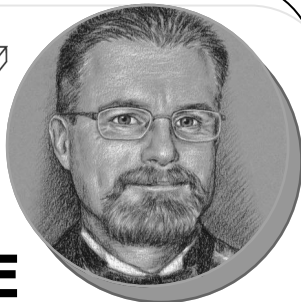
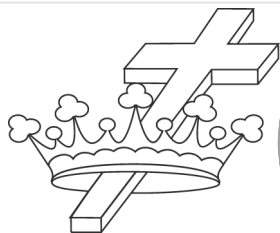


Delaware Supplement

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DELAWARE

Grand Commander Fred Palmer

Explore the DE Supplement, and other states too, on-line at: <http://www.knightstemplar.org/KTnews/index.html>

Sir Knights,

I wish you all well. I have been asked, "What being a Templar means to me?" Well Being a 'Knight' has never depended on strength of arms alone, nor on a 'Shining Suit of Man-Made Armor' adorned for battle. (Personally, I prefer 'The Full Armor of God/The Armor of Light'). Rather, being a 'Knight' has always been about Understanding, Hope and Heart (Courage). The courage to do what's right. The courage to be upfront with others. The courage to handle situations like men and Knights of Christ. Right now that's what being a Templar means to me. The courage to do what's right as a man.

- **Order of Red Cross October 23 — Trinity, Wilmington**
- **Order of Malta November 9th — St. John's, Wilmington**
- **Order of the Temple November 16th — St. Andrew's, Dover**

This issues Knight of the Month is Sir Knight Mark Button From Trinity Commandery. Mark was thrust into the hot seat rather quickly. He has taken that as a challenge to step up and help his Commandery by leading by example, learning new parts, and having an awesome attitude about the whole thing. I can't thank you enough for everything you do for the Knights Templar of Delaware.

"Templar of the Month" A Sir Knight will be recognized here in the Monthly Supplement. If you have a suggestion of a Knight write to me why you think they should be recognized.

Fred Palmer

Right Eminent Grand Commander

A Little bit of Templar History

At dawn on Friday, October 13, 1307, French king Philip IV the Fair ordered the mass arrest of Knights Templar in the Kingdom of France.

Even the Grand Master of the order, the famed Jacques de Molay, was arrested in Paris, together with 60 of his knights.

On this day in 1307, French king Philip IV the Fair ordered the mass arrest of Knights Templar in the Kingdom of France

The French king's motive to have the Templars arrested was simply that he owed them a large sum of money. Namely, the king was at war with England and had been borrowing money from the Templars (with the waning of the Crusades, the Templars had become something akin to a banking system).

In time, the king's debt grew to unmanageable levels, and so the king decided to get rid of them in an underhanded way. He used various unfounded rumors about their activities in order to have them tried for heresy and all sorts of blasphemous deeds.

The arrested Templars were subjected to torture, and many eventually "confessed" to spitting on the cross, renouncing Christ, idolatry, sodomy, and obscene rituals. These confessions shocked the French populace. The king then talked the pope into ordering all Templars in the world to be arrested.

It is important to note that the aforementioned pope, Clement V, was French, and did not have his seat in Rome, but in southern France. This allowed the French king to put pressure on him more easily.

The pope did want to hear the Templars' side of the story, but King Philip threatened him with military force, so that the pope ordered the Templar order to be abolished in 1312. Grand Master Jacques de Molay was burnt at stake on a small river island on the Seine, Paris.

