CLAIMS:

1. A crystalline molecular sieve material having, in its as-synthesized form, a particle size of less than 1.0 micron as measured by SEM, and an X-ray diffraction pattern including the following peaks in Table 2:

Table 2

d-spacing (Å)	Relative Intensity [100 x I/I(o)]%
17.3-16.4	1-10
11.8-11.3	60-100
11.1-10.7	60-100
10.7-10.3	30-100
8.58-8.34	30-80
4.21-4.15	10-40
4.17-4.11	5-30
4.07-4.01	10-40
3.951-3.899	60-100
3.922-3.871	10-40
3.832-3.784	50-90
3.737-3.691	10-40
3.704-3.659	10-40
3.677-3.632	5-30
3.537-3.496	10-40
2.077-2.063	5-30.

2. The crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 1 having a composition comprising the molar relationship:

$$kF:mQ:(n)YO_2: X_2O_3,$$

wherein $0 \leq k \leq 1.0$, $0 < m \leq 1.0$, n is at least 30, F is a source of fluoride, Q is an organic structure directing agent, X is a trivalent element and Y is a tetravalent element.

3. The crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 2, wherein X includes one or more of B, Al, Fe, and Ga and Y includes one or more of Si, Ge, Sn, Ti, and Zr.

4. The crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 2, wherein X is aluminum and Y is silicon.

5. The crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 2, wherein Q is selected from the group consisting of 1-methyl-4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridinium cations, 1-ethyl-4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridinium cations, 1-propyl-4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridinium cations, 1-butyl-4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridinium cations and mixtures thereof.

6. A crystalline molecular sieve material having, in its as-calcined form, a total surface area of greater than 550 m^2/g and/or an external surface area of greater than 100 m^2/g as measured by the BET Method, and an X-ray diffraction pattern including the following peaks in Table 1:

Table 1

d-spacing (Å)	**Relative Intensity [100 x I/I(o)]%**
17.4-16.4	1-10
12.6-12.1	1-20
11.8-11.4	60-100
11.2-10.8	5-30
10.7-10.3	30-80
8.62-8.38	10-40
6.09-5.96	1-20
5.71-5.61	1-20
4.23-4.17	1-20
4.09-4.03	1-10
3.952-3.901	10-40
3.857-3.809	5-30
3.751-3.705	1-20
3.727-3.682	1-20
3.689-3.644	1-10
3.547-3.506	1-20.

7. The crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 6 and having a composition comprising the molar relationship:

$$(n)YO_2:X_2O_3,$$

wherein n is at least 30, X is a trivalent element, and Y is a tetravalent element.

8. The crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 7, wherein X includes one or more of B,

Al, Fe, and Ga and Y includes one or more of Si, Ge, Sn, Ti, and Zr.

9. The crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 7, wherein X is aluminum and Y is silicon.

10. The crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 6, wherein the ratio of the external surface area to the total surface area of said as-calcined crystalline molecular sieve is greater than or equal to 0.35 as measured by the BET Method.

11. A method of making said crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 6, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) preparing a synthesis mixture capable of forming said material, said mixture comprising water (H_2O), a source of hydroxyl ions (OH^-), a source of an oxide of a tetravalent element (Y), optionally a source of a trivalent element (X), optionally a source of said fluoride ions (F^-), and said organic structure directing agent (Q), wherein said synthesis mixture has a composition, in terms of mole ratios, in the following amounts and/or ranges:

YO_2/X_2O_3	at least 30;
H_2O/YO_2	2 to 100, or 4 to 50;
OH^-/YO_2	0.1 to 1;
F/YO_2	0 to 1; and
Q/YO_2	0.1 to 1;

(b) removing water from said synthesis mixture under suitable freeze drying conditions to form a free-flowing powder of said synthesis mixture, said free-flowing powder having a H_2O/SiO_2 molar ratio of less than 10;

(c) heating and optionally mixing said free-flowing powder of said synthesis mixture under crystallization conditions until said crystalline molecular sieve material is formed.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said suitable freeze drying conditions of step (b) include a temperature between -200 °C and 0 °C and a vacuum pressure less than 760 torr (101.3 kPa).

13. The method of claim 11, wherein step (c) comprises both heating and mixing said free-flowing powder of said synthesis mixture.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein said step (b) includes grinding the freeze-dried synthesis mixture to form said free-flowing powder.

15. The method of making said crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 11, wherein water (H_2O) is added to said free-flowing powder of said synthesis mixture so that said H_2O/YO_2 molar ratio in the range of 1 to 10.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein step (c) includes mixing under a cataracting mixing regime.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said step (c) is conducted in a ploughshare-type mixer.

18. The method of claim 11, wherein said crystallization conditions include a temperature in the range of 100 ºC to 250 ºC.

19. The method of claim 11, wherein said source of fluoride (F) ions is one or more of HF, NH_4F, and NH_4HF_2.

20. The method of claim 11, further comprising the steps of:

(d) recovering said crystalline molecular sieve material from step (c);

(e) calcining said crystalline molecular sieve material to remove the organic structure directing agent (Q) to form said crystalline molecular sieve material in as-calcined form.

21. The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of:

(f) ion-exchanging said crystalline molecular sieve material in as-calcined form with an ammonium salt.

22. An adsorbent comprising a crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 1 or a crystalline molecular sieve material made by the method of claim 21.

23. A process for converting a feedstock comprising an organic compound to a conversion

product which comprises contacting said feedstock at organic compound conversion conditions with a catalyst, said catalyst comprising an active form of a crystalline molecular sieve material of claim 1 or a crystalline molecular sieve material made by the method of claim 20.