around the neck with red cord and tassels

#### **Grand and Past Grand Officers entitled to permanent rank**

- Shall be white with single 1” wide red ribbon and single ½” red ribbon 1” from edge
- Have hood lined with silky white material
- Have 9” Templar cross in bright red on left breast
- Tie closely around the neck with red cord and tassels

#### **Grand Officers**

- Shall be white with single 2” wide red ribbon 1” from edge
- Have hood lined with silky red material

**Past Grand Commanders**

- To be purple velvet or silk
- 2" purple Templar Cross trimmed in gold
- Have 9" Templar Cross in bright red with gold rays on left breast
- Tie closely around the neck with red cord and tassels

**Past Grand Officers**

- Shall be white with single 1 ½" wide purple ribbon and single ½" red ribbon ¾" from edge
- Have hood lined with silky purple material
- Have 9" Templar Cross in purple on left breast
- Tie closely around the neck with purple cord and tassels

**Cap shall:****Sir Knights**

- To be bright red velvet or silk
- 2" red Passion Cross trimmed in silver

**Commanders/Past Commanders**

- To be bright red velvet or silk
- 2" red Passion Cross trimmed in gold with gold rays

**Grand Officers**

- To be bright red velvet or silk
- 2" red Templar Cross trimmed in gold

**Past Grand Commanders**

- To be purple velvet or silk
- 2" purple Templar Cross trimmed in gold

## REGALIA AND SWORD VENDORS

Note: The inclusion of a Vendor in this listing does not constitute an endorsement by any of the

Company	Uniform Items	Insignia /Jewels	Swords	Chapeaux	Sundry Items
Lapel Pins and More (owned by SK Sidney J. Leluan III, REPGC.) <a href="http://www.pinworld.com/masonic_c_10.htm">http://www.pinworld.com/masonic_c_10.htm</a> 1 800-758-5890 (AZ)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
J & J Monogram—Monogrammed Shirts Contact: Pam Horton hortonpj@gmail.com					<input type="checkbox"/>
Fratline Emblematics <a href="http://fratline.net/store">http://fratline.net/store</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geo. Lauterer Corp. <a href="http://www.lauterer.com/">http://www.lauterer.com/</a> 312-913-1881 (IL)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kalamazoo Regalia <a href="https://kalamazooregalia.com">https://kalamazooregalia.com</a> m 888-344-4299 (MI)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lighthouse Uniform Co. <a href="http://www.lighthouseuniform.com">http://www.lighthouseuniform.com</a> m 800-426-5225 (WA)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
New London Regalia <a href="https://newlondonregalia.com/shop">https://newlondonregalia.com/shop</a> p 800-634-8253 (OH)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sword N Armory Less-expensive Swords – more sizes <a href="http://www.swordnarmory.com">http://www.swordnarmory.com</a>			<input type="checkbox"/>		

Mayo Uniforms P (803)773-2262 <a href="http://www.Mayosdiscountsuits.com">http://www.Mayosdiscountsuits.com</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
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**IN HOC SIGNO VINCES**