



Arthur St. Clair's Flag

Symbolic Provenance!

Proves maker of the flag, who it symbolized and construction date.



This flag represents the earliest known surviving flag of the United States Army to date. This flag was identified at auction as an 1830's NY State Militia Flag. Leading flag scholars assert this flag was made for an unidentified unit from 1812-1830's!

In this document, it can be proven that the flag was made by Robert Scot, the US Great Seal maker for Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Adding the flag was constructed in Pennsylvania and in theory stitched by Betsy Ross herself.

Sinclair Armorial Tablet

Located at Roslyn Chapel, Edinburgh. The Coat of Arms tablet of William St. Clair (Sinclair) Earl of Orkney. William was 3rd of Orkney, exchanged that title for the earldom of Caithness in 1455.

He was married first to Elizabeth Douglas daughter of Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas and Duke of Touraine, widow of John Stewart Earl of Buchan, who was Constable of France and died in 1421. Her mother was Princess Margaret daughter of King Robert III.

Both families arms together on this tablet have the Fleur-de-lis. Arthur is a grandson of the Sinclair's of Caithness.



"Commit Thy Work to God"

St. Clair's Defeat also known as the Battle of the Wabash, the Battle of Wabash River or the Battle of a Thousand Slain, was fought on November 4, 1791 in the Northwest Territory between the United States and the Western Confederacy of American Indians, as part of the Northwest Indian War. It was a major American Indian



victory and remains the greatest defeat of the United States Army by American Indians. Since the formation of the original 2nd Infantry Regiment in 1791, an active unit bearing the name "2nd Infantry" has served under every president from President George Washington until the present.



THE EAGLE AND SHIELD THAT BEARS THE MEROVINGIAN FLEUR-DE-LIS CROWN



Note: The Blue field between the stripes and the crown. The white hatch lines, I interpret as a form of ancient Ogham.

In 30 years of historical relic research, this flag is the only known relic that I have seen with an Eagle and Shield that bears French Symbolism. In fact, its the only American relic associated to the newly formed United States, Government that bears the French Fleur De Lis.

Why would a flag bear the symbol of French nobility in the 1830's? Which was common to see with art relics to families of the UK, prior and during the 18th century, who were descended from French nobility?

Indeed, this symbolism represents an American French nobility association. The Fleur-De-Lis is connected to an oval circle with 13 sets of three prongs! This image can only be a representation of a well

documented French Crown. Specifically, the ancient Merovingian French, Royal Crown that contains the "three Pronged lily's". Flowers which grow wild in the middle east and is also known as a symbol of nimrod, in latin it means small sword.

Note the two small swords by the crown, this lily symbol became the emblem of the royal bloodline of what is now France. 14 stars on the draped flag, dates the flag to 1791. Vermont's admission as the 14th State was also 1791. When the 15th State joined the New Nation. The 14 star flag represents the date and the pitch fork symbol, represents a Masonic Grand-Master.

Gen. St. Clair is the only US Army commander this flag could symbolically represent, who's families documented ancestry is to this symbolism. The only Merovingian Bloodline, who was a US Army Commander and a descendant of the only hereditary Grandmasters and protectors of Scotland.

LOCATIONS OF THE SYMBOLISM

13 star arch, represents the Star-gate history and the dog Star Masonic history.

Three pronged Lily Crown.

Pitch Fork that represents a Masonic Grand-Master.



Inverted, the wing bone is actually a Serpent/Dragon. Symbol of Royalty and often symbolized as the Worm.

Number 6 symbol, Tree of Life!

Fleur-de-lis, symbol of the French kings



THE FLEUR-DE-LIS LEGEND

The English translation of "fleur-de-lis" is "flower of the lily." This symbol, depicting a stylized lily or lotus flower. Symbol of French royalty, and it is said to signify perfection, light, and life. Legend has it that an angel presented Clovis, the Merovingian king of the Franks, with a lily as a symbol of his purification upon his conversion to Christianity.



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S GREAT SEAL-KNOWN AS THE DORSETT SEAL

The comparison pictures above, show the flag inverted and the famous Great Seal of President Washington. The US State Department attributes that Robert Scot of Edinburgh is most likely the engraver-Die sink who made the Great Seals of the United States.

The author of this document, has done extensive research that has proven through comparisons of original works and learning the artist/s methods of their makers marks that Scot did make the Great Seals of the United States. Scot had made more US Great Seals, than what has been told to the public, along with a type of art guild partnership with James Trenchard, Pierre Eugene de Simitiere and students. Together they produced 7 or 8 Great Seals before 1799. Where only 4 of these national Treasures are accounted for in our government

institutions. The 1st original Great Seal is lost and missing from our Government.

Period to the American Revolution, there were six of the first government seals made by these men. All of these National Treasures are lost, stolen and missing, except for the 1783 Half size Great Seal that resides in the NJ State Park museum Washington Crossing. Where this author was a trustee and member of the Board of Directors to the Swan Foundation that purchased the 1783 Seal, lost seal for less than \$100 USD. Yes, I have had full access to study this relic in hand and images that I took, that allows these facts to be said!

The reason for telling the readers these facts, allows you to understand how rare an original hand made relic that depicts the National Coat of Arms truly is today. Specifically ones made by

Robert Scot and his engraver associates who worked on the original Great Seals. Scot is documented as having painted several full portraits of famous figures and is responsible for making flags, where a hand full of flags can be identified to him painting them.

There are only four great Seals of the United States, surviving that can be identified to Scot and his associates from 1775-1799. Their famous Great Seal painting, located as St. Pauls Church in NYC they made is dated 1784.

This painted National Coat of arms on Gen. St. Clairs flag, represents it being one of the six original surviving US National Coat of Arms, made by the original Great Seal makers known to exist today! This flag being date to the 1791-1792 places it as the 5th most important US Coat of arm relic made by Scot surviving.

Above we have a perfect match of both birds bone structure designs, depicting the serpent-worm.. Where art authorities would agree its the same persons art design(Scot/ Trenchard). The ancient Scottish(Pictish People) were Snake worshippers. This symbolism is associated to many original Royal relics of Scotland, in the form of "ST" Style Makers Marks of the Royal engravers. Consistently seen on the original Scottish Crown and engraved art relics that show the Scottish Crown for hundreds of Years.



[The Ancient Symbol of the Serpent is Really a Worm ...](#)



KABBALAH-TREE OF LIFE SYMBOLISM-THE SIXTH BRANCH UNFOLDS



THE NUMBER SIX: BEAUTY "THE KING" (TIPHARETH IN HEBREW)



Pictured, on both the the flag and the early buttons of the 1st and 2nd US Army Regiments. We find that Scot and his Philadelphia artists, replaced a berry design for a number six. The sixth path is called the Intelligence of Mediating Influence. It communicates this affluence to those blessed men who are united with it. "Justice cannot endure without love. After Number Five has rightfully removed all that is unnecessary and wasteful, the sixth branch grows in the center of the Tree of Life. It is the Number Six. Named Beauty and often The King, it illustrates "the world of the heart" where light becomes radiating love and love becomes

life. Uniquely and for very good reasons, it is in direct contact with every other Tree branch except the last: our Planet Earth. Here the divine will (of the first branch) is especially directed toward harmony and natural balance. This Tree branch functions as mediator between the creative and governing realms above, and the functioning world of action below. The number "6" links to the Heart of the Tree of Life.

Past research has now shed light on the fact that Robert Scot had a monopoly with making United States Military buttons. Where he made the famous Fredericksburg, VA Jacobite button that bears the only know All-Seeing Eye Liberty Cap and Pole button with the ancient bumble bee that represents the ancient Royal lines of the Merovingian history of bloodlines, Royal Jacobites. Above the cap, is

the Star-gate arch, above that is the Dog Star! Which represents Liberty for the Royal Jacobite descendants of Scotland. True founders of America, prior to Columbus.

Scot introduced this Star symbolism on only a few known United States relics that survive today. You can see this Star Arch on the flag, Scot made for Gen. Schuyler that is located on display at the NPS Museum in Philadelphia. Scot painted his makers mark as the eyeball of the Eagle on that flag!

Scot an elite academic, highly skilled Jacobite engraver, trained by Sir Robert Strange and George his father. Placed secretly in America to oversee the art associated to the US Government. and the United States banking system.

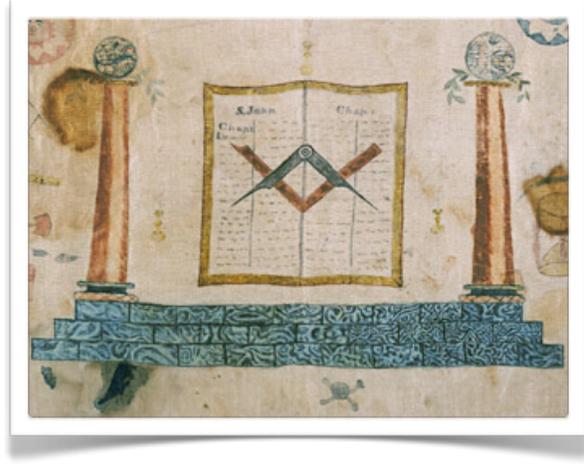


Scot's father was the Master and founder of the Scot's lodge of Cannongate, Edinburgh Scotland. This is where some of Scotland's most famous writers, engravers and artists were members. Chartered a few days prior to the launch of the "45" Jacobite Rebellion. Scot's teacher, Robert Strange, was the Stuarts Royal Engraver and "Life Guard". Scot is a direct male bloodline of the Scot's of Buccleuch, Scotstarvit and Pitlochry.

[Grail Quest Radio-The Scottish History of the United States w/ Gary Gianotti](#)



THE LOST ART OF PRESSING MEANINGFUL SYMBOLS IN TO FLAGS



CIPHERED SYMBOLS THAT REFLECT INFORMATION-MAKING THE FLAG A DOCUMENT

This 2nd Reg, 2nd Brig, 5th Division flag, attributed to Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Measures over 7ft long and is made of silk tiles that are stitched together to form the flag. All of the best Vexillologist's have overlooked the rediscovery I made in the last year with historical period flags to the American Revolution, including the few silk Jacobite flags, surviving in Scotland. Where the identical method of art has been seen on Celtic Stones in the UK and the earliest known books in the UK. This is the method of engraving metal plates and pressing symbol into flag textiles and parchments. Not only for books, but also the United States, Great documents. The finest example that is much more

significant than the US Great documents is the Scottish Declaration of Abroath. Written in 1320 and the Scottish government allows you to see the highest resolution images of the document. Where this allows you to still make out the many symbols pressed into the parchment.

The book of Kels and even Coronation Gospels of Charlemagne have pressed symbols in the parchments or skins. This is very common starting from the 18th century with many government documents, government and royal seals, coins, paper money, paintings, engraved glass and stone monuments. Such as Viking, Celtic, and Pictish stones show examples of this symbolism and I

find that the Crosses of Iona show excellent detail of this lost writing art that scholars say does not exist! Go to Roslyn Chapel and the famous churches in Paris, look close at the surface of the sculpture? The secrets of ancient writing that makes these churches documents themselves, if you can translate the symbolism writing.

What you think are wrinkles on the flag pictured above is one later form of ciphered symbolism writing. Identical to what is painted on Meriwether Lewis famous Masonic apron. The US Great Seals and several of the surviving Revolutionary War, Regimental flags. Such as the Bucks of America, New Hampshire's two surviving flags- continued to pg. 6



Robert Scot and Francis Shallus makers marks are found on the General Phillip Schuyler flag. Many painted symbols are found on the eagles neck and chest. This flag was also pressed with engraved plates into the silk! Scot's, well preserved prominent makers mark is found as the birds-eye-ball. St. Clair served in the 5th Artillery with Hamilton, son in law of Gen. Schuyler. Sinclairs have always been allied by marriage with Hamiltons/Douglas, zoom into the eye.



the Schuyler flag, the Connecticut silk Regiment flags in Hartford at the State Museum. Have this art.

This pressing of symbols in flags was not only done on silk, it was also done on bunting material, used to make flags. An 18th century, U.S. Revenue-Marine Ensign & Custom house Flag 1790s that bears the work of Robert Scot. Two more wonderful discoveries have been made associating the Sinclair's of the Civil War time. Where two CSS Alabama, ship Ensigns of the Confederate Navy show symbols of the more ancient Scottish and English symbolism. The original CSS Alabama, stern ensign is 30 ft long showing dozens of symbols pressed into the textile. Where many of the individual symbols can be from 4 inches to 8 inches or bigger in size. The flag resides in storage in Norfolk, VA.



The smaller CSS Alabama flag pictured above is allowed to be seen by "By permission Martyn Downer Works of Art Ltd". in high resolution if you zoom in.

Kept by an English family associated to the officers of the Alabama, where the ship was built in England for the American Civil War. Lt. Arthur Sinclair, IV, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, on 5 May 1837. He served at sea under his father in the 1850s but had

returned to civilian life by the time of the the 1860-61 secession crisis. Sinclair entered Southern naval service and served in CSS United States and in other ships during 1861, and on board the ironclad Virginia during her battle with USS Monitor on 9 March 1862. He was subsequently sent to join CSS Mississippi at New Orleans, but she was destroyed at about the time he arrived.

Appointed to the rank of Acting Master in August 1862, he was an officer of CSS Alabama, under Captain Raphael Semmes, during her destructive commerce raiding career in 1862-64.

The family history of Arthur of Norfolk you should read. links to the ancient lines of Scalloway, as shipping Merchants, Privateers and the US Navy.

[Addendum to what I just wrote - Clan Sinclair](#)

The early grandfather of Arthur IV, was associated as a young boy venturing on the famous around the world cruise with Admiral Anson. Who's famous Shugborough Hall, drew attention when "The Holy Blood and The Holy Grail" came out. Associating the monument with cryptic stone symbolism, some is seen in style on these flags. This monument associates the Arcadian history.

The family crest of the St. Clairs of Roslyn from c.1500, as depicted in a carving or moulding in the ceiling of the withdrawing or dining room at Roslyn Castle when building work was being completed by Sir William St. Clair of Pentland in 1622. It was described by Hay as 'Argent a Cross ingrailed sable; for

supporters, a Mermaid on the Dexter, and a Griffin on the Sinister; a Helmet befitting his quality; above which is a Dove Argent, beaked and membered, Gules. Motto, Credo. The Mermaid has a comb in the right hand, and in the left a branch of some sea weed'-Note:snake on a trident or mirror in hand.(Serpent represents the ancient Arcadian snake, serpent history.



Linking the ancient connections of the lines of Rosslyn , Caithness , Sinclair maternal lines, associating an Anjou title history. Fulke the King of Jerusalem, Count of Anjou and his son, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou held the title Duke of Touraine, as did also the Sinclair's maternal line to the Earls of Douglas.

William Sinclair,1st Earl of Caithness and builder of Rosslyn chapel. He was Lord High Admiral of Scotland, emphasizing the importance to the historical documented historical trail of the Sinclair's to the ancient Angevin Kings of England and the Capetian Dynasty. This represents the marriages of the Royal Houses of France and England by the 12th and 13th. century. Capetian Dynasty is the [House of France](#), a dynasty of Frankish origin, founded by [Hugh Capet](#).



BLOOD TO THE ROYALS

Gen. St. Clairs flag symbolism originates from these Kings of France. This is why it was important to cover this ancient family history. Which allows me to give you the Merovingian Royal symbolism with the Trident and mermaid symbolism to the mythical story of the the Arcadian legacy that was responsible for the mysterious, Bistea Neptunis — as symbolically defined in the Merovingian ancestry. The immortal sea-lord was said to be “whose symbol was a fish - as was the traditional symbol of Jesus.” (Laurence Gardner, *Bloodline of the Holy Grail*, pp. 166, 175).

According to tradition, Merovech was born of a sea god (his mother was raped by a “bestea Neptuni Quinotauri similis;” mero is the root of “mermaid symbolism”. This beast is known as a Quinotaur, which is to say, a five-horned sea bull.

Note: This symbolism is very specific that is well documented, explaining factually, why only Gen. St. Clair can only be associated to the 2nd Reg, 2nd Brig, 5th Division flag, regardless of when ever it was made! No other US Army or Militia General had the the right to or even the bloodline history to bear such symbolism.

When comparing the Lewis apron and flag symbolism. We note that when lewis was a young officer, with the 1st Infantry, Jefferson had given him the honor to present his “Peace Medal” to the Indian chief. Robert Scot made all of Jeffersons Peace medals, which is documented. Scot’s early apprentice, Francis

Shallus(Great Seal Maker) became an artillery officer, who is also documented engraving the maps of the Western Territories and the 1st engraved map of Washington DC. with Scot’s other apprentice, John Vallance and Thackera. Scot had an art guild type right, where his engravers of Philadelphia and he had a monopoly on maps, seals, portrait engravings, coins, paper money and documented making masonic art. Medals, books and I would not doubt they or Scot’s later students made the Lewis Apron.

Other documents I wrote, cover important connections of Robert Scot the engravers family connections, to these same ancient families related to the Sinclair's. Keeping it in mind that the Scot line originates from Norman family of Fleming, linking their Royal bloodlines and titles of both the Scot-Fleming line and the Sinclair's by their direct maternal marriages to the Stewarts, Douglas and Malcom Fleming, 3rd Lord Fleming of Biggars and Wigtown. He was Lord Chamberlin of Scotland and a member of the House of Rosslyn, as the Royal Carver to William Sinclair.

Scot the engravers male line, originates from Richard Scott of Molle to Anselm le Fleming to Michael le Fleming of Furness. Their families are direct cousins of the Flemings of Biggars, who’s family came over with William the Conqueror. William’s Champion Knight from Rouen was this Fleming Knight and father of the Scott’s Buccleuch origins.

Knights Templar history is associated to them and with the

Anjou who became the Kings of Jerusalem. Understanding the Sinclair, Templar association does associate with this history to the Caithness coat of arms moulding or carving. Regardless, it all connects to these families.

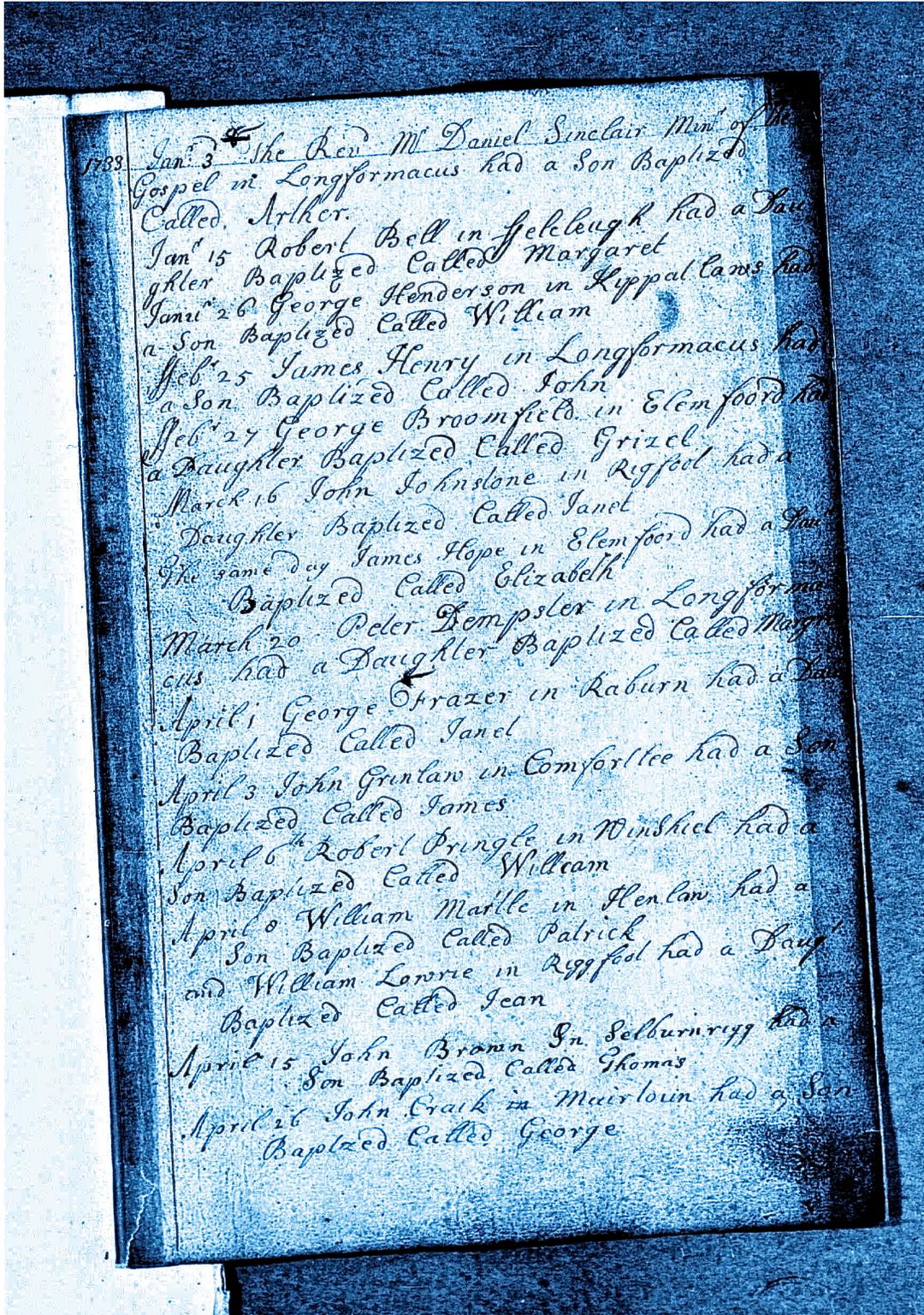
In regards to additional history of the mermaid legend, the King of Jerusalem and defender of the Holy Sepulcher, Godfroi de Boullion’s daughter, Melusine, was supposed to have been half-fish/serpent, and half human. According to legend, Fulk the Black, of the Angevin dynasty, married Godfroi’s daughter, the mythical Melusine. As the story goes during the first Crusade, upon her betrothal to Fulk.

The legend of Falk’s wife, in a variation on this tale, Fulk was said to have peered through the keyhole of his wife’s chambers on one of her private nights. Inside he saw Melusine sitting in a bath, her body covered with scales from the waist down, her legs having turned into the tail of a fish. Deeply disturbed by what he had seen, Fulk was eventually compelled to question his wife. Upon learning that her trust had been violated, Melusine departed, never to be seen again.

Many of the artistic descriptions of Melusine picture her as a flaxen haired lady with long, classically cascading hair; with the lower part of her body either that of a fish or that of a serpent/dragon. This legend may be the origins of the mermaid symbolism associated to the Sinclair coat of arms, as is also an old poem that talks of a mermaid encounter with a Sinclair.

**03/01/1733 SINCLAIR, ARTHUR (O.P.R. Births 750/00 0010 0198
LONGFORMACUS)**

© Crown Copyright. Image was generated at 22 November 2011 12:36



ARTHUR IS OF THE CAITHNESS-ROSLYN BLOODLINES

JAMES II-SHAW'S-SINCLAIRS

[Lie-Mat - Google Books Result](#)

The link provided above is to the 5th edition of the "Encyclopedia-Britannica" Edinburgh, Scotland 1817, referencing the two Sinclair Grandmaster Charters.

This information warrants a study on the original charters. Where as it has never been mentioned by todays, mainstream historians. Charters of King James II, under the the Advice and Consent of William Shaw, Master of work to his majesty.

Shaw's have always been linked as Cupbearers to the ancient Kings. In George Crawford's 18th century publication, History of Renfrewshire, he stated that the antiquary Sir George Mackenzie claimed the clan descended from "Shiach, a son of MacDuff Earl of Fife" from whom the clan took its name. It has also been said the clan descends from a second son of Duncan I of Scotland, Earl of Fife, who was cup bearer to the king of Scots. A member of this family was John Schaw of Sauchie, who was Comptroller of the Royal Household to James III. Other branches or families within the clan were located in Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire, and also around the towns of Greenock and Stirling.

The Shaw's are linked to one of there earliest existing, New London, Connecticut, United States, 13 Stars & Stripes flag that survives today. Recently, my Shaw flag document "[Lucretia Shaws 13 Star's & Stripe's Flag](#)" is posted on Electric Scotland. You can read this and then better understand

the ancient bloodlines and direct American connections of the Shaws, Stuarts, and Sinclairs to two priceless United States period flags. Here you see specific families and there are others associated. Who are directly part of the true origins of the United States, sovereign symbolic identity. Symbolism found on the earliest surviving arms of all the first government offices and to the founding of the US Navy and US Army. Robert Scot made all the early seals and most are all lost, missing, destroyed, stolen or in private collections.

Documenting two of the rarest US flags in US history with two documented families directly associated to James II, William Shaw and the Sinclairs Grandmaster's history origins charters is dumbfounding.

Research needs to be done of this Sinclair Grandmaster Charters by James II and Shaw.

1. Do the documents exist?
2. What language is it written?
3. Old Scott's, Gaelic or Latin?

This may change the entire way the Sinclair Grandmaster charters are being translated! Where the document states "Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, his Heirs and Successors, to be their "patrons, protectors, and overseers in all time coming. Does this mean that "all" male sons hold hereditary titles and honors? Which language the charters are written, may change what the true translation is really saying? The Sinclairs heir's may have all been subjected to rights of these charters of Grandmasters and or protectors of Scotland.

Special thanks for providing images to help make this document are credited to.

1. Horse Soldier, Fine Civil War Military Americana, Gettysburg, PA for the flag images they provided in support of this document. (St. Clair Flag)

2. Mount Vernon, for their support of providing the Dorsett Seal images.

3. Robert Siverstein for his historical button images and support. www.georgewashingtoninauguralbuttons.com

4. By permission Martyn Downer Works of Art Ltd" for the images of the CSS Alabama flag image.

5. NPS, National Park Service (Philadelphia) for the image of the Gen. Schuyler flag.

6. Grand Lodge Ancient and Accepted Mason of Montana, Helena. (Lewis Apron)

7. Thomas Wack of Fredericksburg, VA, the Robert Scot, All Seeing Eye-Merovingian Button.

8. Nina Sinclair Cawthorne, special thanks for providing the St. Clair bapt. record(son of Rev. Daniel St. Clair of Longformacus.

9. Peter Sinclair for the Mermaid symbolism image. [Rosslyn St. Clair descendants | Sinclair Genealogy](#)

www.electricscotland.com/webclans/minibios/s/stuart.htm

Mini Biographies of Scots and Descendants Scott, Buccleuch, Stuart Family Ties by Gary Gianotti-

Scot is Realted to Hamilton

Today, The Woodlands still serves the functions of an active cemetery and of a park, with its gentle circular paths and roads open to the public. Over the years, The Woodlands Cemetery has become the place of interment for numerous Philadelphians of local, national, and international note. Among those are: painters Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Eakins; Anthony J. Drexel, founder of Drexel University; Thomas Evans, founder of the University of Pennsylvania Dental School; Frank Richard Stockton, author Mary Grew, abolitionist and suffragist; Alice Fisher, founder of the School of Nursing at Philadelphia General Hospital; Wilson Eyre, Jr. and Paul Philippe Cret, architects.

The Woodlands mansion, carriage house, cemetery, and surrounding grounds are now a National Historic Landmark, and the carriage roads have been designated "The Woodlands Heritage National Recreational Trail."

1. In fact both Jefferson and Lewis corresponded with Hamilton. From St. Louis in March of 1804 Lewis sent Jefferson some cuttings from an Osage orange tree, asking him to forward part of them to Hamilton. Upon departing Fort Mandan in the spring of 1805 he sent a box containing 60 plant specimens to Jefferson, who sent them to the American Philosophical Society with a request to send them to Hamilton for planting. In early January of 1807 Jefferson wrote to the Philadelphia botanist and gardener Bernard McMahon that Lewis had returned to Washington City with "a considerable number of seeds," which the President recommended McMahon share equally with Hamilton. It seems likely that Lewis delivered them in person. We know of only 19 of the species that were represented in this later collection, including black, yellow, and red currant, "Ricara Currant," and a "large species of Tobacco." On 3 February 1808 Hamilton informed Jefferson that not all the seeds he received had germinated as yet, but he had succeeded in growing "the yellow wood, or Osage apple, seven or eight sorts of *gooseberries currants* & one of his [Lewis's] kind of aricarara [sic] tobacco." Donald Jackson, ed., *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents 1783-1854*, 2nd ed., 2 vols. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1978), 1:170, 269-70, 240n, 356-57, 2:389n. --Ed.

—Reprinted with the kind permission of The Woodlands Trust for Historic Preservation.