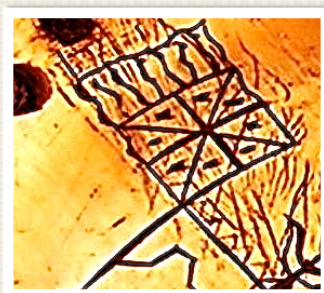


STAR'S & STRIPES-ORIGNS-REDISCOVERD



Webb Flag Image, Symbolizes the Stars of the Order's of The Knight's Garter and Thistle

THE HISTORIANS, MADE NO MENTION OF THE THE SEVEN STRIPES AND GAVE NO INFORMATION OF THE UNION JACK, SHORT FOR JACOBUS OR JAMES VI.



The Barnabas Webb carved powder horn made the news in 2012. Carved by a skilled, Bostonian silversmith.

The horn carving, depicting the 1776 siege of Boston, shows the city and a few flags that were being flown by the American rabble-rousers. During the outbreak of the American War of Independence. Historical researcher, John Millar was the first to notice and document an important flag design found on the Webb horn. Millar

believed this flag image to be the earliest known depiction of the stars & stripes flag flown in American history.

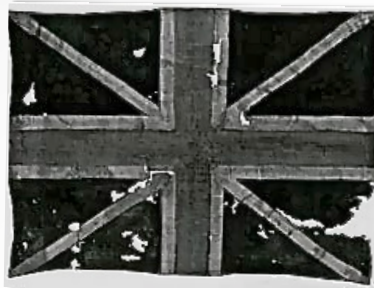
American Vexillologist's and historians were very quick to dismiss Mr. Millar's theory that star's came just over a year later in 1777. When Congress members passed the description of the new national flag design. Called the "Flag Act" of June 14th 1777. The three members on the flag design board were John Adam's, Thomas Jefferson and

Benjamin Franklin. Webb married Mary Holmes and was a silversmith apprentice to here father William Holmes. Holme's father married Mary Franklin the sister of Benjamin Franklin, who was on the flag design committee for the Star's & Stripe's. The news link, mentions the Harkins Horn. he was my close friend, where I researched and advanced the history of his horn.

[Seeing Stars: Innkeeper's View of Powder Horn Carving Unfurls ...](#)



ORDER OF THE THISTLE STAR



UNION OF THE CROWNS



ORDER OF THE GARTER STAR

The Way of St. James “The Field of Star’s”

The star origins of the American Star and Stripes began with the name James and Camino de Santiago, known by the English name “The Way of St. James” is the name of the pilgrimage routes to the shrine of the apostle St. James the Great in the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Galicia, Spain.

Tradition has it that the remains of the Saint are buried there. The popular Spanish name for the astronomical Milky Way is El Camino de Santiago. According to a common medieval legend, the Milky Way was formed from the dust raised by traveling pilgrims. Compostela itself means “Field of Stars”.

Another origin for this popular name in “The Book of James” which relates how the saint appeared in a dream to [Charlemagne](#), urging him to liberate his tomb from the Moors and showing him the direction to follow by the route of the Milky Way. The 4th High Steward of Scotland, Alexander Stewart made this spiritual journey to Spain.



Alexander named his son “James I” 5th High Stewart and his daughters son “James” Good Sir James Douglas, in honor of the “Field of Star’s” history to St. James. This is where the name “James” originates for all future Stuart’s who used the name James. Good, Sir James Douglas, his coat of arms uses a blue field with stars and its not known

if he adopted this design in reference to the Way of St. James History. However, I would not doubt that this is where his coat of arms design originated.



[James VI of Scotland](#) had inherited the English and Irish thrones in 1603 as James II and VII, thereby [uniting the crowns](#) of [England](#), [Scotland](#), and [Ireland](#) in a [personal union](#), although the three kingdoms remained separate states. On 12 April 1606, a new flag to represent this regal union between England and Scotland was specified in a royal decree, according to which the [flag of England](#) (a red cross on a white background, known as “[St George's Cross](#)”), and the [flag of Scotland](#) (a white [saltire](#) on a blue background, known as the “saltire” or “St Andrew's Cross”), would be joined together, forming the flag of England and Scotland for maritime purposes. Exactly for the same purpose the American’s needed a new flag for ship identification.

The War of the three Kingdoms, began in the 1630’s. Three Kingdoms, is often extended to include the uprisings and conflicts that continued through the 1650s until the [English Restoration](#) of the monarchy with [Charles II](#), in 1660 (from which point the Three Kingdoms were once again under a relatively peaceful and a personal “Union” led by a [Stuart monarch](#).

During the English Restoration of the Monarchy of King Charles II, the Duke

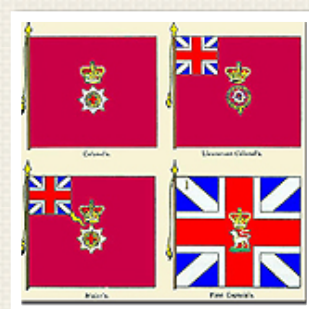
of Albemarle was an English soldier, a politician and a key figure in effecting the Restoration to Charles II.



Monck’s Regiment saw its first action at Dunbar against the Scots (3rd September 1650), gaining the Dunbar Medal. For three weeks in late 1659 Monck’s Regiment stayed in Coldstream, on the Scottish border, where the Coldstream Guards name originates. Prompted by widespread anarchy, Monck set out on 1st January 1660 to march his Regiment to London.

Monck and his Regiment played a crucial part in restoring law and order, and supporting the elections that led to the restoration of the Monarchy and the return of King Charles II. Monck was richly rewarded by Charles II, who made him a Knight of the Garter. The Regiment has used the Garter Star as its cap-badge ever since and in 1750 adopted the Garter Star to their Regimental flag. This is where the “Star” device as adopted on their Military Colours.

[The Coldstream Guards](#)



Order of the Garter and Thistle

The American Star's and Stripe's originates from the history evolution of the name James "Field of Stars" with James I and Good, Sir James Douglas. Where James VI, united the Kingdom and created the Union Jack that symbolizes the patron saints of England and Scotland.

When Charles II is restored to the throne, he rewards Monck as a knight of the Garter and his famous Regiment adopt the Order of the Garter's "Star" device symbol. The Stuarts were also Monarchs or the heads of the ancient Scottish "Order of the Thistle" it is this combination of this symbolism "Union" of these devices that Webb was depicting on the flag that he saw flying at the siege of Boston with his own eyes and carved on the horn. Regardless if American Vexillologists argue whether or not the dots on the flag represent stars or not, it represents the combined "8" pointed Star of Bethlehem.

Grail researchers have openly said knights Templar, feminine symbolism to Mary Magdalene, bride of Jesus and mother to his children. Represents the origins of the thirteen stars on the flag and why there was thirteen states when the United States was founded. The M, represents the thirteenth letter in the Alphabet, which is flat out wrong. Where the documented, Thistle Order statutes stated that the Order was to continue to consist of the Sovereign and twelve Knights-Brethren in allusion to the Blessed Savior and his Twelve Apostles'. The "13" stars on the flag for "13" states of the United States, represents this history.

Why Use This Symbolism on the Horn?

You do not need an American Vexillologist to figure this one out! The flags flying were in opposition to King George and England, this basic common sense.

The flags and symbolism on the horn represent's Jacobean and Scottish history symbolism, specific to the House of Stuart. After James II (and VII)'s abdication in 1688, the Order fell into disuse once more until it was revived by Queen Anne in 1703. The number of knights remained at 12. Despite the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the Old and Young Pretenders (Prince James and Prince Charles 'Bonnie Prince Charlie') appointed Knights of the Thistle (and Garter) in their exiles.

The flag on the horn represents the symbolism of the exiled Monarch's. Over the last ten years, I have been trying to figure out why an 18th century stars and stripes flag has "7" stripes. Now this can finally be answered, where I have thought for a long time, that it may have represented the "7" Pillars of the Church of New Haven County, Connecticut. Years before I have ever seen the Barnabas Webb horn.

Below I have provided a link that allows you to see the most important image of the three flags. Showing proof of an evolution of the Webb flag. The current owner of the flag, refused that I use an image for this document and its legal to give a link to a story write up he did 2011 showing the flag.

[Heinz History Center to open U.S. flag exhibit Saturday - Pittsburgh ...](#)

You will see that the original flag is identical to the Webb flag image on the horn. The stripes butt up against the blue canton, exactly as the image on the Webb flag. The added stripes were put on later.

This is in the circle star pattern and there are two explanations to why seven stripes was used. Based on the other Webb flag with four dots on the far right side of the horn.

The most obvious explanation is that the seven stripes represents the title number of the exiled Monarch, James II & (7th) VII.

The image you see below is a very unique flag design. We see a St. Andrews Cross with four dots. Where I will agree with people that these dots do not represent stars. Webb was trained as a silversmith, where his education in his craft of art is associated to the guilds. You can say with out a question of a doubt that he followed the teachings of alchemy by his educated father-in-law in this field of metal art.

There are ancient symbols on this horn and they should not be mistaken for Conspiracy theory's associating Freemasonry or secret societies. The symbolism represents opposition of the the English Crown, first and foremost



Earl of Lennox-Coat of Arms

Rosicrucian historians claim that this philosophical secret society, who followed alchemy, adopted their rosy cross symbolism from the German born theologian's coat of arm. Johannes V.Andreae, who claimed to be the writer of one of the three founding works of Rosicrucianism.You can see his arms in his portrait engraving is much like the flag design on Webb's other flag.

The emphasis on the symbolism with Webbs Horn and the Union Jacks represents the Union of the United Kingdom and its conflict. Where as the symbolism represents [James VI of Scotland](#).Who is the son of Mary Queen of Scots and her husband, Henry Stewart or Stuart, 1st Duke of Albany and the heir apparent to the Earldom of Lennox.Who's coat of arms is the symbol depicted on the other Webb horn, flag image.

The only maybe theory is that the seven stripes, represents the ancient, seven Scottish Earls, 2nd to the King. History that would have been known to Thomas jefferson, because his documented ancient, maternal grandfather was one of the earls for a time,[Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray](#).

The link provided shows the blood relationship of the Steward's & Earls of Lennox with the ancient Royals.

[Click here to view](#)

[a full size chart of "The Relationship between the Ancient Earls of Lennox and the](#)

[early MacGilchrists, Lords of Arrochar"](#)

[Mormaerdom](#) by the mormaers, the Great Stewards.At the beginning of the 12th century, in the reign of Alexander I, they became known as earls, seven of whom formed a Carolingian style of peerage known as the Seven Earls of Scotland.With the adoption of the Saxon title of earl (undoubtedly owed to the influence of Alexander's Saxon mother, the sainted Queen Margaret) and its integration with the Celts.

Back to flag 101, we are dealing with symbolism that represents a sovereign nation or the sovereign of the nation. The Lennox arms are documented as being the earliest adoption of the St. Andrews cross in Scottish history. When charters were given to the Earl by William the Lion with witnesses of the Priory of St.Andrews. Nearly 100 years before Scotland, adopted the Andrews Cross symbolism for their national flag or adopted St.Andrew as their patron Saint at the time of Robert the Bruce.

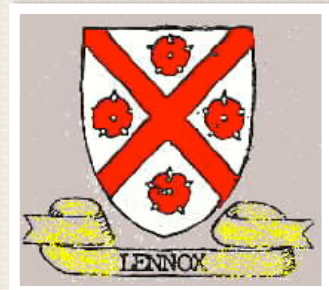
Barnabas Webbs family originates from the line of Sir John Alexander Webb, born January 11, 1484, and served in the armies of both Henry VII and Henry VIII. Later in life, he was an usher in the Privy court of Catherine Parr, Henry VIII's last wife and the only one who survived the dark hand of Henry. It appears that while he was born in Warwickshire (the county of Warwick), he did live for some time at Hampton Court, one of the palaces of Henry VIII.

History lore in the Webb families, say that the earliest father of the line married the sister of Robert the Bruce, but no records survive to prove it! There were plenty of Scottish Webbs, who were staunch Jacobites.

COAT OF ARMS



J. V ANDREAEE



LENNOX ARMS

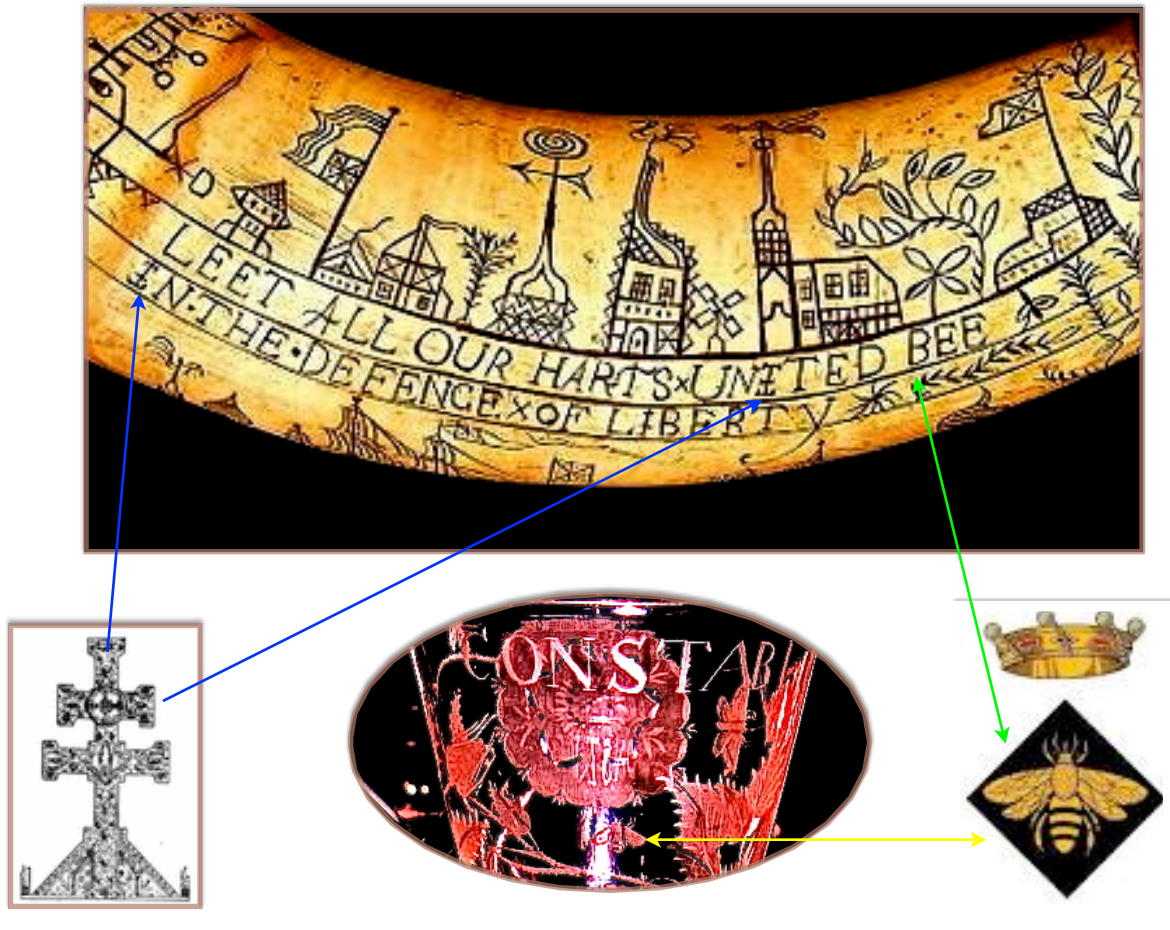


DARNLEY & MARY



JAMES I & VI

STUART MEROVINGIAN SYMBOLISM



Royal Merovingian “Stuart Symbolism” and the Bee

Webb was very specific in pointing out that the added symbolism he put on his horn. Represented the Stuart's specifically. He carves symbolism that represents the Stuarts being a bloodline of the Merovingian Kings, which is well documented by Grail chasers. Webb adds St. Andrews “X” crosses in the wording to make sure you associate the history he is representing with the exiled Stuarts and Scotland. Webb transforms the letters “I” into the Merovingian Cross of Lorraine, specifically as a Merovingian design as depicted in the image I attached.

Webb writes out the word Bee. Regards to the Merovingians, the bee was a most hallowed creature. A sacred emblem of Egyptian royalty, it became a symbol of Wisdom. Some 300 small golden bees were found stitched to the cloak of Childeric I (son of Meroveus) when his grave was unearthed in 1653. Napoleon had these attached to his own coronation robe in 1804. He claimed this right by virtue of his descent from James de Rohan-Stuarts, the natural son (legitimized in 1667) of Charles II Stuart of Britain by

Marguerite, Duchesse de Rohan. The Stuarts in turn were entitled to this distinction because they, and their related Counts of Brittany, were descended from Clodion's brother Fredemundus – thus (akin to the Merovingians) they were equally in descent from the Fisher Kings through Faramund. The Merovingian bee was adopted by the exiled Stuarts in Europe, and engraved bees are still to be seen on some Jacobite glassware.”

The are weathervanes that show two different cocks that symbolize the ancient solar deity Abraxas. Merovingian history as being associated to the lost 13th tribe, bloodlines of ancient Egypt, Sumeria, Persia and Rome. The third weathervane, confirms the symbolism by seeing the solar symbol of the circle with the crescent in the circle. Representing the eight pointed Star of Inanna/Ishtar. Inanna was associated with the planet [Venus](#), which at that time was regarded as two stars, the "morning star" and the "evening star." The Morning Star, represents the star of Bethlehem, linking us back to the star of the Garter and Thistle badges.

The Sovereign's Court of Leet & Lorraine

Webb put a great deal of time into the carving of his powder horn and the symbolism associated to the flags that represented the Stuart symbolism.



Barnabas added another surprise to the flag image. The upper quarter of the flags shows an added line cut into the crosses, depicting the cross of Lorraine.

This Cross of Lorraine on this flag represents the marriage of Mary of Guise, who is also Mary of Lorraine with King James V, that produced Mary Queen of Scots. Her grandson is James I & VI who United the Kingdoms and who the Union Jack represents. Mary of Guise is the daughter of Claude de Lorraine, the cadets to the House of Lorraine and descendants of the [Capetian House of Anjou](#). The family of Anjou, who were the King's of Jerusalem. Need I say more about connecting these dots to this flag.

The Duke of Lorraine, Godefroy de Boullion, used this cross for his standard when he took part in the capture of [Jerusalem](#). The heraldry was then passed on to his successors.

In the 15th century, the Duke of Anjou inherited it after the Battle of Nancy following the defeat of Charles the Bold, Burgundy.

The Cross of Lorraine was taken on by Rene, and, subsequently, by Marie de Guise! The symbolism above represents

this documented history. Another flag project in the works, involves the most secretive artist in American 18th century history. The son of a Jacobean named Robert Scot of Cannongate, Edinburgh, Scotland. He was the United States Great Seal maker and the chief die sinker for life at the US Mint. Scott has also been prove a flag maker. Where its now understood why two of the four flags identified to him from the later 18th century have silver stars.

This is again in representation when Charles II changes the rays on the Order of the Garter badge to silver.



Pictured above is a flag painted by Robert Scot, seal engraver. He painted the eye ball of the bird with the same solar symbol, related to the same symbol, as seen on page five. There you see there is no mistake with the eight pointed star history translation given in this document. There is your circle with the Crescent in the eye, representing the eight pointed star, that on this flag it represents heavens gate with "13" eight pointed stars in an arch.

WEBB FAMILY GENEALOGY

Webb was by no means illiterate, he did not misspell the word "Let" or the word "be". Webbs father Benjamin being a graduate of Harvard and a minister would have been very strict on his son's own education.

Benjamin's grandfather Christopher is documented for being fond of reading! Christopher was documented as owning a rather large library, which was very rare to see in the mid-1600's in New England. Benjamin's father was also named Benjamin, who's sister Hanna married Capt. John Adams. Both are the grandparents of the famous son of Boston, known for being the Samuel Adam's, who took part in a leading role in the events that led up to the famous [Boston Tea Party](#) and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Now, we have Barnabas Webb in the family circle of prominent Patriots of Boston and the events that took place there. Along with Webb's wife being the niece of Benjamin Franklin. Connecting two of the original US flag designers to his immediate families, direct! Who would have linked him to these original flags flying, forget about the idea of him just carving the images!

Webb family genealogist have done a great job in preserving the Webbs history. The records of the direct male line to Nobility. Well documented to the Webb's of Stratford, Warwickshire, England.



Webb's Ancient Family of England

WEBB GENEALOGY CONTINUED

Sir Henry Alexander Webb "Baronet"

Though commonly thought to have been the 4th Baronet of Odstock, that distinction would have fallen to his brother William. Presumably the title would come to him. There is no reliable reference to Sir Henry as a Peer of the Realm, which means he was most likely not a Baronet.

Undoubtedly named after Henry VIII--due to the close family association with the royal family--Henry Alexander Webb was born on May 11, 1510. Henry married Grace Arden, daughter of Thomas Arden, of Aston Cantlow parish of Warwick county. The continued close association of the Webb family and royalty are documented in a letter sent by the Queen, Katherine Parr, requesting that grants and privileges due Henry Alexander Webb be fulfilled as promised. Sir Henry and wife Grace had three children: First-born Alexander, Agnes and Robert. Little is known of Agnes and Robert.

'Sir Henry Alexander permanently secured nobility for the family when, on June 17, 1577, he was granted a coat of arms.' Although there is found this statement all over the internet, it is doubtful and a bit dubious. Firstly, I would point out that the grant of arms listed is for 1577, Henry would have been 67 if he had lived that long (notice the date of death...). Secondly, and more importantly, Sir John was not only Henry's father but was also the 3rd Baronet of Odstock. This means that the family was already considered Noble. And third, Henry was known to wear his Arms at tournament and on

the field of battle. Hard to do if they are not granted to you until after your death. In this common misconception even the heralds at the UK College of Arms were unable to help clear up the debacle. The Arms appear on numerous 'rolls of Arms' from the time and always list the bearer as Sir Henry Alexander Webb.

The Heraldic blazon or description of these arms is "Gules a cross between 4 falcons Or" and the crest is "Gules demi eagle rising upon a Ducal coronet"

Some sources say 'eaglets' instead of 'falcons'. According to the United Kingdom College of Arms heralds eaglets adorn Sir John's arms, Henry's father. The falcons were a mark of personal distinction between the two men. An original copy of the letter which Katherine Parr sent her council (Cabinet Members) asking them to grant her beloved friend, Sir Henry Webb, the lands and estates that had been mentioned for him, is still in existence.

These lands had been confiscated by the King at the suppression of the monasteries and were located in Dorsetshire, England.

Sir Henry Alexander Webb was usher to the Privy Council of Katherine Parr, Queen Regent of Britain in the 16th century, 6th Queen of Henry VIII of England; to whose influence the future sovereigns Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I owed a great deal.

Among the few existing documents connected with the regency of Katherine Parr was one while Henry VIII was conducting the siege of Boulogne in 1544 AD. There is in the

Crotonain Collections, a letter to her council, headed: "Katherine, Queen Regent, K.P.; In favor of her trusty and well beloved servant, Henry Alexander Webb, gentlemen, usher of her Privy Chamber". The letter is in regard to some grants and privileges to Henry Alexander Webb, but which had not been fulfilled and it concludes, "we most heartily desire and pray you to be favorable to him at this our earnest request. Given under my Hand and Signet at my Lord, the King's Majesty's Honor of Hampton court, the 23rd of July and the 36th year of his Highness most noble Reign". Sir Henry Alexander Webb was a baronet and usher to Catherine Parr, Queen of England.

Note: William Shakespeare is a direct maternal grandson of these Webbs. This author of this document lives in Milford, Connecticut. Across the river, west of town is the town "Stratford" with the Shakespeare Theater. Not even a half mile away, we have the Stratford Historical Society. Where two rare Revolutionary war flags reside.

Made by the wife of a Captain Curtis and one is the 2nd, known surviving 13 Stars and 7 striped flag surviving. The descendants of the flag gave it to the historical Society. The descendant flag owner, her husband wrote one of the finest, Revolutionary War books and I gave my copy to the society. The book has the flag images with this seven stripes and 13 star pattern flag, called a 4-5-4.

"Standards and Colors of the American Revolution" by [Edward W. Richardson](#)

Court of Leet and Queen Of Heart's

The reason for adding the ancient lines of Webb family to this document is important in telling the obvious meanings of the word "Leet". Why Barnabas Webb, a son of highly educated family for generations would write such words that have more meaning than the standard English definition of the word "Let".

Leet: 1. A special annual or semiannual court in which the lords of certain manors had jurisdiction over local disputes.

2. The area over which this jurisdiction extended, including the manor itself and, sometimes, nearby counties or shires.

This means that the Webb's who were Lords, took part in this style of Court practice in old England. During the "Restoration" Charles II was documented as the head of the entire Court of leet, the Kings or Sovereign's Court. The Court of Leet, actually wrote: "Charles Prince of Wales, who was the oldest son of Charles I., and who should have become King by right on the death of his father, but where by proclamation was prohibited by the Parliamentary party, is here recognized as a King. The Commonwealth period is completely ignored in the heading, and Charles II.'s reign is computed from the time when his father was beheaded, on the 30th of January, 1649, to the day when the Court Leet met—a little over 11 1/2 years.

leet: 2 - Noun 1. (Government, Politics & Diplomacy) Chiefly Scottish: a list of candidates for an office. Note- Candidates

The word "Leet" On Webb's horn, represents the noun in Scottish, that with the flags being flown on the horn

and all the Stuart symbolism. Represents that the Americans wanted a new sovereign in power or in office. Not just any Sovereign, the exiled Prince of Scotland, England and Ireland.

Charles Edward Stuart, known as 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' or 'the Young Pretender', was born in 1720. He was the grandson of King James VII of Scotland and II of England, and he believed - along with his [Jacobite](#) followers - that the British throne was his birthright. In [1745](#) the Prince sailed from France and raised his flag at Glenfinnan, in the West Highlands, hoping to raise an army and then overthrow King George II. He nearly succeeded.



Notice the Prince, wearing his "8" pointed Order of the Garter badge.

Being middle aged, I do not want you to think, I was having a pre-senior moment. The Bonnie is one of the candidates and this meaning would include another candidate. Specifically Edwards wife, Princess Louise of Stolberg-Gedern, commonly called the Countess of Albany.

Both were married in 1772, just four years before the Siege of Boston. Her images were sought after by Jacobites and they acknowledged her as the Queen of Hearts. to the thrown of the United Kingdom. This is why we see the word "Harts" on the horn and the "X". Followed by the word united with the letter "I" carved as a Merovingian symbol. Webb's horn is truly a symbolism work of art, resulting from a process of what you would think are

misspelled words from an uneducated person. When in fact, he was a subliminal genius as a symbolologist.



["Engraved Powder Horns." Early - Gregory LeFever](#)

Open the link above Pg 20 will give you the finest high resolution image on the horn. The wonderful image shows both sides of the horn.

The side that shows his name. The first letter "A" in his name, he cut as an "Auspice of Marie" symbol, a monogram of the Virgin Mary. Commonly found on Catholic religious art, on churches and on jewelry.

Secondly, the rooster is placed in the position of the sunrise, facing east (solar Symbol). The ships are under full sail, heading back to Europe from Boston.

The effort in going overseas was to invite the Bonnie Prince to be the Sovereign of America. The ship is flying the Jack, that also has the clearly seen eight dots. Identical representation of the canton part of the Jack on the other flag on this horn, where the American's took their defensive position. Why was this not noticed before, that this flag also has "8" points.

This has the same meaning, as the other flag, referencing the Garter Star that the Bonnie was the true head of the ancient order. He is documented picking exiled Jacobites as members of knights to his Orders of Chivalry, for both the Garter and Thistle, while exiled.

Bostonians & President Of Congress-Asked Bonnie To Be King

Webbs powder horn is a document that is a record and evidence of the very first star and stripes flag, ever know to fly on American soil. This is the first, Stars and Stripes flag.

The horn, also as I have stated, is the evidence of the earliest recorded information that Bostonians had sent representatives to Europe, in the effort of requesting the exiled Prince Charles to be the Monarch of America.

Sir Charles Petrie in his famous work, writes about the Jacobite movement. Citing a particular event that had occurred in the Colonies in 1776. When Americans revolted against George III, there was a minority group who pursued contacts with Charles Edward Stuart. The effort in persuading the Prince to be King of America.

Petrie, says this of course is a legend, perhaps begun by Sir Walter Scott, but it has nevertheless been disseminated by historians wishing to romanticize the movement and, although the evidence is weak if not entirely nonexistent, the story has still not been entirely discounted.

Source:s:

- A. Shield, "America Charles III," *The Gentlemans's Magazine*, 284. (1898) 437-444, Petrie, *The Jacobite Movement: The Last Phase, 1716-1807*. 173-174
Petrie, *The Jacobite Movement: The Last Phase, 172-173*

Sir Petrie's account is one of the earliest source accounts known that Bostonians wanted Charles Edward III to be King. The Webb horn is the 1776 account "document" from Barnabas as witness that is the factual evidence that the Bostonians wanted the Bonnie to be king. Barnabas was not just any witness to the account. He was family of two of the three original members of the flag committee. Who finalized the design of the Stars and stripes, fourteen month later, Franklin and Adams. Barnabas being Samuel Adams cousin, who was one of the original leaders of the Sons of Liberty in Boston and also cousin to John Adams, who I think was a closet Loyalist, due to circumstances

at the time. This not the only account that American were considering the notion of having the Bonnie Prince as the American Monarch. Following the end of the American Revolution, Presidents of Congress are recorded as sending representatives Italy, in requesting that the Prince be the King of America.

Documented in the Manorwater papers, located in the US Senate Archives: (taken from Editor of Reverse Spins) In establishing their Republic, the Americans could still not escape the ideal of a parallel monarchy--a central focus of a non-political, patriotic attachment. George Washington was actually offered kingship, but declined because he had not immediately qualifying heritage. [there are probably other reasons as well, editor]. Instead he turned to the Royal House of Stuart. In November 1782 four Americans arrived at the San Clemente Palazzo in Florence, the residence of Charles III Stuart in exile. They were Mr Galloway of Maryland, two brothers named Sylvester from Pennsylvania, and Mr Fish, a lawyer from New York. They were taken to Charles by his secretary, John Stewart, also present was the Hon. Charles Hervey-Townshend (later Britain's ambassador to The Hague) and the Prince's future wife, Marguerite, Comtesse de Masillan. The interview--which revolved around the contemporary transatlantic dilemma--is documented in the US Senate archives and in the Manorwater Papers. Writers such as Sir Compton Mackenzie and Sir Charles Petrie have also described the occasion when Charles Edward Stuart was invited to become 'King of the Americas'.

"Some years earlier, Charles had been similarly approached by the men of Boston, but once the War of Independence was over George Washington sent his own envoys.

Did Washington Send Envoys

There are no records found that say Washington was directly part of sending these representatives in 1782. What is known, is that On May 22,

1782, one of Washington's officers, Colonel Lewis Nicola wrote to him that the ineffectiveness of the Congress during the war had demonstrated the inadequacy of republican government. Nicola proposed that Washington become King of the United States.

Washington's letters, regarding his ancestry suggest he never knew his families origins from the Wessington lines that originate from Cospatric of Dunbar, to Crinan the Thane, Abbot of Dunkeld, father of King Duncan I. Soon after George Washington became President of the United States, Sir Isaac Heard (1730-1822), then Garter King of Arms in London, wrote to him, regarding the ancestry research that was never completed in Washington's time. Historians have said that Washington declined the offer to be King, because he did not have a royal pedigree connection. Had Washington, known he was a direct descendant to Crinan, the United States may have had Washington as its Monarch.



Very few Americans have seen this evidence of a historical button that represents the suggestion of Washington being King. Provided by Robert Silverstein, the nations authority of George Washington inaugural button. My theory it was made for the Bonnie, the Morning star.

[George Washington Inaugural Buttons](#)

Three of these rare buttons survive today, suggesting that Washington be the King of America. These buttons are as historically important as Nicolas letter suggesting Washington be King by other parties interested than just Nicolas written account.

American Flag & Great Seal-Represents-The House of Stuart-Reborn

My research has provided enough information to Mr. Silverstein that Robert Scot, the US Great Seal maker was the person behind making the series of Washington inaugural buttons. Where I am an authority of markers marks identification of Scot and his Philadelphia engravers. Mr. Silverstein has provided images of the finest inaugural button specimens surviving today. This has made great advancement in the study, which allows him to say that the inaugural series were all made by Robert Scot and his engravers.

Washington was recognized as turning down the opportunity to be king and his history has been embraced with the story that he and Betsy Ross are the persons behind the making of the very first stars and stripes. Historians disagree that Ross story of making the first stars and stripes is a fanciful story told by her grandson William Canby in 1870.

The Barnabas Webb horn, which is a document, evidence that proves the first stars and stripes was made in representation to the Bonnie Prince and the House of Stuart history. History that goes all the way back to first Steward(Stuart) named James, along with his nephew Sir James Douglas and the history of Compostela de Santiago, the Field of Stars history.

The button on the previous page, now gives new light to an alternative history that is being told for the first time.

Sir Isaac Heard, in Washington's letter states to Washington that his families are from England. Even though genealogists today, have traced the Washington, Wessington lines from England to the Dunbar's of the East

Lothian borders of Scotland. Washington did not know his pedigree back to the Scottish borders, because Sir Isaac Heard never completed the research when Washington was already president.

Look close at the button on the last page. The button shows a near identical star ray design, like you see on all the early Garter badges worn by the Kings and the Garter knights of the Order. The few accounts say the button is attributed to George Washington and the story of him being asked to be King? The button reads "The Majesty of the People" and on the very bottom edge of the button. You see the arrows directly pointing at an X, representing St. Andrews Cross of Scotland. The basic interpretation is "The Majesty of the People of Scotland" and this evidence would have nothing to do with George Washington being the Majesty of Scotland. There is nothing to theorize, the button represents the Bonnie and or Stuarts from the Garter Star history of their belief with the Monarch and "12" Apostles history.

Direct symbolism of the Inanna "Morning Star" of Bethlehem, represents the Garter and Thistle Order Star. The button on the other page, regardless of when it was made, prior to 1789 or after! The symbolism represents the morning star to the history of the Scottish Sovereign and not a sunburst that historians have misinterpreted.

Even if historians want to challenge what I just said. You need to think and read well before you do! Robert Scot the United States, Great Seal maker, who held the position as the chief coiner at the mint for life. You should

read my vast documents on line on his family and their relationship to the Stuarts and St. Clair-Acheson lines.

Robert Scot was the apprentice of Sir Robert Strange, the finest, 18th century line engraver the western world ever saw. Strange, was the personal life guard and the exiled royal engraver of the Bonnie Prince. My personal belief from ten years of research is that the United States, Great Seal has nothing to do with representing a New Nation. The first great Seal made by Scot, was a phoenix that represents the rebirth of the House of Stuart in America, under the Bonnie Prince as monarch of America. The only problem is that Bonnie declined the offers because he did not have an heir and other reasons for not coming to America are not fully understood. The Pope and Vatican?

Regardless, even after the Bostonians and Washington, if he took part in sending representatives to request the Bonnie be the American monarch. Two Presidents of Continental Congress notioned the idea of having the Bonnie as the Monarch of America. President Arthur St. Clair and President Nathaniel Gorham

President of Congress, Nathaniel Gorham in 1787 had also suggested the idea of Prince Charles being the constitutional monarch of America and Prince Henry, the brother of Frederick II of Prussia. Gorham was a wealthy Boston shipping merchant, who was active in privateering. My theory is that Gorham would definitely have been one of the persons directly involved in sending the representative to request Bonnie Prince Charlie to be the new monarch of America.

St. Andrews Cross Flag-Eight Stiped

"Historians were once fascinated with the idea of monarchical tendencies in the United States, seizing upon a number of statements and rhetorical flourishes gleaned from the correspondence of several founding fathers. As Rufus King and his colleague Nathaniel Gorham had been linked with such sentiments, Edmund C. Burnett discussed the issue at this point in his edition of Congressional correspondence, explaining that 'King's remark is one among many indications that the idea of establishing a monarchy in America was in circulation at that time, although perhaps only in whispers.' Burnett, Letters, 8:459n.3."



Gorham was President when Shay's Rebellion broke out in 1786. The rebellion, also known as "The Whiskey Rebellion," was a violent uprising in western Massachusetts by a group of poor and indebted farmers, some of whom were unpaid veterans of the Revolutionary War, who were unable to pay their taxes and debts in hard currency, as was demanded by the state and merchants. The revolt was put down in 1787, but it shook Gorham (and the country) to the core.

This flag you see was once owned by my friend and fellow flag researcher, Mr. Claude Harkins. The same person mentioned on page one on the link to this Webb Horn and Mr. Harkins owned

the Saunders Horn with the earliest seen 13 stars with 13 Striped flags.

This rare flag is the 3rd known flag to exist, showing seven stripes, original to the flag. What do you see? The three large stars that forms the St. Georges cross and the smaller stars that forms the St. Andrews cross. Does this flag not speak the truth of what I presented on the origins of the stars and stripes with the image, Webb so delicately carved?

This flag has been presented as a whiskey rebellion flag. The eight stripes represent the eight western counties of Pennsylvania which were involved in the rebellion against the excise tax on domestically-produced distilled spirits implemented by Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton (Jacobean Loyalist) in 1791 as a means to help retire the national debt.

My personal interpretation is that the flag is one of the earliest Star's and Stripes surviving. The Flag represents the Bonnie Prince and the seven ancient earls. The flag star pattern, representing the Stuart, Jacobs or Jack symbolism.

The flag was preserved in the true fashion of the Webb horn, flag design. What does the blue stripe represent. being that we know the flag represents Scottish sovereign history, I say its an added symbol. One that represents the Order of the Knights Garter, famous blue sash. Representing the sovereign of the order and back then before 1788, this represented Bonnie Prince Charlie.

Based on the evidence of the other two flags and the images on the powder horn, we are are not looking at a Shay's Rebellion flag. We are looking at a flag that represents or symbolizes the last Scottish Sovereign of the United Kingdom, who almost became the

Sovereign of the United States, Charles Edward III. The earliest version of the Star & Stripes, the true origins of national flag of the United States.

Today, the people who call themselves 18th century, Stars & Stripes scholars, many of you, who know me. You have done more destructive damage, supporting the false, textile identification methods, designed to destroy and misidentify authentic period, 13 Stars & Stripes, up until the last few years. Enemies within the republic, in the early 1900's. Textile historians in the effort to destroy the United States national flag history, created this misidentification scam to misidentify authentic flags period to the time. This has caused many priceless flags to be misidentified, devalued and today, nearly worthless in value.

Often in the past, I have said if you want to kill a nation, you kill their national identity. What is a person or a country with no identity? Your looking at the end result today in 2015, a broken nation, a divided nation and a nation that has nearly lost its identity. Any flag historian, who challenges this document in the near future. May I say this to you "I have not yet, begun to RIGHT"!

Hear you will hear for the first time from my research as a dedicated flag researcher and as a US Great Seal researcher.

The very first Great Seals of the United States were designed to represent a Phoenix. The symbolism rebirth of a new nation with a new sovereign. The rebirth of the House of Stuart in America, under Charles Edward III. This was the true design meaning of the lost or stolen five, first Great Seals.

Webbs Family Were Sons of liberty

The obverse of the Great Seal shows the Nubian pyramid, identical to the Star Pyramid, located below Sterling castle in Scotland. The Star Pyramid



Each of the sides has (from bottom to top): sunken relief text with a reference to verses from the Psalms:

1. ▫ Union Banner, XLV CIII
2. ▫ Rock of Ages, XCV
3. ▫ Covenant Rest, CXXXII CXLV
4. ▫ Thrown of Right, XCVI XCVII

[The Strange Tale of the Kirkwall Scroll, The Great...](#)

Please, read the Kirkwall scroll story by my very friend Bradbury Cort Sutherland Lindahl, who was the very first person to figure out that the earliest part of the Star & Stripes history. The "Compostella de Santiago" field of stars, with the history associated to Good Sir James Douglas at the Battle of Teba.

Did Bostonians think of the idea of having the Bonnie Prince as the Monarch of America. No, it was preplanned way before and for what ever reason it did not happen, this researcher does not know why he did not come.

This was planned before 1775, Robert Scot who made the Great Seals and all the US Government seals, chief coiner for life, like his St. Clair of Herdmanston

Acheson maternal lines at the Scottish Mint. Scot was not only the son of a secret masonic Jacobite in Edinburgh, who founded the famous Scot's Lodge. Scot was the apprentice of Sir Robert Strange, the exiled Jacobites Royal engraver. Strange was the Bonnies, life Guard and the royal engraver, as would have Robert Scot would have been the next in line if the Bonnie came to America.

Like the Webb horn depicting the earliest version of the Stars & stripes, representing the House of Stuart. The horn and the three flags are last remnant's, surviving that tell this story. Like wise with the first US Government Seals and the first seven or eight that existed that Scot made! The same history had been clouded in false history. Where conspiracy theorist's continue to give credit to others ruling the world today! Where Masons today, live in this shadow of conspiracy history, by conspiracy historians that put blame on them, for creating the seal designs and theorist misinterpreted the symbolism.

Where, today this truth, now casts away that negative dark shadow over Freemasonry. Where good and moral Masons, who are good and true to their ancient craft. Can walk tall and proud in the light they follow.

Sure we know that many early founding fathers were indeed Masons. We know that many of them fought amongst each other in positioning themselves in office with the newly founded government. We often hear in the history world that most of the signers of the great documents were Masons.

What about the Sons of liberty, we hardly hear about today? The Sons of Liberty, were a secret society, comprised of Freemason's, formed to protect the rights of the colonists and to fight taxation by the British government.

Due to the secret nature of the Sons of Liberty, the group never kept any official rosters of its members. Yet, in 1869 a handwritten list titled "An Alphabetical List of the Sons of Liberty Who Dined at the Liberty Tree, Dorchester Aug. 14, 1769" was donated to the Massachusetts Historical Society. This lists of over 300 names compiled by an attendee of the event, William Palfrey, and was donated by his grandson on the 100th anniversary of the event.

[The Sons of Liberty: Who Were They and What Did They Do ...](#)

The list is very important, regards to Barnabas Webb and people who would have been involved in flying the flags seen on Webbs horns. Samuel Adams is first on the list and is Barnabas Webbs cousin. Capt. William Homes Esq. Who on the list is Webbs father in law. see the cannons on the horn.

Homes was an officer of the Artillery Company. Dow, in Arts & Crafts, cites an item in the Boston Gazette (July 21, 1752) reporting that "William Homes goldsmith, was attorney for John Franklin, executor of the estate of Josiah Franklin."

Next on the list is Capt. Thomas Dawes Esq. who just happens to be Holmes nephew. Homes made Thomas a very important commemorative silver punch bowl with flags and his arms.

Sons of Liberty



Engraved with Dawes arms in scroll and foliate cartouche with drapery below on one side. Inscription on other side, within engraved and bright-cut medallion with instruments of war and British flags: The Gift of the Field Officers and Captains of the Regiment of the Town of BOSTON to THOMAS DAWES Esqr for his past Services as Adjutant to the said Regiment Sept. 13, 1763.

Thomas Dawes served as Senator, Moderator and member of the Governor's Council. He was a builder and worked with the architect Charles Bulfinch. Here we have both Capt. Homes and Capt. Dawes, who are documented as Captain of the Boston military. Homes is a members of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery" that is still active and their military charter is several years older than the Coldstream Guards charter.



Sons of Liberty first started, in the summer of 1765, it was originally known as the Loyal Nine, which consisted of nine Boston shopkeepers and artisans. Would the nine stripes seen on the Sons of Liberty Flag, representing the Loyal Nine, you decide! Barnabas Webb was an artisan, who would have been a member of this

organization? The evidence with his families is that they are documented members, would suggest so. There is a Webb on the list that may be a direct cousin and the odds would suggest he was a cousin.

One key point of the Webb, Franklin family history I left out that, few Franklin scholars never knew! Benjamin Franklin, was a full blown supporter of the Jacobites. Franklin's, best time in his life is documented, spending time in Scotland with his close friend Lord David Hume. Which is a derivative name of Homes, Holmes and Hume. Humes who are direct males to Crinan the Thane, Abbot of Dunkeld. Where George Washington's, Wessington lines are also of male lineage to Crinan.

Alexander Hamilton, established the foundation of the US Treasury, based of the economic philosophy that Lord Hume created. Hume was a loyalist Jacobean, Scottish historian, philosopher, economist, diplomat and essayist known today especially for his radical philosophical [empiricism](#) and [scepticism](#).

[Mary Morrill - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)

Why would Franklin be supportive of the Jacobites? He was no, Hell Fire Club, English Spy as some historian have stated. Franklins grandmother, who would also be Capt. William Homes grandmother was Mary Morrill.

Mary immigrated to America as an indentured servant, pretty much a slave. Belonging to Rev. Hugh Peters, who was involved in the 1637 trial of Anne Hutchinson. Still today, historians have never figured out Mary's genealogy history or why she was an indentured

servant to Rev Hugh Peter. What is known, is he was an [English](#) Independent preacher who supported the [Parliamentary cause](#) during the [English Civil War](#) and was a chaplain in the [New Model Army](#). Shortly after the [Restoration](#) he was executed as a [regicide](#) because his sermons were seen as giving succour to those directly involved in the [trial and execution of Charles I](#). Historians have made notes that Rev. Peter was the actual hooded executioner, who swung the axe that cut the head off Charles I.

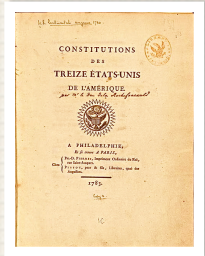
This history would have burned deep inside of Franklin, knowing his grandmother was a slave to the man who may very well killed the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. Mary and her families may have been persecuted for religious reason, being that Peter, was a radical high ranking man of the cloth. When his history is documented, saying he was the chaplain of the army against the loyalists and Scottish. Keep in mind that the roll was much different as chaplain to the Army back then. Chaplains, then played a roll as one of the leaders, leading the armies back then, big difference with a church leaders from then and today.

Now that you know the family secret of the Franklins and his grandmother Mary. Now, I would not hesitate to say that Franklin, being a son of Boston. Would have been one of the prominent persons behind the early requests in asking Charles Edward III to be the Monarch of America.

University Ph.D. scholars who have read my last statement, who follow the Franklin Papers! Feel free to add this lost history to the papers.

Franklin The Scottish Loyalist

Only a couple of years ago, while doing extensive Great Seal research. The "Franklin Papers" are just down the road at Yale, from where I live.



The Great Seal on the cover of the rare Franklin Manuscript caught my attention.

FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

One of 600 copies printed. Translated by the Duc de la Rochefoucault at Franklin's suggestion, probably incorporating many footnotes by Franklin and printed for Franklin. The collection comprises, besides each of the 13 state constitutions, the Declaration of Independence (pp. 419-425, with all Signers named), the Articles of Confederation and treaties with France, the Netherlands and Sweden. Franklin's aims in publishing the edition were expressed in a letter to Thomas Mifflin of 25 December 1783: "The extravagant Misrepresentations of our Political State in foreign Countries, made it appear necessary to give them better Information, which I thought could not be more effectually and authentically done, than by publishing a Translation into French...." The Great Seal, a now said documented design by Secretary of Congress, Charles Thomson makes its first appearance in a book on this title page.

While having a phone conversation with one of the heads at Yale, with the Franklin Papers. Regarding to my inquiry to see the seal image in person, the copy of the manuscript in their collection. The director told me, Franklin Scholars couldn't figure out, how Franklin could have acquired and used the finalized seal design on his manuscript. There was no way, in the time frame, from when Franklin did the first printing run, that the finalized Great Seal image, could have been in his possession. Sent from Philadelphia, then to be copied or engraved for his book when it was printed early in 1783.

The answer is that the Great Seal Committees never designed the original Seal that was used which I have proved. The seal was already designed many months or years before. Where the Jacobians, designed it to represent a phoenix and in preparation that the Prince might go to America. Rebirth of the House of Stuart in America.

The 3rd Committee's final great seal was just a smoke screen, as an Eagle. Drawn by Robert Scot, who left his makers mark on the birds right leg on Thomson final design. Where some wonderful person tried to ink out the makers mark "ST".

Fortunately high-tech computers with photo-shop., allowed the lighting in a high resolution to be changed. Bringing out the makers mark, crisp and clear to allow you to see it well. Regardless that the Bonnie did not come to America, Franklin and others who were loyalists, set up the committees as a smoke screen to the truth. Scot and others in the US Government, intentionally never changed the Phoenix design on the first

seven Great Seals, until the Territorial seal was made in 1798. Historians do not even know that Scot made a new seal for each of the early Presidents of Congress and for Washington, Adams and Jefferson. Surviving seal impression comparisons prove it as a fact!



Franklin, as I mentioned earlier in this document, was on the first Great Seal Committee and the Flag Committee.

<http://www.electricscotland.com/familytree/frank/franklin.htm>

This article found on Electric Scotland says a great deal about his relationship with Scotland. Singing Jacobite Songs, documented as far back as 1762 in Philadelphia at a St. Andrews Society outing, attending Burns Night Suppers.

Franklin, played both sides of the field in his life time. The one thing can be said, Franklin was the most direct person associated to Scotland of all the founding fathers with this history.

<http://www.maths.ed.ac.uk/~aar/franklin.pdf>

The attached Franklin PDF, allows you to have a better understanding of his association to Scotland. Such as Lord David Hume, who is documented as also being the teacher of Robert Scot the US Seal engraver at the University of Edinburgh. Lord Kames also known as Lord Henry Home. Who just happens to have the same last name of Barnabas Webb's father in law.

Webb Family Connection

Lord Henry Home, has a well documented genealogy history. History that is traced back to Gospatric II, Earl of Dunbar. This can now account for another male line that is traced directly to Crinan of Dunkeld. Scottish historians note that he was married to Lady Drummond. (Star Pyramid Link)

The pattern we are seeing, shows that the lines of Washington, Shaw's (Cupbearers-Flag)) Humes and Homes are all a male line, traced to Crinan of Dunkeld and Bethoc Ingen Mall Colum Meic Cinaeda. Duncan I, King of Scotland is the son of Crinan and Bethoc, to Kings buried at Iona!

When Benjamin Franklin toured Scotland in 1759, he visited philosopher Henry Home, Lord Kames at his residence, Blair Drummond, for five days, sparking an enduring friendship between the two men. Franklin, was also friend with the Jacobite, Sir Francis Dashwood the Earl of Sandwich, with his association to the Hell Fire Club in England. Historians have accused Franklin as being an English spy, because of his association to the Club. When now it can be expressed that Franklin really was in the circle of Jacobites.

Where did this all begin, where and how did this association begin with Franklin and his association with being a person, who was influenced by Jacobean's. Who influenced his decisions with the making of the true designs of the Great Seal to represent the House of Stuart's, rebirth by the Phoenix symbolism.? Who also influenced him that led him to the final decision of the original designs of the stars & stripes, representing the symbolism of the Jacobean Union flag. Which represents the House of Stuart,

from James VI to the time of the Bonnie Prince.

[Lineage of the Bowens of Woodstock, Connecticut - Google Books Result](#)

Franklin in his auto biography, wrote about his introduction in his youth by his brother in law, Capt. Robert Homes to Sir William Keith, acting governor of the province that was then Newcastle.

Lord Keith, is a well documented Jacobean loyalist. Homes, is the person responsible for setting the course of the life of this founding father by the letter of introduction of Franklin with Keith. The path he followed with his start in the printing industry was his earliest association with a Jacobite Lord. The influence was from the Homes.

How and why would Capt. Homes have an association with a Jacobite, from his merchant shipping business. The Bowens of Woodstock, Connecticut lineage has the Homes genealogy. Capt. Robert Homes father, Rev. William Homes married Catherine Craighead, sister of Rev. Robert Craighead, a Scotchman, who was the families direct link to Scotland and the Jacobean influence of the families life. Even though, the Homes are documented as native to Northern Ireland. Rev. Homes is Scotch, Irish or better known as a person of lineage of the Ulster Scots people.

Rev. William Homes, is documented, as also having sons, William and John, who died young. Further research may shed more light on their Jacobite connections. The Life and Correspondence of Lord David Hume shed great light, Hume is a Jacobean loyalist.

[Life and Correspondence of David Hume: From the Papers Bequeathed ... - Google Books Result](#)

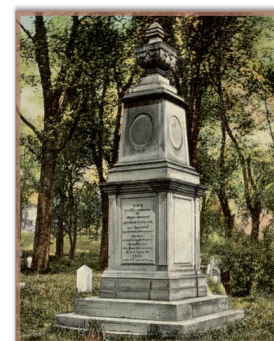
We see distant Clan Home, members well associated to both Lord Henry Home and Lord David Hume, associated with literary works, linking them to the Reverends, Home and Craighead who studied in Edinburgh.

Rev. Craighead was a published scholar and Rev. William Homes was an educator. Both Reverends attended the University in Edinburgh. Now linking Franklin with Scotland from his sisters family, direct. Keep it

The course of Franklins life, his decision making on the Great Seal designs and the origins of the Stars & Stripes, including his direct association to the Jacobeans. All originated with the Home link. Originating from Franklins interest in going overseas with his involvement with printing and his interests. Scotland was and has always been one of the worlds epicenters, as the leaders in higher education. Where the earliest Universities in Europe originated!

Based on this understanding of Franklins history and his associations to many Jacobean influences. Franklin is the person we point our finger at for being the one person, who most influenced the predesigned symbolism introduced as the the United States national Coat of Arms and the National Flag. Which again represents the rebirth of the House of Stuart in America and regardless if Charles Edward III was here or not here as the American Monarch. The symbolism to the Stuarts does not change! Maybe the Pope and the Vatican prevented him from going to America, War would have continued.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT-GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR



The One Founding Father With More Association-To National Identity Symbolism and Laws of the Land

Arthur St. Clair was born, 1733 in Longformacus, Scotland. Son of the Rev Daniel Sinclair. Arthur's family are direct descendant to the Earls of Rosslyn and Caithness. He was young when the last Up-Rising took place with the Bonnie Princes attempt to reclaim the the thrown in 1745. Having attended the University of Edinburgh and had some training with the prominent London anatomist William Hunter. St. Clair joined the British army as an ensign in 1757 and served with Col. Jeffery Amherst in Canada. Three years later he married Phoebe Bayard, who bore him seven children. In 1762 he resigned his army commission and bought 4,000 acres of land in western Pennsylvania, which made him the largest resident landholder in that area

This distinction brought St. Clair local responsibilities. He served as the agent for Governor William Penn in 1771 and justice of the Westmoreland County Court two years later.

By the mid-1770s, St. Clair considered himself more of an American than a British subject. In January 1776, he accepted a commission in the Continental Army as a colonel of the 3rd Pennsylvania Regiment. He first saw service in the later days of the Quebec invasion, where he saw action in the Battle of Trois-Rivières. He was appointed a brigadier general in August 1776, and was sent by Gen. George Washington to help

organize the New Jersey militia. He took part in Washington's crossing of the Delaware River on the night of December 25–26, 1776, before the Battle of Trenton on the morning of December 26. Many biographers credit St. Clair with the strategy that led to Washington's capture of Princeton, New Jersey on January 3, 1777.

By the spring of 1777 St. Clair had been promoted to major general and received command of Ft. Ticonderoga. His small garrison could not resist British General John Burgoyne's larger force in the Saratoga Campaign. St. Clair was forced to retreat at the Siege of Fort Ticonderoga on July 5, 1777. He withdrew his forces and played no further part in the campaign. In 1778 he was court-martialed for the loss of Ticonderoga. The court exonerated him and he returned to duty, although he was no longer given any battlefield commands. He still saw action, however, as an aide-de-camp to General Washington, who retained a high opinion of him. St. Clair was at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army.

When the War was over, he returned to Civilian life. St. Clair reentered politics. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Censors in 1783.

St. Clair Family Connections

St. Clair in 1785 was elected to the Continental Congress, becoming president of that body. Congress enacted its most important piece of legislation, the [Northwest Ordinance](#), during St. Clair's tenure as president. Time was running out for the Confederation. Congress, however: during St. Clair's presidency, the [Philadelphia Convention](#) was drafting a new [United States Constitution](#), which would abolish the old Congress.

The Congress of the Confederation was succeeded by the [Congress of the United States](#) as provided for in the [Constitution of the United States](#), proposed September 17, 1787, in [Philadelphia](#).

St. Clair supported the idea of creating a constitutional monarchy, he was a strident Anti-Federalist believing that the proposed federal constitution would eventually allow for the intrusion of government into virtually every sphere and aspect of life.

He even predicted that under the vastly expanded centralized power of the state the taxing powers of bureaucrats and other unelected officials would eventually confiscate as much as a quarter of the income of the citizens a notion that seemed incomprehensible at the time.

Yet, today St. Clair's prediction was very much correct and the government intrusion has become far more sinister and lawless, on their way to becoming tyrannical again, today. Nearing the balance point that moral, law-abiding American's will be forced, having only one choice to police the lawless vagabonds in Washington. Where I predict and fear to say that a new breed of American Regicide will be forced to

emerge out of Washington's creations of chaos. Having no choice to force an effort to create "Order" for the future survival of American's. St. Clair lived to see the English tyrants who destroyed his homeland, defeated on the soil of his new adopted homeland.

When Congress established the Northwest Territory in 1787, St. Clair was appointed territorial governor. St. Clair's career as governor was stormy. His territorial militia was dealt disastrous defeats by the Indians in 1790 and 1791. During this time, Robert Scot the engraver made the surviving flag that symbolized St. Clair's command. Showing a style of ancient symbolism in the flag representing his identity and his families identity to the Royal Houses, that once ruled the lands.

[General St. Clair Flag - Electric Scotland](#)

Meanwhile, his efforts to govern the territory caused considerable difficulty. He used his authority to obstruct legislation designed to curtail his power and democratize the territorial government. He opposed the move for statehood and, to delay it, tried to split the territory into smaller political units. When he denounced the Ohio Enabling Act as null, President Thomas Jefferson removed him from office. St. Clair then retired to his cabin near Ligonier, Pa.

Few Americans, do know today that St. Clair spent his entire personal fortune out of his own pocket to feed and supply his army. He wrote that he sacrificed his wealth, so that millions of Americans in the future could free.

St. Clair was refused by the government to be reimbursed for the money he

gave in supplying his army in the northwest territory. Leaving him near penniless to live a life in obscurity, having collectors take nearly everything from a man who gave everything he owned for future generations to be free. Regardless if he was supportive of being a Loyalist, he was moral to society, which is a big difference. This is what he needs to be remembered for! Being a giver to society from the heart of good morality, a son of a man of the cloth.

The government did give some money to St. Clair with a small pension and some additional money to his families. Still they were far too late with the minimal effort to a man, who was reduced to living in a small cabin in the woods. August of 1818, St. Clair tumbled from the back of a wagon and died. Members of the local Masons of the Greensburg Masonic Lodge paid to bury him on the grounds of a Greensburg park, now carrying his name. The original stone crumbled and, in 1913, another was erected. Its inscription reads:

"The earthly remains of Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country."

This document has covered more than just the Barnabas Webb capturing the origins of the stars & Stripes on his horn and the evolution of the flag.

The reason for covering the additional Great Seal of the United States and a detailed history of President St. Clair in this document. Represents a more important effort, having spent eleven and a half years of research on the history of the Seal and Flag origins.

The Only Starting Point-Fix Your Nations National Identity

There is only one founding father of the American Revolution in United States history. Who's history path, directly associates the immediate families that the Sovereignty and national flag symbolism represents, directly. The most direct bloodline path to the origins of the national flag, great seal, modern Freemasonry and in addition, the foundation origins of the laws of the United States. No other, single founding fathers bloodline history, can tell the United States, national symbolism history better than Arthur St. Clairs.

St. Clairs, direct family bloodline to the Earls of Orkney, Rosslyn and Caithness is the finest hub to tell the story. If you can imagine a historical foundation hub from Greensburg, Pennsylvania, directly back to his forefathers, who built Rosslyn Chapel. Sir William Sinclair was both a Knight of the Orders, Garter and Thistle. The direct link to the field of stars history, with their marriages to the Royal House of Stuart and the Royal House of the Douglas families.

Remember, Sir William and John Sinclair, prior to Sir William of Rosslyn and Caithness have their history fused with James the High Steward and Good Sir James Douglas. Coincidentally, the newest member of the Order of Thistle, appointed in 2014. Just happens to be Sir David Douglas-Home, 15th Earl of Home.

James II (1437-60) was also a Freemason, but gave the job of Grandmaster to William St.Clair, the builder of Rosslyn Chapel, Earl of Orkney and Caithness and to all his male heirs the Hereditary Grand Master rights. The Rosslyn family stood without interruption at the head of Freemasonry in Scotland, till 1736,

when William St.Clair, the last heir from the direct male line, gave back the title to the Scottish lodges. Records say that Gen.Arthur St. Clair, purchased the remainders of Williams Sinclairs estate, being William the last Grand Master. Even though, the original Charter given by King James II, was never removed by the exiled Sovereign Stuarts. Which would have removed that all males Sinclairs as Grand Masters by charter, not just the direct male of the line. If this was not true, MG St. Clairs flag would not have the "Trident" that represents a Grand Master on his flag. The oldest known Great Seal flag image today documented, is St. Clairs.

In the past I have shown, that the Sinclairs used the identical Phoenix, used on the proposed Great Seal designs by Scot. Which are identical to several arms of the lines of Sinclairs and seen on the stained glass window at Rosslyn Chapel that is identical.

The origins of all laws of the United States and the founding of our entire court system, trace back to Lord Henry Sinclair, the first high Lord Admiral of Admiralty and Sir William Sinclair of Rosslyn is the 3rd high Admiral, grandfathers directly to Gen.Arthur St. Clair. You can not say this about any United States, Founding father.

[Lord High Admiral of Scotland](#)

In 1787 [John Adams](#), who was then [ambassador to France](#), wrote to [James Madison](#) proposing that the U.S. Constitution, then under consideration by the States, be amended to include "trial by jury in all matters of fact triable by the laws of the land [as opposed the law of admiralty] and not by the laws of Nations [not by the law of admiralty]". The result was the [Seventh Amendment to the U.S.](#)

[Constitution](#). Hamilton and John Adams were both admiralty lawyers. Adams represented [John Hancock](#) in an admiralty case in colonial Boston involving seizure of Hancock's ships for violations of Customs regulations.

Gary C. Gianotti who wrote this document-To You The Reader!

Today, it can be said with out any shadow of a doubt. Our National identity and our laws that have kept our nation in check are in jeopardy. Having been subjected to assault by the enemy within our most respected educational institutions and within our government, right to the highest seats of power, the immoral Congress. Who today, refuse to police the oldest surviving Revolutionary War , great seal that was stolen from the US Embassy in Madrid in 1939. The oldest surviving relic that represents their power of authority today! In the past I wrote, saying this before and I am going to say it to all good loving Americans, who put the future safety of their children, before a broken, criminal bureaucracy in Washington. People who love their country, freedom, rights and Liberties!

There is no starting point to fix the United States, in order to restore your rights, Liberties and the law. Until you fix the foundations of your National identity, period! There is no other history more important, today or tomorrow to be corrected. Anyone who opposes what has been written in this document is the enemy of the principle foundations of this nation and the symbolism of your Sovereignty. Your God given right to be free. The right that allows you to watch your loved ones, including your children to grow and prosper, with out intrusion from Foreign or Domestic Governments.