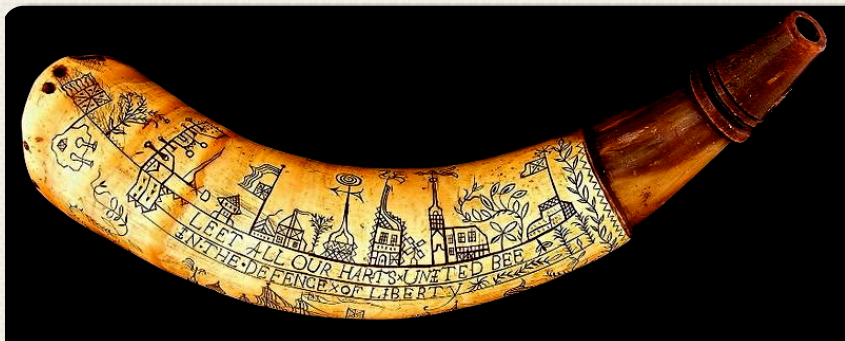




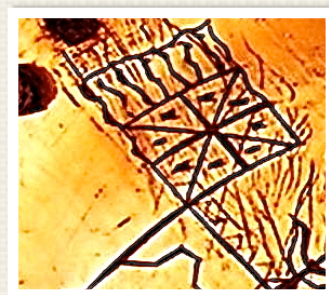
STAR'S & STRIPES-ORIGNS-REDISCOVERD



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

Blue underlined words are hyper links to documents, images & web sites-Read the

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 flown by the American Patriots. 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.

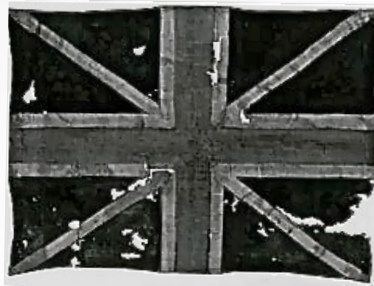
American Vexillologist's and historians were very quick to dismiss Mr. Millar's theory. Saying this Stars & stripes predates the Flag Act design by 14 months. When Congress members passed the description of the new national flag design called the "Flag Act" of June 14th 1777. The three members on the flag design board were John

Adam's, Thomas Jefferson and Ben Franklin. This Webbs wife was a Franklin niece, apprentice to her father William Homes. Home's father married Mary Franklin the sister of Benjamin Franklin, who was on the flag design committee for the Stars & Stripes. The link below mentions a Mr. Harkins, note him. Harkins was my close friend, where I advanced the history of his horn and very important flags he owned.

[Seeing Stars: Innkeeper's View of](#)



ORDER OF THE THISTLE STAR



UNION OF THE CROWNS



ORDER OF THE GARTER STAR

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

2.

The star origins of the American Stars & Stripes began with the name James and the 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” 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.

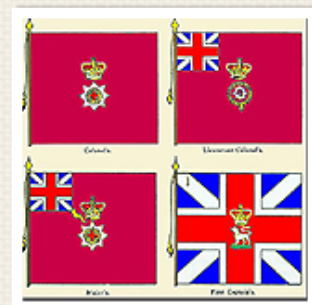
The War of the three Kingdoms, began in the 1630’s. Three Kingdoms, is often extended to include the uprisings and conflicts that continued through the 1650s until the [English Restoration](#) of the monarchy with [Charles II](#), in 1660 (from which point the Three Kingdoms were once again under a relatively 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 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 adopted 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." Is a combination of this symbolism, or "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 does represent 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 Oder 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, represents the "Orders" documented history not some false Templar feminine history but a Sovereign history to the King and his

Knights! The rabble rousers, are saying the true King who was exiled, does this represent!

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 is basic common sense.

The flag and symbolism on the horn represent's Jacobean and Scottish history symbolism, specific to the House of Stuart and to who first united the kingdoms. 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. I had 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.

In the following column, 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, was 7 stripes, 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.

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 without 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 to the the English Crown, first and foremost.



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. Whereas 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 and 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.

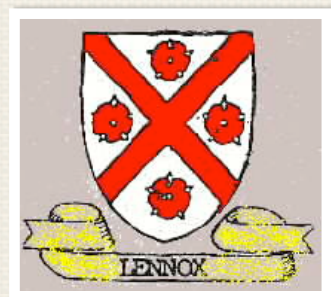
Barnabas Webbs family originates from the line of Sir John Alexander Webb, born January 11, 1484, and served in the armies of both Henry VII and Henry VIII. Later in life, he was an usher in the Privy court of Catherine Parr, Henry VIII's last wife and the only one who survived the dark hand of Henry. 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



Royal Merovingian “Stuart Symbolism” and the Bee

Webb was very specific in pointing out 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 and drew an ancient style bee next to it. 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-Stuardo, 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.” There 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. Again, this is Sovereign representation history not Masonic, separate the two. “Sovereign Symbolism”

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. The 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.

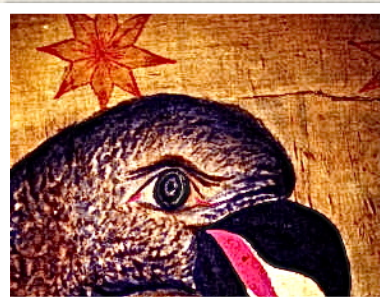
The Duke of Lorraine, Godefroy de Boullion, used this cross for his standard when he took part in the capture of [Jerusalem](#). The heraldry was then passed on to his successors.

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. Scot has also been proven 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.. He painted the eyeball of the bird has the same solar symbol, related to the same symbol, as seen on pg. 5 (Circular weathervane Symbol). Here 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 genealogists have done a great job in preserving Webb history. The records of the direct male line to nobility is well documented to the Webb's of Stratford, Warwickshire, England.



WEBB GENEALOGY CONTINUED

[Pioneers of Second Fork - Google Books Result](#)

James Burke- Written in his book, notes the origins of the Coat of Arms given to Sir Henry Webb, brother of Sir John Webb,

Burke notes Elizabeth granted the grailed cross arms, indicates ancestry to King Richard Court de Leon. Vital to note, Richard, Duke of Normandy holds the Duke of Anjou title. Connect the dots to the direct grandfathers of Mary of Guise. Holding this title and note Sinclairs are maternal grandchildren from the lines from Normandy Dukes lines of the Anjou.

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.

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.

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.

"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. The 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 ones the 2nd, known surviving 13 Stars and 7 striped flag. The descendants of the flag gave it to the historical Society. The descendant flag owners 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](#)

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 "Leet".

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 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 symbologist.



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

Open the link above, you see 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 9.

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

The horn, I have stated, is the evidence of the earliest recorded information that Bostonians did send representatives to Europe, in the effort of requesting the exiled Prince Charles to be the Monarch of America. The horn is proof, documenting the story is true. They made the flag and it flew!

Sir Charles Petrie in his famous work, writes of 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.

A. Shield, "America Charles III," *The Gentlemen'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 a source account known that Bostonians wanted Charles Edward III to be King. The Webb horn is the 1776 account or "document" from Barnabas as factual evidence that the Bostonians wanted the Bonnie to be king, sending a ship. Barnabas was not just any witness to the account. He was family to two of the three original members of the flag committee who finalized the design of the Stars and stripes fourteen months 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 is not the only account that Americans 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 to 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 Masellan. 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.

The R.W.G.M. George Washington Of The Grand Lodge of Virginia- Did He 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 Cospatic 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 national authority of George Washington inaugural buttons. My theory, it was made for the Bonnie, the Morning star symbol.

[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 the Nicolas letter suggesting Washington be King. The relic represents other parties interested other than just the Nicolas account.

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 the guild control rights of 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 the Ross story of making the first stars and stripes. Nothing more than a fanciful story told by her grandson William Canby in 1870.

The Barnabas Webb horn, which is a "document", is also 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 did not complete his research while Washington was already president.

Look close at the button on the last page. The button shows a nearly 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. The morning star, shines bright like a sun in the early morning on the horizon.

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, held the position as the chief coiner at the mint for life. You should read my

vast documents online about his family and their relationship to the Stuarts and Scots, St. Clair-Acheson lines, heads of the royal mint and chief coiners for a great deal of time.

Robert Scot was the apprentice of Sir Robert Strange, the finest, 18th century line engraver the western world ever saw at the time. 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.

It is thought and I would favor that Washington took part in sending representatives, requesting the Bonnie to 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 in 1776.

“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.”



[is this a whiskey rebellion flag?](#)

Gorham was President of Continental Congress 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, 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 pg. 1 on the link to the Webb Horn. Mr. Harkins owned the Saunders Horn, including this misidentified 13 stars with 7 Striped flag. This rare flag is the 3rd known flag

to exist, showing seven stripes. and one blue. What do you see? The five large stars that forms the St. Georges cross and the smaller stars that form 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? The flag was dated in the textile lab as 18th century construction and based on the evidence it is a decade older that thought. The earliest of stars of stripes, that was misdated and misidentified.

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 (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 House of Stuarts. 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, the “8” Star symbolism One that represents the Order of the Knights Garter, famous blue sash. This flag predates the flag act of 1777. Representing the sovereign at that time who was Scottish, Bonnie Prince Charlie. Blue for Rebellion!

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 the US national flag.

Today, would be 18th century, Stars & Stripes scholars have done destructive damage to the flag, recognitionally supporting 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, socialist textile historians in the effort to destroy the United States national flag history identity, created this misidentification scheme to misidentify authentic period flags from that 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 core identity. Any flag historian, who challenges the truth of this document. May I say this to you “I have not yet, begun to RIGHT”!

Here 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 predesigned meaning of all the sovereign seals and the national flag of the United States before 1776.

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



Each of the sides has 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 good friend Bradbury Cort Sutherland Lindahl, who was the very first person to identify and associate the earliest part of the Star & Stripes history. The "Compostella de Santiago" field of stars, with the history associated to Good Sir James Douglas and his coat of arms design.

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

This was planned before 1776, 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 Jacobites 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 have been the next in line as the Royal engraver. Roberts fathers lodge was the lodge of the artists, many of the seal and coin makers in 1745. Sir Walter Scott the famous writer was a member to this lodge. Petrie, said this of course is a legend, perhaps begun by Sir Walter Scott, no its not a legend, it was preplanned Jacobean retribution!

Like the Webb horn depicting the earliest version of the Stars & stripes, representing the House of Stuart. The horn and the three flags are only a couple known remnant's, surviving that tell this story, there are more relics in the pipeline. Likewise 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 regarding 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 coat of arms.

[William Holmes, born 10 Jan 1716, died 1783 - Freepages](#)

Image of William Holms Silver Bowl for Dawes can be seen on the provided link above..

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, 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, represent the Loyal Nine, you decide! Would

Barnabas Webb, was an artisan, 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, few Franklin scholars 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 on 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 historians 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

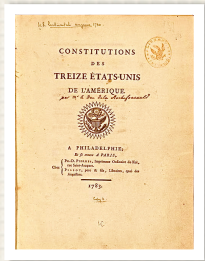
servant to Rev Hugh Peter. What is known, is the he was an [English](#) Independent preacher who supported the [Parliamentary cause](#) during the [English Civil War](#) and was a chaplain in the [New Model Army](#). Shortly after the [Restoration](#) he was executed as a [regicide](#) because his sermons 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. "Remember".

This history would have burned deep inside of Franklin, knowing his grandmother was a slave to the man who may very well have killed the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. Mary and her families may have been persecuted for religious reasons, 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. 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.

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.

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 autobiography, 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 Scottish, 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 sheds great light, Hume is a Jacobean loyalist.

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

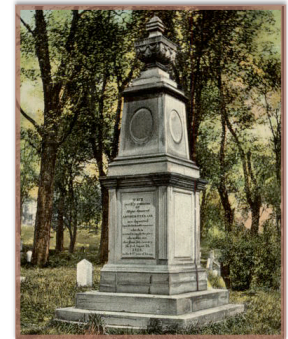
We see distant Clan Home, members well associated to both Lord Henry Home and Lord David Hume, associated with literary works, linking them to the Reverends, Home and Craighead who studied in Edinburgh.

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.

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 16.



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. Arthur was an adolescent, 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

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

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. 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 seems 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 Americans 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 called "Ordo Ab Chao" for the future survival of Americans, 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 Fort Ligonier, PA.

Few Americans, 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 be 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 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 the 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 marker 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, that of having spent eleven and a half years of research on the history of the Seal and Flag origins.

There is only one founding father of the American Revolution in United States history path, directly associates the immediate families that the sovereignty and national flag symbolism represents. One bloodline traces the origins of the national flag, great seal, Freemasonry and, in addition, the foundation of the laws of the United States. No other, single founding fathers bloodline, 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, of direct family to the Royal House of Stuart and the Royal House of the 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.

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.

James II (1437-60) was also a Freemason, but gave the job of Grandmaster to the Sinclairs, which includes 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 his title as grandmaster. No, exiled Stuart King

revoked the charters of all males being grandmasters, as I understand the charter. Records state, Arthur St. Clair, purchased the remainders of Williams Sinclairs estate, 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 earliest known Great Seal flag image today documented, representing St. Clairs command.

In the past I have shown, that the Sinclairs used the identical Phoenix as 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.

The founding of our entire US court system, traces back to Lord Henry Sinclair, the first high Lord Admiral of Admiralty. Sir William Sinclair of Rosslyn is the 3rd high Admiral, grandfathers directly to Arthur St. Clair. You can not say this about any other 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. 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 Boston, involving seizure of Hancock's ships for violations of Customs regulations.

Gary Gianotti-To You The Reader!

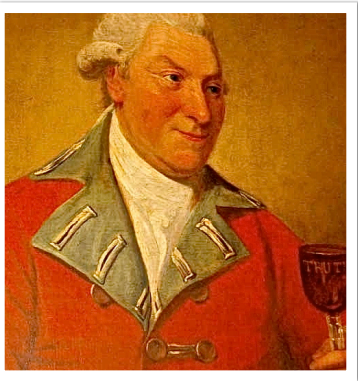
Today it can be said, with out a shadow of doubt. Our National identity and our laws that have kept our nation in check are in jeopardy, having been subjected to assault by the enemy within our most respected educational institutions and within the heart of our government, right to the highest seats of power in Washington.

One of the greatest attributes that the United Kingdom passed to their children, the American founding fathers was a very high standard of values. Works of art were commissioned, monuments, medals, coins, paintings and various works of art to commemorate achievements by a group or individuals in honor of an accomplishment.

One of the major reasons why the United Kingdom was very successful as a world superpower for many hundreds of years was because of family and clan values. Very large families stuck together networking and were very successful that allowed them to build an empire, where the sun never sets.

These values stemming from the UK, have become diluted in America over time. My research has proven that the true history of the national coat of arms and the nation flag history origins had been lost. What is a nation with no identity? How do you instill values at home or even with a nation, if you do not know who you are? Americans can better the balance of good values, by learning the lost origins of their true national identity. The starting place to repair and fix this fractured nation.

Lord Nesbet Toasts the King with his engraved glass "Truth"!



[KING AND CONSTITUTION BUTTONS - GEORGE WASHINGTON INAUGURAL BUTTONS](#) CLICK BLUE LINK-READ FULL STORY ON THESE BUTTONS.

HISTORIANS CAN TRY TO DIMISS THE BONNIES ONE BUTTON THAT REPRESENTS THE KING OF AMERICA HERE. YOU CAN NOT DIMISS THE SERIES REPRESENTING THE SAME THING!

King & Constitution Buttons

Robert Silverstein, Historical button authority is in the process of restoring the lost history of the Scottish designs and the ones made in representation to King George for England.

Four Scottish examples of the King and Constitution buttons have been identified as tributes to the Bonnie Prince as the monarch of America. Lord Petrie had wrote about the Americans wanting the Bonnie Prince as the monarch of America.

Now we are very fortunate that these have been identified. Where a series of these buttons were made in honor of wanting the Bonnie as King. Skepitcal historians could dismiss a single button, they can not dismiss a series of them. All give proof as evidence that Webb drew the very first Star & Stripes seen flown. Proving once and for all, this is where the first stars and stripes originated in 1776.

BONNIE-KING & CONSTITUTION

19.



THIS BUTTON WAS MADE BY ROBERT SCOT AND THE PHILADELPHIA ENGRAVERS. THIS STAR REPRESENTS THE EIGHT POINTED STAR, SEEN ON THE WEBB HORN. THIS IS A TRIBUTE HAVING THE BONNIE PRINCESS AS THE NEW CONTSINTUTIONAL MONARCH. THESE BUTTONS ARE FOUND IN THE UK AND CANADA. THE DIES TO MAKE MAY HAVE BEEN CARRIED OVER TO THE UK BY SCOT, WHO WENT BACK FOR 2-4 YEARS.

AMEN GLASS CROWN IDENTICAL TO BUTTON CROWN



HERE YOU SEE THE AMEN GLASS, MOST PRICELESS GLASSES IN SCOTTISH HISTORY. SCOT'S TEACHER, SIR ROBERT STRANGE IS NOW PROVEN AS THE MYSTERIOUS ENGRAVER. NOTE THE CROWNS ARE "IDENTICAL" AS SEEN ON THE BUTTON IMAGE ABOVE. SEE THE 8 ON THE GLASS? [HAS THE CREATOR OF THE JACOBITE 'AMEN' GLASSES BEEN REVEALED?](#) THESE HISTORIANS NEVER FOUND THE MAKERS MARKS OF SIR ROBERT STRANGE, I HAVE, FOUND WHAT THEY OVER LOOKED. REMEMBER THE 8TH BLUE STRIPE ON THE FLAG, SEE THE "8" WITH ON THE AMEN GLASS. THE RED ARROW POINTS TO IT.

BONNIE-BUTTON SERIES REDISCOVERED



HERE IS ANOTHER RARE BUTTON MADE BY ROBERT SCOT AND PIERRE DI SIMITIERE. NOTE THE DIAMOND PATTERN. THE DIAMONDS ARE SEEN ON THE KING BUTTON ABOVE ON EACH RAY. SCOTS EARLY US COINS AT THE MINT, ALSO SHOW THE DIAMOND PATTERNS ON THE RAYS. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, ON HER WEDDING DAY CUT A DIAMOND ON AS GLASS PANE. NOTE THE "8" CROSSES AROUND THE STAR.

1. A handbook for travellers in Spain, Volume 1 By Rich Ford pg 264
2. Lineage of the BOWENS of Woodstock, Connecticut By Edward Augustus Bowen pg. 208-212
2. [The Union Jack or the Union Flag](http://flaginstitute.org) at flaginstitute.org
3. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flags_of_the_World
4. Bartram, Graham. "[British flags](#)". The Flag Institute. Retrieved 2007-05-02.
5. Nicolls, Bruce. "The Union Jack or The Union Flag?". The Flag Institute. Retrieved 19 December 2014.
6. [United Kingdom](#) at [Flags of the World](#). Retrieved on 2008-06-10
8. MacEwen, Andrew B. W. (2011), "The wives of Sir James the Steward (d. 1309)" (pdf), *Foundations (Foundation for Medieval Genealogy)* 5 (5): 391.
9. Barrow, G. W. S.; Royan, Ann (1985), "James, Fifth Stewart of Scotland, 1260(?)–1309", in Stringer, Keith, *Essays on the Nobility of Medieval Scotland*, Edinburgh: John Donald, pp. 166–167,
10. Simpson, David, *The Genealogical and Chronological History of the Stuarts*, Edinburgh, 1713
11. Burke, Messrs., John and John Bernard, *The Royal Families of England Scotland and Wales, with Their Descendants etc.*, London, 1851, volume 2, page xlv.
12. Burnet, Gilbert (1850). *Bishop Burnet's history of his own time: from the restoration of King Charles the Second to the treaty of peace at Utrecht, in the reign of Queen Anne*. William S. Orr & Co.
13. Hutton, Ronald (January 2008) [2004]. "Monck, George, first duke of Albemarle (1608–1670)". *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/18939.
14. "[Coldstream Guards - British Army Website](#)". Army.mod.uk. Retrieved 2013-04-10.
15. [Neville, Cynthia J.](#), *Native Lordship in Medieval Scotland: The Earldoms of Strathearn and Lennox*, c. 1140-1365, (Portland & Dublin, 2005)
16. Charles Mosley, ed., *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage*. 107th ed. 3 vols. (Wilmington, DE: Burke's Peerage (Genealogical Books) Ltd., 2003) 1:601.
17. [Barbour, John](#), *The Bruce*, trans. A. A. H. Duncan, 1964.
18. [Barbour, J.](#), *The Brus* ed. [Mackenzie, W.M.](#). London 1909. [1]
19. [Bower, Walter](#), *Scoticronicon*, ed. D. E. R. Watt, 1987-96.
20. [Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland](#), ed. Bain, J. Vol III, AD 1307-1357. Edinburgh 1887.
21. [Chronicle of Walter of Guisborough](#), ed. H. Rothwell, *Camden Society*, vol. 89, 1957.
22. *Edward III and his Wars: Extracts from the Chronicles*, ed. [W. J. Ashley](#), 1887.
23. [Fordun, John of](#), *Chronica Gentis Scotorum*, ed. [W. F. Skene](#), 1871-2. [2][3]
24. Gray, Sir Thomas, [Scallicronica](#), trans. [H. Maxwell](#), 1913.
24. [Lanercost Chronicle](#), trans. H. Maxwell, 1913. [4]
25. [Palgrave, F.](#) ed. *Documents and Records Illustrating the History of Scotland*, 1837.
26. *Vita Edwardi Secundi*, ed. N. Denholm Young, 1957.
27. Barrow, G., *Robert Bruce and the Community of the Realm of Scotland*, 1976.
28. Barron, E. M., *The Scottish War of Independence*, 1934.
29. [Brown, M.](#), *The Black Douglases: War and Lordship in late Medieval Scotland*, 1998.
30. Davis, I.M., *The Black Douglas*, London 1974.
31. [Fraser, Sir William](#), *The Douglas Book IV* vols. Edinburgh 1885.
32. [Maxwell, Sir Herbert](#), *A History of the House of Douglas II* vols. London 1902.
33. [Ross, David R.](#), *James the Good: The Black Douglas*. Glasgow 2008.
34. Thomas Callander Wade ed., *Acta Curiae Admirallatus Scotiae, 1557-1562*, Stair Society, (1937), xiii-xxiii.
35. "[Section 21, Court of Session Act 1830](#)", *Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom* 69, 23 June 1830: 21, retrieved 31 August 2009, "the Court of Session shall hold and exercise original jurisdiction in all maritime civil causes and proceedings of the same nature and extent in all respects as that held and exercised in regard to such causes by the High Court of Admiralty before the passing of this Act" [List of Lord High Admirals and vice Admirals of the Royal Scots Admiralty](#)

- 36..ai, Emily Sohmer (2007), "Book Review: Hassan S. Khalilieh, *Admiralty and Maritime Laws in the Mediterranean Sea* (ca. 800-1050): The "Kitāb Akriyat al-Sufun" vis-à-vis the "Normos Rhodion Nautikos", *Medieval Encounters* 13: 602–12
37. the Stamp Act, March 22, 1765, D. Pickering, *Statutes at Large*, Vol. XXVI, p. 179 ff (clause LVII relates to jurisdiction in admiralty).
38. [Order of the Garter - The British Monarchy](#)
39. [Order of the Thistle - The British Monarchy](#)
40. [Clan Dunbar Home](#)
41. Windsor, Grace *Scottish Monarchs: The House of Dunkeld, 1093 - 1286, Including Donald III, Duncan II, Alexander I, II and III, David I and More.* 2011.
42. Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, *The Highland Clans*. Part II. 1982. p. 236
43. [WASHINGTON Family Genealogy.pdf - Ingilby History](#)
44. [Official Clan Home Association website](#)
45. [The Stewart Society](#)
46. [Clan Douglas - Septs & Allied Families](#)
47. [Clan Muir - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#) Note: Craigheads are Septs of Clan Muir. MUIR BROUGHT DOUGLAS AND SINCLAIRS BODIES BACK FROM TEBA BATTLEFIELD
48. [Clan Muir - Scottish Clan Muir, Mure, Moore, More, Moir](#)
49. [The Webbs of Warwickshire, England](#) Thanks to Jerry Gottsacker for allowing me to use his Webb family resources information.
50. [Chapter I: The Origin of the MacGilchrists of Western Scotland](#) Thanks to Steve Gilchrist and Bob Gilchrist for the dedication of recovering vast family history on the Lennox lines.
51. [Next Chapter - Goldberg Coins and Collectibles](#) Special thanks to Beverly Hill for the use of the Harkins "Whiskey Rebellion" flag image at Golberg Coin & Collectibles.
52. Thank you, Mr. Tom Ginslade for the use of the Barnabas Webb horn Images, who was a previous owner of the horn for a many years. Tom has said "The stud of 18th century Powder Horns, show that are historically as important as any documents on parchment. Moments in time captured by the individual who made made them!".
53. [George Washington Inaugural Buttons](#) Thank you Roberet Silverstein for the many hours of support and the many images for furthering the historical 18th century buttons. Robert has changed the historical values of GW Buttons and many other;s. He made these relics pricleless, exposing hidden, ancient symbolism information that few US coins have inscribed. Making them historically more important than all the Robert Scot coins he made at the US Mint.
54. [Geomantic Information Systems; Exploring Axis Mundi, the Earth ...](#) Thank you, Mr. Bradbury Cort Sutherland Lindahl, for the past year of researching together. The first history to point out the lost Field of Stars origins to the Stuarts and Douglas with the American Flag history. *Special Note: Mr. Lindahl's new book rewrote the founding of the United States, in association to the same families. "THE SACRED TOWERS OF THE AXIS MUNDI" A Book that Historians, who follow the History of the TRUE FOUNDERS of AMERICA REVEALED!
56. [Crosland, Margaret](#). Louise of Stolberg, Countess of Albany. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1962.
57. Mitchiner, Margaret. *No Crown for the Queen: Louise de Stolberg, Countess of Albany, and Wife of the Young Pretender*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1937
58. [The Illustrated American - Google Books Result](#) Louis de Stalberg, Jacobite Queen of Hearts.
59. [Past Future Power Belongs to the Reserved Power Clause - Google Books Result](#) Nathaniel Gorham (1738 - 1796) - Served from June 6, 1786 to February 1, 1787. ... of Frederick II of Prussia - and Bonnie Prince Charlie.
60. LINK-VOICE RECORDING OF THE HARKINS FLAG-BY WHISKEY REBELLION HISTORIAN-Flag Historian (SAME PERSON) who dismissed the Webb Horn-Says the Harking Flag Design has different symbolism meaning.
[is this a whiskey rebellion flag?](#)
- SPECIAL NOTE: Whiskey Rebellion flag described by Hugh Henry Brackenridge in 1794-ROBERT SCOTS SISTER MARRIED A BRECKING. BRACKEN & BRACKENRIDGE is a version of Brecking, Scotch-German. Breckings who became noted watch makers in Scotland.
61. **Gary Gianotti-Interviews-Great Seals-Symbolism Recording Links Below:**
[The Secret Symbols and Origins of the USA - Gary Gianotti on GW ...](#)
[Hour 1: Gary Gianotti](#)
[Hour 2: Gary Gianotti](#)