

TEMPLAR NEWS - OMSDT

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OMSDT Calendar

NOVEMBER 02 ROUND TABLE

**NOVEMBER 04 PRIORY OF THE
HOLY TRINITY ZOOM INVESTITURE**

NOVEMBER 16 ROUND TABLE

NOVEMBER 23 THANKSGIVING

ALL ROUND TABLES ARE HELD AT

| 6 PM PACIFIC | 7 PM MOUNTAIN |

| 8 PM CENTRAL | 9 PM EASTERN |

ZOOM LINKS WILL BE POSTED ON BELIEFBOOK



THERE WAS ONE LATE SUBMISSION FOR OUR CHARITABLE
DAY OF SERVICE THAT HAS BEEN INCLUDED ON
PAGE 6 OF THIS ISSUE OF THE
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TEMPLAR ACADEMIE

"CHRIST-FOCUSED IN ALL THAT WE DO"

CONGRATULATIONS!

TO THESE MEMBERS FOR COMPLETING
ACADÉMIE CLASSWORK IN THE
MONTH OF OCTOBER 2023

STEPHEN CARBONE (CAA Classes)
KENNETH GLOVER (SAA Classes)
JOHN KOVACS (CAA Classes)
CLINT SPICER (CAA Classes)
TIM WHITTENBERG (SAA Classes)



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FROM THE DESK OF OUR GSY

Grand Secretary
Reneé Nordio



Every November, with our celebration of Thanksgiving, we begin the holiday season, reflecting our national religious character. It begins a season for gathering with families and friends, reflection, prayer and gratefulness.



"Give thanks to the Lord, for he is good; his love endures forever." ~1 Chronicles 16:34

Thanksgiving began as a holy day, created by a community of God-fearing Puritans sincere in their desire to set aside one day each year especially to thank the Lord for His many blessings. The day they chose, coming after the harvest at a time of the year when farm work was light, fit the natural rhythm of rural life.

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FROM THE DESK OF OUR GSY

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Continental Congress declared the first national Thanksgiving on December 18, 1777 and then in 1789, George Washington declared the last Thursday in November a national Thanksgiving as well. These were merely declarations and not official holidays. Future presidents did not always continue the Thanksgiving declaration.

By the end of the 19th century, Thanksgiving Day had become an institution throughout New England. It was officially proclaimed as a national holiday by President Abraham Lincoln on October 3, 1863:

"No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the most high God, who while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy... I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday in November next as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens."

Traditionally celebrated on the last Thursday in November, Franklin D. Roosevelt changed the celebration, in 1941, to the fourth Thursday in November "to give more shopping time between Thanksgiving and Christmas", therein being the first nuance to the commercialization of the holiday season.

As believers, may we continue to keep our faith at the center of our holiday celebrations and always remain grateful and thankful to God for His blessings and provisions.

PROTOCOL PAGE

THIS PAGE WILL SERVE AS A REFRESHER COURSE TO HELP US ALL REMEMBER CERTAIN PROTOCOLS AND PROCEDURES OF THE ORDER

PROMOTIONS

To be considered for promotions, the Prior or Master Commander of your Priory will consider many different things. First, required benchmarks of time play a part in the equation. Six months must have passed from your join date before you can be promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Also, one year must have passed since your join date, along with the completion of the CAA and SAA classes before you may be considered for knighthood.

Other considerations are based on whether your annual dues are current, your degree of participation on BeliefBook, your particular skill set (for officer positions within your Priory), leadership qualities, and your conduct and decorum around other members.

Once you've reached the rank of Sergeant, you are not required to attain promotions to every level of the Sergeant Corps. This is also the case within the Knight ranks. Once you have been knighted, you are not required to attain promotions to every level of Knight. Skipping a rank is entirely up to the Priory leader and can be solely independent upon a member's level of participation, skill set or the need of the Priory.

All promotions, except for MC and Prior, are given at the sole discretion of the Priory leader.

RANKS OF THE ORDER

PAGE (no abbreviation). The child of an existing member ages 7-13.

SQUIRE (no abbreviation). The child of an existing member ages 14-17.

COMPANION-AT-ARMS (CAA). The entry level rank all new members have for a minimum of six months, which is considered a probationary period.

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PROTOCOL PAGE

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RANKS OF THE ORDER

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SERGEANT (SGT). The entry level of Sergeant rank a member receives once the CAA classes are complete and a period of six months from their join date has passed.

STAFF SERGEANT (SSGT). Preferred rank of Sergeant who leads or operates a ministry in the Priory.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS (SFC). A Sergeant who has demonstrated leadership skills and the desire to assist in the Priory.

FIRST SERGEANT (1SGT). The lead Sergeant of other Sergeants in the Priory.

KNIGHT (KT). The entry level of knighthood.

KNIGHT LIEUTENANT (KLT). The preferred level of knighthood to lead a ministry in a Priory.

KNIGHT CAPTAIN (KCP). The lowest rank a person can lead a Commandery. A Commandery must consist of 6 members; a Commander leader and five other members.

KNIGHT MAJOR (KMJ). A knight at this rank may also lead a Commandery.

KNIGHT COMMANDER (KC). A person serving at this rank leads a Commandery and is the preferred rank to lead a Commandery.

MASTER COMMANDER (MC). Leads a Priory and must stay at this rank for one year while leading the Priory.

PRIOR (no abbreviation). A promotion given to a Master Commander after the fulfillment of leading a Priory and serving as a Master Commander for one year.



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Priory of St. Joan of Arc's Day of Charitable Service

(States in dark gray) A late submission by **SGT Rick Rodriguez** from NM, reports: "On September 16, 2023 the City of Sunland Park, NM hosted the local National Clean Up Day for our local community. Unable to participate on September 9, I made up for it and participated in the city clean up as my community service project."



HOLY TRINITY ZOOM INVESTITURE



DRESS CODE. All Knights: Formal, White Mantle, Neck Cross. Member Attendees: Dressy Casual, No Costumes.

CONDUCT. This is a solemn event and we'd ask that you arrive as you would for church. Please set your Zoom account with a static

background to avoid video distortion or movement behind you. Please arrive with your microphone muted, leaving it muted for the duration of the ceremony. Out of respect for the ceremony and the participants, please remain attentive to the ceremony, without distraction. No food or drink. This is an official ceremony and there will be no group discussion. Thank you.

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As we prepare to celebrate Thanksgiving later this month, let's take a look at a short compilation of how our Templar brothers of old enjoyed their meals.



The knights' diets seem to have been a balancing act between the ordinary fasting demands on monks, and the fact that these knights lived active, military lives.

Three times a week, the knights were permitted to eat meat—even though it was understood that the custom of eating flesh corrupts the body. On Sundays, everyone ate meat, with higher-up members permitted both lunch and dinner with some kind of roast animal; often beef, ham, or bacon, with salt for seasoning or to cure the meat.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, the knights ate more spartan, vegetable-filled meals. Although the rules describe these meals as “two or three meals of vegetables or other dishes eaten with bread,” they also often included milk, eggs, and cheese. Otherwise, they might eat potage, made with oats or pulses, gruels, or fiber-rich vegetable stews. The wealthier brothers might mix in expensive spices, such as cumin.

On Fridays, they observed a Lenten fast—no eggs, milk, or other animal products. For hearty fare, they relied on dried or salted fish, and dairy or egg substitutes made from almond milk.

The brothers drank wine—but this too was restricted. Everyone had an identical ration, which was diluted.

After eating, everyone sat in silence and gave thanks. Scraps of bread were collected and given to the poor, and whole loaves set aside for future meals.
