

The Grand Design Exposed Chapter 16

Birth of America – Orchestrated And

Celebrated by Church of Rome



Continued from [Chapter 15 America's Occult Agenda – Unmasked](#).

FREEDOM FOR CATHOLICISM TO FLOURISH TOP GOAL

Biding her time for a global holy war, the whole world is being set up for a massive purging, and sadly, America has been chosen to do the work. And by that same system of Babylonian Romanism that brought on the religious terrors of Europe of not too long ago, that were so bloodcurdlingly real, par excellence, with its Crusades, Inquisition, and instruments and tribunals of torture. No other organization in all of known history has ever employed such continued methods of cruelty and barbarity. And they were implemented many years before there were people known as 'Protestants'. Terrifying people out of their wits as a means to keep them docile and adhered to her absurd false doctrines, cries loudly that something is terribly wrong. No wonder she can boast to be the largest religion in the world. She exercises control over her victims either by superstitious bondage or stark terror! And Romanism has the utmost advantage – teaching that it is not morally wrong to deceive, brutally kill and butcher to accomplish her goals. Not only true followers of Christ, but most of humanity, can't even begin to comprehend such cruelty, and are horrified to believe that you have to whip and terrorize another into submission in order to keep them in the fold. Our Lord never so much as hinted at such a practice. To systematically torture another human being, is nothing less than Satanic.

The terrified people that were fleeing the European Continent en masse, were fleeing the oppression and persecutions of Romanism. Even the afflicted people of England who were fleeing to America, were fleeing from nothing less than a Church that had inherited and retained all the corrupt doctrines and severe intolerance from the Mother Church of Rome; but denied the pope as its head. Can it be conceived by any stretch of the imagination, that the ragged, tattered, tired, frozen, shoe-less, feet bleeding soldiers of George Washington, defending what they believed to be the liberty and freedom established by their forefathers, who had fled the terrors of Romanism in the Old World would have so severely suffered and died for the detestable purpose of reestablishing Romanism in the New World – unless they had been coerced or

deceived into believing otherwise??

The American people were lied to and deceived right from the outset. The issue of independence was advocated by nobody, and a little earlier John Adams said that it would not have been safe even to discuss it. But as Patriots gained control, colonists were bullied into accepting separation from England, or literally losing all they had ever worked for and being chased out of the country. For the majority of colonists, even though they loved England, there really was no choice; they had to stay. Every calculated move of the Patriots was done with caution. Each step had to be developed, before going on to the next. This kept the American people deceived of their true intentions, to completely separate from England. This way, the general population stayed calm with the least amount of opposition. That is, until another crisis could be provoked, giving the propagandists new material to work with, so to clamor against abuses, and for giving support anew in favor of total separation from such a tyrant as Mother England.

The idea of establishing a Catholic colony among the Protestant North American colonies, with the intention of later separating it from England, was more than just a suspicion, as far back as year 1630, when the First Lord Baltimore George Calvert and the Jesuits began scheming for the Catholic Maryland colony. As briefly mentioned in Chapter 13, page 239, the suspicion was so great and so real at the time, that a convincing answer of rebuttal had to be given to it before the emigrants could leave England. As doggedly as the Jesuits worked to subvert and reestablish the Roman Church in the nation of England, there can be no doubt that it was always their full intention to do the same also in England's North American colonies. That's pure logic. And as obvious proof, in spite of the colonies being adamantly Protestant, who were ruled by the mother country who was also rigidly Protestant, the Jesuits relentlessly pursued to establish themselves, not just in Maryland, but Pennsylvania and New York, or anywhere else they could get a foothold. Freedom to function and flourish has always been to the Jesuits and the wealthy Catholic nobility an absolute top priority goal – bar everything else.

But the reality was, full freedom for Catholics to function in the colonies just could never happen without constant obstructions, so long as they were under England's rule. The solution then, was to prod a movement that 'appeared' to be motivated by the Protestant colonists; that would cleanly separate them from the mother country. This was just the type of work Freemasonry was meant to do. And so well was this 'appearance' accomplished, that Protestant colonials didn't even know what was happening even at the time of the Revolution –and very few know yet, even today. Because the true motive has been erased from history, the real perpetrators go unknown. It is only by recognizing that the American Revolution was Roman Catholic and Jesuit inspired, who worked through Freemasonry, as bizarre as that may sound today, do you grasp the full significance of the many elusive and strange improprieties that seemed to occur during those times.

THE LURE OF THE WORD "LIBERTY"

There is no better example of one of these elusive phenomenon than when

someone in the Brotherhood of Boston's Freemasonic Lodge ran out and screamed – England is going to take our “Liberty” away and make slaves of all of us! From then on Boston's Freemasonry exhilarating rallying cry was “Liberty” – “Liberty”, that soon became the role model for all the rest of the colonies. The word “Liberty” then, came to be affixed to almost everything during the Revolutionary era. There was Liberty Hall, Liberty Tree, Liberty Pole, Liberty Bell, Liberty sloop, the Sons of Liberty, and of course, the Statue of Liberty, donated one hundred years later. And the story of the Pilgrims fleeing religious persecution in the Old World in order to have religious “Liberty” in the New World has been so well publicized that it has become a national heritage.

But it was in Boston, the Puritan stronghold of militant Protestants, that was selected to be the spearhead for the American Revolution. Here Freemasonry led the citizens to believe that they were defending their most cherished Protestant liberties; at times, almost in a state of frenzy. But in reality, they became gullible agents of Rome to proclaim the desires and sentiments of “Liberty” that would set free the very ones who were plotting, after the year 2000, the extermination of their own Protestantism. For if you remember, it was Charles Carroll the Immigrant, who when coming to Maryland, changed his motto to declare, “Liberty in all things”. And you may be assured that these haughty aristocratic Catholics, who were owners of vast acres of land and masters of hundreds of slaves, yet were a disfranchised people, understood perfectly what “Liberty” really meant.

In fact, to throw a little salt in the British wound and contempt towards Protestantism, these people, who under England's laws were legally forbidden to practice publicly their Babylonian religion, very quickly after independence was declared, began to flaunt their hard earned glorious “Liberty”. It is recorded in the Catholic Encyclopedia, 1909, Volume V, Page 183, Topic Du Coudray, that “Congress was officially present four times at Mass during the Revolution, between the years 18 September 1777 and 4 November 1781, all being celebrated at St. Mary's in Philadelphia”. For starters, that's a pretty good ‘clue’ for showing what the American Patriot leaders feelings and sentiments were towards the Church of Rome. It also sheds some light on how from the very beginning, Rome involved herself publicly with the United States government.

AN ORCHESTRATED MOVEMENT

Up until the last Jacobite invasion attempt of England in 1745 to reestablish Romanism, it was always believed by Rome, that if England could be subdued, then the American colonies would also succumb naturally. But since England could not be conquered by force, then the American colonies must be separated from her by stealth. Knowing this, you see through all the deceptions and misinformation that Rome has so generously supplied to hide her tracks, and the American Revolution then, begins to be seen in quite a different light. For the struggle for American independence within the colonies wasn't something that just capriciously happened, but was a determined and calculated movement, efficiently organized and orchestrated, not just within the colonies themselves, but very specifically from Europe, and in particular, France, and even England itself. And using Freemasonry as a

Protestant Brotherhood front, Rome had her agents working and subverting proficiently in every nation to effect her goals. Separating the American colonies from Mother England was now Rome's top priority goal.

In orchestrating the separation of the colonies from England, everything depended on "appearance". It had to 'appear' to be a Freemasonic "Protestant" movement within the colonies. And as we have already seen in a previous chapter as part of that orchestration, Freemasonry established itself and saturated the British and American military, from commanders on down to the enlisted men. Also, the 'irregular' Lodge of St. Andrews, that was directly Catholic influenced and with its higher degrees, was put into operation in 1752 at Boston, that caused such a stir among the original English St. John's Lodge. We have seen how this St. Andrew's Lodge founded a sister lodge in Charleston, South Carolina, and later became the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rites, that went on to warrant many new lodges of its own, and among its members, were some of the most famous Patriots of Boston. But most important, to eliminate all appearance and accusations that the movement was Jesuit inspired or motivated, the Jesuit Order then, was allegedly dissolved in 1773, and 'appeared' to fade into oblivion.

Freemasonic activity in eighteenth-century Britain, just like in Europe and America, was networking and pervading the whole of society, shaping and determining public opinion. And it becomes apparent, that as the voice of the Jesuit Order 'appeared' to be silenced, Freemasonry rose to take its place, achieving the very goals of Jesuitism, without the hazard of being publicly incriminated. And there was no place where Freemasonry played a more major role to influence the events in favor of American independence, than in the top echelons of the British government and its military high command. The suspicion goes on up, even to King George III himself. We know he had three brothers who were Freemasons. But what is hard to overlook, is that Lord Germain George Sackville, who was Grand Master of Irish Grand Lodge, who happened to be court-martialed and dismissed from the military on one hand, but on the other, because he was a friend of King George III, became and served as 'Colonial Secretary' throughout the American War for Independence.

From the time British soldiers landed on Massachusetts soil in 1768, the British Ministry pretended a policy of Conciliatory Propositions, but in reality, that did not take a military genius to recognize, the mere presence of hostile occupying troops was enough to provoke resentment and hatred towards England, that begged for a Boston Massacre or a 1774 Lexington shot that was heard around the world. It was a stage setting that became a propagandists paradise. For the British troops served only to protect the English councilors and magistrates who came streaming into Boston for protection. The British army, most military men agreed, ought to get on with getting the job done, and crush the colonial rebellion, instead of protecting refugees from the Patriot reign of terror. But Britain had to 'appear' like a vicious tyrant who unmercifully oppressed its Patriot victims.

As the expedition to quell a few upstart colonial rebels was successfully prolonged into the 'appearance' of an all out war, it too became the perfect and ridiculous example of British military ineptitude. And it seemed even more ludicrous for a nation, that had only a few short years before had

fought a war with France, and won for Britain the whole of Canada and practically everything east of the Mississippi River. The Encyclopedia Americana reports that after the French and Indian War, "During the ensuing 12 years British power in North America was at its apogee" – or-at its peak. But now the British superpower, just could not seem to manage to get her rebellious colonists in line.

HOWE BROTHERS DUBIOUS CONDUCT

In the long campaign of the summer and autumn of 1776 the Patriots had been defeated at every point. They had been driven out of Canada, deprived of the naval supremacy of Lake Champlain, defeated at the battle of Long Island, New York taken, Fort Washington taken, Washington's army scattered, and the remnant of it under his personal command driven across New Jersey; and yet Howe stopped short, took no more active measures, followed up none of his advantages. Instead, Howe and his great army of thirty thousand men settled down for the winter in New York, while Howe himself passed the time in great luxury with Mrs. Loring and cards for his entertainment. Strangely, Howe made no effort to wear out the scattered Patriot commands or to complete and make permanent his conquest."

Both Sir William Howe, the Supreme Commander of all the British military operations south of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and his brother, Admiral Lord Richard Howe, Commander of naval operations in the colonial theater, had already predetermined before coming to America that they were not going to inflict serious harm on the rebel colonists. Mrs. Johnstone, a good friend of Admiral Howe, who was Franklin's sister living in London and believed to have been engaged in espionage, had brought Benjamin Franklin and Admiral Howe together pretentiously to play chess, but spent much time frequently discussing the colonists grievances and conciliation." Admiral Howe's naval operations during the three years of his command had in 1776, fifty-six war vessels, and in the next year, he had eighty-one. As a complete blockade, he could have placed them within sight of one another along the entire coast from Boston to Charleston. But he never did. When asked why he didn't attack the New England coast and destroy the rebel privateers and incapacitate their operations, he lamely gave as reasons that it was too hazardous, because of the fogs, flatness of the coast, together with other very peculiar excuses."

One thing the propagandists had shaped into the British feelings toward the American War for Independence; it was unpopular. Among the upper echelons of the British establishment, military, naval, and civic, including members of both political parties, the Whigs and Tories, resistance to the war was virtually unanimous – compliments of Freemasonry permeation. So when the plan was put forth for General Burgoyne to strike southward from Canada, while Commander Sir William Howe was to strike northward from New York and both link up at Albany – thus in effect, the two armies would cut the whole of New England off from the southern colonies – it is not surprising to find the complete campaign mysteriously bungled, resulting in General Burgoyne going to his doom and disastrous defeat at Saratoga.

At least the affair raised enough British eyebrows to result in an investigation. But like everything else at the time, that had to do with

American independence, nothing really was accomplished and amounted almost to a comedy. It was reported that orders had been signed and dispatched from England properly enough by Colonial Secretary Lord Germain and received by General Burgoyne in Canada that got him moving southward. But for some vague ridiculous reason, because Lord Germain could not keep his carriage waiting, orders that finally reached General William Howe were both late and unsigned by Germain himself, but by a subordinate. However, it appeared that General Howe knew exactly what he was supposed to do even before he received his delayed and questionably signed orders, but had already made up his mind that he was not going to march north and assist Burgoyne.

Instead, it seems General Howe had collaborated with his friend General Carleton, commander in Canada, to purposely send Burgoyne to his certain defeat. Burgoyne, who was actually the innocent party in the scheme, became the scapegoat. When he returned to England, they placed the blame squarely on him, and was assailed with violent abuse, disgrace, and studied contempt, as the only man in English history who had surrendered a British army to rebels and militiamen. Evidence shows, that Howe and Carleton wanted him to fail. It also gave Howe the opportunity to resign his command without any personal stigma; something he had wanted for some time. A month later, his brother, Admiral Richard Howe, also resigned.

The Howe brothers, who were cousins of King George III, carried out to the letter, the policies of Freemasonry. And only a die-hard Patriot, could boast that it was their military prowess that won for them their independence. England was Protestant! And so it was Freemasonry's policy to portray England in the worst light possible. With Freemasonry's influence cutting through every level of British society, including both the Whig and Tory political parties, it affected the opinions of everyone. In the American colonies, before the Revolution began, there was complete harmony among the colonists in their loyalty to England. But from just a few Freemasonic instigators, the seed of discontentment was well planted. But they needed time to agitate and nourish the seed; allow it to grow, ferment, and fester into a general rebellion. This was Freemasonry's objective, and the Howe brothers accomplished it perfectly.

If the Howe brothers had, before the rebellion was allowed to escalate, taken their thirty-thousand troops and eighty-one war ships and crushed the ringleaders and sent them back to England from the very beginning, there would not have been a Revolution. Militarily, it would have been a very simple task to do. Mysteriously, they didn't. But being of the high nobility, if there 'appeared' to be a few strange improprieties, it all could well be overlooked. So with nearly half the troops and half the fleet, the Howes sailed for England in 1778, and left their replacements, General Sir Henry Clinton and Major General Lord Charles Cornwallis, to fulfill the next and last phase of British military idiocy in losing its American colonies.

FRENCH APPEALED TO FOR HELP

In the meantime, the Patriot party and army had been brought to such hopeless and miserable straits that many were ready to give up the contest completely; unless they could get some outside assistance. And their sad situation was

the result of the very least amount of effort that the Howe brothers had used to bear against them. But rather than give up the cause, American statesmen Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee were sent to Europe as agents of the Continental Congress, unknown to the people at large, to put out feelers for a French alliance that would supply gunpowder, weapons, and military assistance.' And as another way to add insult to injury, Americans now united themselves, 6 February 1778, with France, the nation that fifteen years earlier, they as Englishmen, had fought against, and Protestant England had always considered her arch enemy. The following year, Spain, Britain's other major continental antagonist, also joined France against England.

It was only natural that the Patriot leaders appealed to France for help. Had not the English Catholic nobility always rushed to France to be consoled and plot new strategies, when they could not get their way in England? France was the role model for Catholicism, the stronghold of the Jesuits, where both the English and American Catholic parents sent their children to be Jesuit educated. It was the French Jesuits who controlled the Jacobite movement against England through the Catholic Freemasonry cover. So it is certainly no surprise to find that Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson became members of the French Freemasonic Lodge of the Nine Sisters. But even more incriminating this lodge became grand-mastered by Benjamin Franklin and was described as the "most mystical and esoteric of the French Lodges", then the main link between the secret societies of Europe and America.

If it seems like this book is opposed to American independence and our American way of life, be assured, nothing could be farther from the truth. American Republicanism and its American Constitution are both the most elevated institution and noble document ever founded by mortal man. The harshness against the Patriot leaders, is not because they founded a Republican form of government. Far from it! It is because of their hypocritical, ulterior, and deceptive purpose given for 'why' it was created. It was their expediency. Their means to accomplish an end. And if the reader has any doubts as to whether the movement for American independence was a pre-arranged and well thought out Occultic Plan, then please reflect back on the Occult symbolism within the governing seat of Washington D.C.

As evidence to reinforce that truth, consider: That the Patriot leaders waited to declare their independence, not when there were 12 or 14 states, but precisely 13. From the date 1776 to 1789, the Patriots waited precisely 13 years to form this nation's first government. It was precisely 13 years from the American Revolution of 1776 to the Great French Revolution that began in 1789. In the American Great Seal there are 13 leaves in the olive branches, 13 bars and stripes, 13 arrows, 13 stars in the green crest, and 13 layers of stone in the pyramid. According to Catholic theology, the Virgin Mary appeared to three shepherd children at Fatima Portugal on 13 May 1917, and for the next six months, she continued to appear on the 13th of each month, but on the 13th of October 1917, she then supposedly made the sun to dance." The number "13" then is significant to the Occult, Freemasonry, and Catholicism because if you remember, that was when the Knights Templar were first arrested on that day of great misfortune, Friday 13th, October, 1307.

BRITISH COMMANDER GENERAL CLINTON'S WAR POLICY

If the policy of the Howe brothers, by a show of great force and troops occupying colonial towns, was intended to intimidate, and with enough time, create antagonism, resentment, and contempt towards England, then General Clinton and Cornwallis's policy couldn't help but stoke the fires to white heat, provoking feelings of intense hatred that seethed for revenge. General Clinton and his fourteen-thousand troops, made his base of operations in the occupied city of New York. From here, he began a campaign of raiding parties assisted by the British fleet. The first raid was on New Bedford, Massachusetts, under General No-Flint Grey, where he destroyed over seventy large vessels besides small craft, burnt the magazines, wharfs, stores, warehouses, shipyards, together with mills and many houses. He then went to Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and the Elizabeth Islands, where he destroyed vessels, seized the militia arms, compelled a payment of public money, and took 300 oxen and 10,000 sheep, which were sent back to New York for the army.

Other raids during the autumn of 1778, were on Egg Harbor on the coast of New Jersey, an expedition up the Hudson, and then through Long Island, that inflicted heavy losses upon the country, not merely in the burning and destruction of ships, houses and stores, but in the enormous quantities of forage, and droves of cattle, horses, and sheep. All of this was done in the very face, and defeating every operation of the French fleet, so that its effects not only reduced the northern Patriots to a state of great despondency, but had the greater satisfaction of seeing them quarrel with their French allies. These sudden raids, that were so quickly and easily accomplished by the fleet with troops, could do their devastating work and escape before any Patriot force could even be summoned to oppose them. With the winter coming on, when campaigning would be difficult in the north, General Clinton now turned his attention toward the southern states.

Clinton selected Georgia as the best place to begin his southern conquest, as it was the weakest and easiest to take. By December 1778, Savannah was in his hands, and from there, he took complete possession of Georgia at his ease. South Carolina was now considered for the next object of attack. But all during this period, Clinton and his commanders continued on with their method of side war of raids, plunder, devastation, and destruction. Thousands of slaves were rounded up and then sold later by the officers in the West Indies. They spread their depredations as far as possible, with the burning of houses, crops, food supplies of every kind, slaughtering cattle, horses, and even dogs, and from the rich planters' houses, they took silver plate, money, jewelry and other plunder that was carried off.

The plundering of the country was reduced to a system, where for a long time South Carolina became a frightful scene of anarchy and confusion, with plundering, murdering and confiscating. The devastation of plantations and homes was so complete that the line of a British raid could be traced by the groups of women and children, once of ample fortune, sitting by fires in the woods. In Virginia, Portsmouth was sacked and burned. Soldiers shot down unarmed citizens and were allowed to ravish delicate and refined women. Suffolk, Kemp's Landing, Gosport and Tanner's Creek were visited with similar

devastation; everything burned and leveled with the ground and the neighboring plantations desolated and robbed as far as the troops could reach. One hundred and thirty ships were destroyed and 3000 hogsheads of tobacco. At the same time, the north also was again visited; West Point and Maine, along with Connecticut and New Jersey towns being sacked.

The British army, in spite of the French and Spanish alliance, could just about go anywhere it chose and wreck its havoc, and with such a puny resistance from the Patriot army, that in many cases, without the loss of a single man. Now all of this was done under instructions from the British Ministry sent through Germain and carried out by General Clinton and Lord Cornwallis. This severe military method had only one effect. And it wasn't to foster love for England. England had now become truly the enemy; the invader, the devastator, murderer and plunderer. Its effects even alienated from the British interests all the hesitating class and many who were previously loyalists." As a natural consequence, the extreme Patriots became more desperate and determined than ever, and their hatred of the loyalists increased, until they hesitated at scarcely any measures of reprisal and punishment. The Freemasonic plan, guided by Rome, to generate hatred towards England, was reaping its effects. Some of the worst atrocities of the war, committed by both sides, are recorded during those few years.

A year had now passed since Georgia had been taken, and with winter again approaching, General Clinton, with 7000 men, on 26 December 1779, sailed out of New York in personal command of his Charleston, South Carolina expedition. He began his proceedings by blockading the entrance of the harbor. Then slowly, but meticulously, for four months, he built siege works surrounding the town, cutting off all avenues of escape. Seven war vessels were brought within cannon shot of the town, and for three days, heavy fire from cannon, mortars and small arms at close range, brought Charleston to a surrender, 12 May 1780, inflicting on the Patriots the worst defeat of the war.

Charleston was not a large town, having at that time, only 9000 whites and 5000 Negroes. But it was known for its abundant commerce, refinement and wealth; which one slave for every two whites readily attests. Charleston was important because it gave the British instant control of the whole of Georgia and South Carolina, with good prospects of gaining North Carolina, especially so, when the Patriot army captured inside the town of Charleston, was practically the whole southern army. Clinton now sailed back to New York, leaving Lord Cornwallis with 5000 troops in charge of South Carolina. With the British now having gained the utmost advantage, while throughout the Patriot movement there was nothing but renewed depression, gloom, and another starvation period, it seems utterly amazing that within a year and a half, Britain would just give up the war like some beaten oversize wimp; unless it was all predetermined to be that way.

What is so incredulous, is the way England purposely allowed the war to drag on and on, when the most obvious opportunities to bring it to a swift conclusion were always resolutely ignored. Never mind all the asinine excuses that are given. You do not have to be too bright to see through the many improprieties as being the work of some hidden agenda. And just plain good horse sense would certainly tell anyone that it would have been far simpler,

much less costly, and saved many precious lives, if the revolt had been put down right from the beginning, say, when the rebellious colonists didn't even have gunpowder or the knowledge to manufacture it, not to mention the Howe brothers fiasco, instead of prolonging the situation till Britain was fighting, not just in colonial America, but now all over the globe.

France, the eternal enemy of England, was bold in her leadership of assisting the Patriots, and so began to vigorously attack British interests in the West Indies, India, and even in England's own home waters, who then roused Spain to action to attack Gibraltar and other British possessions. Holland also opposed England, and Germany and Russia were appealed to by the Patriots. What began as a small colonial uprising, was now turned into a war involving all of Europe. It seemed as if it was being made to 'appear' like almost a replay when all of Europe was anticipating the Spanish Armada invasion of England 200 years before, with Cardinal William Allen poised to rush into England and declare a glorious Catholic victory.

But George Washington and his army at the time, were passing through a period of the greatest depression and helplessness. Washington had not been able to fight a battle for two years, and had even considered dissolving his army. His men were naked, starving, without pay, and were mutinying, and he was hard pressed to borrow food from the French and allow his men to maraud to feed themselves. But no matter how deplorable the conditions or how desperate their despondency, the Patriots always seemed to stubbornly hang on, even if it was by a mere thread. It was like they fully knew their independence was a guaranteed reality, if they just played the game and persevered long enough. They need not to have worried. Their miracle was waiting in the wings. He was the genius of British incompetency – and was named Major General Lord Charles Cornwallis.

BRITISH MAJOR GENERAL CORNWALLIS'S FIASCO

We now come again face to face with another one of those British military oddities, that seemed to so doggedly persist only during the American War for Independence. Cornwallis was an extremely powerful man among the British aristocracy. But much more ominous pertaining to our study, was that the whole Cornwallis family was one of the most prominent in English Freemasonry. However, he was the subordinate of his commander-in-chief, General Henry Clinton, and as such, all communication to the British Ministry by Cornwallis was to go strictly through his commanding officer. But because of his aristocratic prestige, and on the excuse that it was more convenient and would save time, he was given permission that he could by-pass General Clinton first and then give him a report later. It did not take long for Cornwallis to have a better military plan that was quite contrary to General Clinton's policy, because his was too slow, and was given full approval by the British Ministry and Lord Germain to override Clinton's policy and execute his own superior military strategies.

Cornwallis in his subjugation of South Carolina; and the exaggerated impression of his victory over Gates at Camden, believed by the Ministry, so inflated his ego with such overweening confidence, that it put him in the envious position to undermine his superior officer. General Clinton's orders

were to secure South Carolina as the object of prime importance, not to be jeopardized for any reason. Only after South Carolina was made completely safe was there to be campaigns in the north. But Cornwallis's proposal was for a more aggressive plan – to march into North Carolina and subdue it, then rally all the loyalists in the state into a militia, and with them, sweep into Virginia and conquer it. Virginia was the home of Patriotism in the South, and through it, Cornwallis felt, was the military key for conquering all the south. So the Ministry directed Cornwallis to disregard the plan of his superior officer, while they directed Clinton to support the plan and whatever was requested of his subordinate. This withdrawal of the Ministry's confidence in Clinton, so disgusted him, that he would have resigned and turned his command over to Cornwallis right then, had he been near enough to him.

On the 26 September 1780, Cornwallis marched into North Carolina and occupied Charlotte. At the same time, Major Ferguson, with 1500 loyalist militia, moved into western North Carolina. Cornwallis was now out of South Carolina, who despised the orders that it should be his first and most important care, and when the word got out to the Patriot over-mountain men of eastern Tennessee and on the other side of the North Carolina mountains, they organized themselves to oppose him and Ferguson. They began by making a number of successful attacks on the garrisons in the interior of South Carolina, in Ferguson's rear, and then they took up pursuit of Ferguson.

Ferguson knew he was being pursued and was in trouble, and sent word to Cornwallis for help. But what seems to be so militarily unbelievable, is why Cornwallis allowed a detachment of men to be seventy miles from his main body of troops to begin with, or even worse, when he knew Ferguson was in trouble, why he never sent him any assistance. Nor did Ferguson rush toward Cornwallis to be safe. The over-mountain men caught up with Ferguson on a small knoll called King's Mountain, and approaching it Indian style, shooting behind trees and boulders, annihilated them, killing Ferguson and taking 600 prisoners. When word reached Cornwallis of the devastating defeat, he fled North Carolina in a panic, back to Winnsborough, South Carolina.

This victory so revived the spirit and enthusiasm of the Patriot cause that their raids and attacks on posts within the interior of South Carolina sent loyalists fleeing to Charleston. Cornwallis had to, in a great measure, begin all over again the conquest of South Carolina. He wrote to Clinton requesting a force of men, who complied and sent 3000 under command of General Leslie, who was directed to obey the orders of Cornwallis. He went to Charleston on the 14 December 1780, and afterwards joined Cornwallis in the interior. In the meantime the Continental Congress sent to the south three able and superb commanders, Colonel Harry Lee, of Virginia, the famous Light Horse Harry, General Daniel Morgan, who were under the command of General Nathanael Greene. Greene divided his forces and sent Morgan, with about 800 men, into South Carolina near the town of Ninety-Six to raid, annoy, make sudden surprises and escape.

Cornwallis was now compelled to do something to check Morgan, and so resolved to wipe him out and advance into North Carolina at the same time. He had just received a reinforcement of 1500 men under Leslie and so moved northward.

Meanwhile, he sent Colonel Tarleton to make a direct attack upon Morgan to either crush him or force him northward, where Cornwallis with the main body would intercept his retreat and annihilate him. Again Cornwallis made the same mistake of keeping the main body of army so far away, that for Tarleton, it was useless. Morgan knowing that Tarleton was coming to attack him and having information of the exact disposition of his forces, retired northward. After marching, however, for two days, pursued by Tarleton, he decided to stop and fight Tarleton at a place known as Cowpens. Morgan placed well his 800 men opposed to Tarleton's 1000. When the battle on 17 January 1781 morning was over, Morgan's force had killed 100 Englishmen and taken 600 prisoners, with Tarleton barely escaping with his life. Another needless disastrous British defeat.

Morgan made haste going north where Greene soon joined him as they made a mad dash for the Dan River and Virginia border, with Cornwallis hot in pursuit. Cornwallis now exultant that he had chased Greene out of North Carolina, began to enlist loyalists into a militia. However, all Greene did was make a circle and reenter North Carolina and began raiding the loyalists militia, discouraging the recruiting program instantly. Cornwallis tried his best to corner Greene for several weeks, but Greene was too evasive and avoided battle. On 14 March 1781, Greene received 4400 men from the northern Patriots, and took a position at Guilford Court House where he offered battle. As soon as Cornwallis saw that Greene had chosen a battle-ground, he attacked him the next day. This was the hottest battle of the Revolutionary war, with neither sides being able to claim full victory. Cornwallis though, took a terrible thrashing, six hundred killed and wounded, including some of his best officers. He left the entire area, retreating to North Carolina's seaport town of Wilmington.

Whatever was motivating Cornwallis, it certainly was not in the best interest of England. He was abandoning North Carolina, and even more incredible, he chose to abandon South Carolina, leaving the interior of both states free for Greene to pursue his work. It was not long that all the interior British posts in South Carolina were again evacuated with Charleston becoming a city of exiles, while everywhere else was in a state of anarchy. The fatal errors of Cornwallis were producing their natural results. Amazingly, there is more to the story. While in the short time the whole fabric of British military operations were being irretrievably wrecked by the folly of Lord Cornwallis, he was deceiving his home government that everything was outstandingly successful. In his letters to the Ministry, he describes his march through North Carolina as a grand triumphal progress, the Battle of Guilford Court as a wonderful victory, and his retreat to Wilmington as a mere continuation of that same fantastical triumphal progress. Cornwallis now heads for Virginia.

In response to Cornwallis, who had given the British Ministry and General Clinton the impression that both South and North Carolina were being favorably secured, the Ministry then directs Clinton to cooperate with Cornwallis in his soon invasion of Virginia by sending a sizable force there to meet him. Clinton again complies by sending Benedict Arnold, the American traitor, with fifty sail of vessels and about 1500 men who entered the James River during the last weeks of December 1780; which was before Cornwallis had

his crushing battle at Guilford Court House in March of 1781. Clinton later sent another 2000 troops to Virginia under General Phillips. Both Arnold and Phillips conducted their destructive raids as far as Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, and though Virginia was the most populous and wealthy of the American states of that time, it was unable to offer the slightest resistance. And when Arnold had been satisfied, he retired to Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk and established himself securely.

Clinton now, by sending out numerous detachments to Cornwallis – 3000 under Leslie, 1500 under Arnold, and 2000 under Phillips – had so weaken his own position, that the Patriots under George Washington were strongly considering attacking him in New York. And about now, it began to leak out that all was not so well with the wonder-boy genius in the South. Cornwallis, having full knowledge of the deplorable condition his campaigns had left the south, offers not the slightest assistance for its rescue and defense, but unbelievably moves into Virginia. And French money was on the way for the Patriots, and a large French fleet coming under Admiral de Grasse.

Cornwallis arrived in Petersburg Virginia 20 May 1781, to find that General Phillips had died a few days before, leaving him in full command of Virginia, the key to the South, as he had so often called it. But on the 26th of May he writes to Clinton confessing utter weakness, and the complete failure of the past winter's campaign, which a month before he had described as "uniformly successful". He makes a march of devastation through Virginia, his men going as far west as Charlottesville, where they actually captured seven members of the Patriot legislature, while the rest, with Governor Thomas Jefferson, fled to Staunton in the western mountains. Returning to the James River, Cornwallis wanders around trying to make up in his irresponsible and confused mind, a military decision for the best place that would offer a strongly fortified headquarters. True to form, like all of his military decisions, he chose Yorktown, the worst of all places.

Cornwallis, now literally up a river, watches as Patriot land forces begin to converge and surround him. He watches as the French fleet enters Chesapeake Bay and blocks off York River. He watches French troops being landed to join with the Patriot forces. In face of all of this, and with more than ample time to have escaped, he chooses to complacently sit until all ways of escape are virtually closed. Now this, you have to admit, is either the mind of a military idiot, or if from a Freemasonic viewpoint, the mind of a military genius. Whichever, the Patriot land forces, combined with Lafayette, Wayne, and St. Simon numbered 8800 Americans and 7800 French; in addition to the two French fleets of De Grasse and De Barras numbering 40 ships of the line, mounting 2000 guns and manned by 20,000 sailors was enough to bring the surrender of Yorktown, 19 October 1781, defended by 7500 troops and 840 sailors. The Freemasonic American Revolution staged show was now, theoretically, over."

Did Cornwallis receive English condemnation or become ostracized for surrendering his British army to rebels and militiamen, like Burgoyne at Saratoga? Quite the contrary. He was given high office and honors, including the Governor Generalship of India within a year. General Clinton was so angry that he tried in vain to force Cornwallis to a duel. But he never would

accept the challenge. By April 1782, Clinton resigned and returned to England. Also by April 1782, British Admiral Rodney literally annihilated the French fleet, capturing Admiral De Grasse's flagship and made De Grasse a prisoner of war. The British still held New York with 10,000 troops; they held Wilmington in North Carolina; Savannah in Georgia; and most important of all, Charleston, which at that time was the Capitol, and to a great extent, the strategic position of the South. Regardless of still being a formidable force in the colonies, England called it quits, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace, at Paris, of course, on 3 September 1783 – whose American envoys had earlier announced that they would make no peace except with the consent of France. So by giving France her main object in the war, namely, American independence, the British Ministry then demanded great concessions from the French Court in settling the general European treaty.

Poor deluded France. She danced so wonderfully and in such perfect rhythm to the tune being played. Remember, the first Great Masonic Convention was held at Les Gaules, France in 1768; the same year that British troops were landed at Boston. In 1773 the Jesuit Order was allegedly dissolved. Year 1776 America declared her independence; which was the very year Adam Weishaupt founded the Bavarian Illuminati. Yorktown surrendered October 1781, and less than a year later the second Great Masonic Convention was held at Wilhelmsbad, Germany in July 1782. A year after that, the peace treaty was signed in September 1783. America now had her independence. France ceded to England almost all that she had won during the war, so that America could have that independence,[®] and now France was utterly bankrupt –providing the perfect catalyst that brings on her own 1789 Great Revolution. And all of this was mere coincidence?

ARISTOCRATIC PATRIOTS WITH A CATHOLIC AGENDA

There was no higher Catholic authority in the American colonies during the time of the American Revolution than the Carroll family; the buck stopped there. They were also the most wealthy and influential – and were naturally, as to be expected, Patriots to the core. But on top of all that, the Carroll family, through the Jesuit connection, more than anyone else in the country, had direct communications with the French government, and were foremost for being responsible for the alliance of France with the American colonies.

The Carroll family were more than just students of the French Jesuits. They became Jesuits. Anthony Carroll of Ireland became a Jesuit, who was also the private and traveling tutor to his cousin Charles Carroll the third, of Carrollton, while he was a Jesuit student in France. England later, became the Jesuit mission station for Anthony Carroll.' James Carroll was also from Ireland, who after becoming a Jesuit, became a missionary for Maryland in 1749, where he remained until his death at Newtown in 1756, at the age of 39.¹⁵ These two Jesuit Carroll's were nephews of a James Carroll in Maryland who, when he died, left them an inheritance that set off such an agitation in Maryland in 1750 and many subsequent years. Charles Carroll the second, was embroiled in this legal controversy as one of their acting executors. John Ashton, the nephew of Anthony Carroll, was another family member who became a Jesuit missionary for Maryland, till his death in 1815. And the most famous of all the Maryland Jesuits was John Carroll, who became the founder of the

American Catholic hierarchy.

The picture that must be borne in mind and fully understood is that the Carroll family was much more than just some average close knit family, and even more than some fraternal brotherhood. The Carroll family were descendants of Irish kings. And by being born into this exalted and exclusive circle of nobility, it made them proud; very proud indeed, of their Irish heritage. Aristocracy then married aristocracy, as they mingled their blood and fortunes together to perpetuate their exclusiveness. Names like Calvert, Arundel, Carroll, Brent, Neale, Sewall, Brooke, Digges and Darnall were mostly all blood related in some way or another, and all became a part of that exclusive charmed aristocratic circle. But what fervently bonded them together was not only that they were Irish, and English, and American aristocrats, but that they were all Roman Catholic. Not just passive Roman Catholics, but Catholics that actively seethed with a grievance against Protestant England.

What rankled these proud, wealthy, and exclusive aristocratic Catholics; so that whenever they met, it was forever what they talked about, what they lived and breathed, plotted and schemed, and each had such deep sympathy for, was that under British Protestant rule they were denied their civil and religious liberties. They reminisced the by-gone days, when in both England and Maryland America, it was their God-given right and natural heritage that the power of the government was in the hands of the landed aristocracy and they could worship publicly. Forgotten though, were the butcheries, massacres, and inhuman brutal atrocities committed for their Babylonian Religion, that compelled sane minded people to suppress such barbarous acts.

And so they hit upon a "theme"; a theme that stuck, a theme that bonded them together in great sympathy, every Roman Catholic who despised and detested being restricted in their 'true' Religion by commoner Protestants; who were nothing more to them than sects and heretic dogs. Liberty – Liberty in all things, became their theme and rallying cry for the Great Work, the "Grand Design" that would separate the American colonies from the mother country. So defying British law, Catholic parents sent their children to France to be Jesuit educated; that Order of priests vowed to exterminate every Protestant off the face of the earth. Then joining themselves together in support of American independence, 15,800 Roman Catholics in Maryland, 7,000 in Pennsylvania, and 1,500 in New York, spurred on by the 19 Jesuits in Maryland and Pennsylvania at the time,' along with the Freemasons and ignorant Protestants, all chiming in together singing the battle-cry theme song chorus, of Liberty – Liberty in all things; free from the oppression and tyranny of Step-Mother England.

The three most prominent and active men in the Maryland Carroll family supporting American independence was Charles Carroll the third, of Carrollton, and his two cousins, who were brothers, John and Daniel Carroll. Their vigorous active role that they played in the American Revolution has been kept very low key historically, for obvious reasons, so that the Revolution appeared as a Protestant movement; surely not Catholic. Charles Carroll had been under French Jesuit tutelage for eleven years and away from Maryland for sixteen, returning home in 1765.

Daniel Carroll was also French Jesuit educated, and his brother John became a Jesuit, and after twenty-six years, returned to Maryland in 1774. John Carroll, the Maryland Jesuit priest, coming home two years before America declared its independence, was Rome's man waiting in the wings, like Cardinal William Allen 200 years before him, only this time successful, to triumphantly celebrate Romanism over Protestant England.

CHARLES CARROLL THE "FLAMING PATRIOT"

John Carroll's Jesuit education had prepared him for the work of expanding the triumphal Roman Catholic 'spiritual' affairs in America. But to procure that triumph, it was to his cousin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, that had been Jesuit educated, groomed, and peculiarly fitted to play a part in the American Revolution's 'political' affairs. The broad and thorough educational training that Charles Carroll received, both in France and England, made him the most educated and cultured man in the colonies during the time of the American Revolution." In France he had met many political dignitaries, that as soon as the rebellion began, would be such valuable assistance to the American independence cause. One such man was the French Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the Count de Vergennes. In England he learned English constitutional history and law, and attended frequently the sessions of Parliament and heard many of the debates on questions of American colonial policy. He made the acquaintance and was a guest at the house of Edmund Burke, a fellow Irishman and British statesman, who so eloquently advocated independence for the American colonies.

Once back in America, Charles Carroll immediately plunged into politics, being elected to Maryland's Conventions and Committees, distinguishing himself by aggressively defending the American independence position taken by the colonies. Through his comprehensive education, tremendous wealth, and his ability as a debater and scholar, he exerted much power to sway opinions his way. He gained the reputation to be Maryland's "First Citizen", and established himself, as one author described it, as a "flaming Patriot". Charles Carroll was a member of the Maryland Convention of 1775, which adopted the "Association of the Freemen of Maryland". The Association was pledged to an armed resistance to Great Britain. We have already mentioned the Continental Congress appointment of Charles Carroll and his cousin John Carroll as a committee with Samuel Chase of Maryland and Benjamin Franklin to visit Canada to secure the alliance of the Canadians in the struggle for independence. The committee was clothed with almost absolute power over military affairs in that country.

Upon returning to Maryland after his trip to Canada, Charles Carroll was chagrined to find that the Tory faction had succeeded in having a resolution adopted that declared a "reunion with Great Britain on constitutional principles would most effectually secure the rights and liberties and increase the strength and promote the happiness of the whole empire". Further, the resolution prohibited the Maryland delegates to the Continental Congress favoring any movement for independence. Charles Carroll, and with others who shared his view, set in motion the process to recall the instructions given to the delegates while he was away and reversed them, which in essence, was Maryland's declaration of independence. This was the

work of Charles Carroll, and as a reward, he was immediately elected a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress.

On the fourth day of July 1776, the Congress of the United Colonies, meeting at Philadelphia, adopted the Declaration of Independence. Charles Carroll took his seat in Congress, July 18, and the day after, the committee of Congress appointed him to the Board of War, that consisted of five other members. This Board was entrusted with the executive duties of the military department. It was empowered to forward dispatches from Congress to the armies in the field and to the colonies; to superintend the raising, equipping and dispatching of the armed forces, and to have charge of all military provisions. It was the War Department of the new government. It was not until 2 August 1776, that the Declaration of Independence was signed, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton was among the fifty-six signers.'

Charles Carroll's vigorous involvement supporting the Revolution, kept him an extremely busy man. He was forever on committees and back and forth to Maryland and the Continental Congress. There was a new Maryland constitution to be adopted. A committee of five "to devise ways and means to promote the manufacture of saltpetre." There were constant communications and correspondences to the Commander-in-Chief George Washington, to France, and to Benjamin Franklin while he was an American envoy in France, and numerous letters to others." He was on a committee that gave his support and aid to Robert Morris in organizing the Bank of North America that was to set the government on a sound financial basis. Carroll, with other wealthy men including Washington, sent ready cash to Morris to assure that the bank would be a success.

It is known that George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Arthur Lee all strongly favored sending Charles Carroll to France to open negotiations for a French alliance. "I am the one man that must be kept entirely in the background. It must not be known to a single soul that I am personally active in this matter", Charles Carroll is quoted as saying. Without Carroll's aid, the alliance could not have been brought about. Charles Carroll was even seriously considered for the presidency after George Washington's first term, if Washington had not of consented to a second one." After the surrender at Yorktown, the French troops camped at Baltimore, on the very ground now occupied by the Catholic Cathedral that John Carroll began to erect before his death, and celebrated a Solemn Mass of Thanksgiving.¹ And when the Treaty of Peace was finally signed at Paris in 1783, Congress was sitting temporarily at Annapolis, Maryland. General Washington came there to submit to Congress his resignation as Commander-in-Chief. But for the celebration to commemorate the peace and final victory, festivities were held at "Carroll's Green" on the Carroll estate.

These few examples show us clearly that there was another side to the American Revolution; a shadowy and quiet, but definitely a strongly Roman Catholic influenced, Carroll side. And history has purposely passed it over, while Protestants are in too great a stupor to fathom it. Perhaps, as the greatest commendation that could be given for the work of this book, is that it might inspire someone else, having facilities for a greater research than what this author had, to bring to light more valuable information on this

vague subject. However, we have looked at Charles Carroll's role during the American Revolution, but it is Daniel Carroll's role that is surprising, because his is the link that connects it all together.

DANIEL CARROLL THE CATHOLIC FREEMASON PATRIOT

After the 'Great Work' of separating themselves, and gaining independence from British rule was accomplished, it was now necessary to form a suitable government for the new nation that would provide its citizens the guarantee of civil and religious liberties; which had been the real purpose of the Revolution from the start. The "Confederation of the United States" had served its purpose during the war, but all agreed, it had numerous shortcomings. So on 25 May 1787, the Federal Constitutional Convention was held at Independence Hall in Philadelphia to draft a new constitution, with George Washington chosen to serve as its President. It was recorded, "This began the meeting of one of the greatest sessions of wise men in the history of the world". And two men, Thomas Fitzsimons of Pennsylvania and Daniel Carroll of Maryland, were among those 'wise men' representing their Roman Catholic constituencies.

Daniel Carroll, brother of Archbishop Carroll, was politically, in his time, one of the most influential men of his native State, even though his illustrious brother and cousin Charles, somewhat overshadowed his fame. Daniel Carroll had been a member of the Continental Congress, of the Maryland Council, and of the Maryland Senate, which at one time he was its president. As a member of the Continental Congress, he took an active part in the negotiations for the French alliance. After the Constitution of the United States had been framed, Daniel Carroll returned to Maryland, where by his efforts, the American Constitution was adopted by that State.

On 17 September 1787, the draft Constitution was accepted, approved and signed by thirty-nine of forty-two delegates present. Between 7 December and 25 June of the following year, even though there was much opposition and reluctance because the Constitution failed to adopt a bill of rights, each of the states individually ratified it" Those who favored the incorporation in the Constitution of a bill of rights that would include a provision for religious liberty, waited patiently for the opening of the first congress which would then present the opportunity of introducing the amendments which they favored. In the work of amendment, the Carrolls of Maryland were to play an important role.

On the 6 April 1789, the session of the first congress had a quorum in both houses to convene. George Washington was then unanimously elected first president of the United States under the new Constitution. His inauguration was on 30 April. The oath was administered by Robert Livingston, Grand Master of New York's Grand Lodge. The marshal of the day was another Freemason, General Jacob Morton. Yet another Freemason, General Morgan Lewis, was Washington's escort. The Bible used for the oath was that of St. John's Lodge No. 1 of New York. Washington himself at the time was Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Virginia. The new government of the United States of America came officially into existence.

Of the thirty-nine men that officially brought the United States government into existence, there is quite an array of them that were Freemasons. Of them, thirteen names are definitely known to be Freemasons, and more than that number, discreetly, have chosen to remain anonymous. But one name, surprisingly, or perhaps not so surprisingly, stands out. In spite of, and regardless of the pope's anathemas and fearful excommunication that sends one to hell for being a Freemason, we find Roman Catholic, Jesuit educated, Daniel Carroll's name among those who are the most prominent of Freemasons.' How is it possible that Daniel Carroll – who represented the top echelons of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in America, whose cousin Charles, was the most vocal political spokesman for that Church, and his brother John, a Jesuit, who founded the new American Roman Catholic Church – can be a Freemason?? The answer to that question, solves a deeply hidden mystery.

However, it was not until August that the matter of religious liberty was brought up for consideration. Charles and Daniel Carroll both were members of the new congress. Charles Carroll was elected to the senate and Daniel Carroll to the house. Wherever the contest was to be, whether in the senate or the house, one of the two Carrolls was sure to be in the arena of action. The end result gave us as the first amendment to the Constitution, which reads: "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This was a day of great glory for the Carrolls and the Roman Church they represented. As another phase of the 'Great Work' was accomplished, it firmly established by Federal law "Liberty" for the Church of Rome to function and flourish in English America. And that opened wide the door for good things yet to come.

In a letter written some years later to George Washington Custis, the son of George Washington's wife Martha, that he adopted, Charles Carroll said:

"When I signed the Declaration of Independence, I had in view not only our independence from England but the toleration of all sects professing the Christian religion and communicating to them all full rights. Happily this wise and salutary measure has taken place for eradicating religious feuds and persecutions and become a useful lesson to all governments. Reflecting as you must on the disabilities, I may truly say, on the proscription of the Roman Catholics in Maryland, you will not be surprised that I had much at heart this 'grand design' founded on mutual charity, the basis of our holy religion." ("National Gazette," Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1829.)

In 1827 in a letter to a Protestant minister, Charles Carroll wrote: "Your sentiments on religious liberty coincide with mine. To obtain religious as well as civil liberty I entered zealously into the Revolution...

PATRIOT JESUIT JOHN CARROLL

As the Carrolls and Freemasonry were influencing the forming of the new American government that was brought into existence in year 1789, precisely 13 years after independence was declared in 1776, we find also a very conspicuous correlation between the launching of the American government and the founding of the American Catholic Church hierarchy.

For in that year 1789, John Carroll founded and laid the cornerstone for 'the first Jesuit college in America at Georgetown; in what was afterwards to be the District of Columbia, and the college that George Washington's two nephews, Bushrod and Augustine, attended." And as George Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States in 1789, so also was John Carroll elected the first Bishop of the Catholic Church in the United States in the same year. And as the jurisdiction of the first President of the United States was from Georgia to Canada in the north and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, so too was the jurisdiction of John Carroll's diocese.

Be assured, it is no coincidence that the American government, the American Roman Catholic Church hierarchy, and the Jesuit Georgetown College all mark their beginning from year 1789. But on top of that, it will be shown how a business venture put into operation also in 1789, with George Washington becoming their front man, enabled the Carrolls to have the American seat of government placed in their own front yard.

Now with a little discernment, you will recognize these little coincidences as, perhaps, telltale marks of the Grand Design – as the Carrolls, the Jesuits, and Freemasonry played out their roles. It then should become understandable why the Jesuit Georgetown College was incorporated in the District of Columbia seat of the new American government. And why the District of Columbia's very name is given in honor of Columbus; that great Catholic admiral who allegedly first discovered America and dedicated the new world to Catholicism and the pope. And as we learn that Roman Catholics literally designed and built the complex for the new government, it should then begin to dawn on us who it was that masterminded the Occult symbolism that is flaunted in the city of Washington D.C.. Indeed, what our study has revealed, and as it continues to unfold, is that the evidence is overwhelming that Roman Catholicism was center-stage during every phase of establishing the new American government.

But first, let's take a brief look at an ecclesiastical event, to catch a glint of some of the most super wealthy and powerful Catholic personalities in England participating and celebrating the longed for Catholic liberation that had just taken place in English America. The event is the consecration of John Carroll, the first Catholic bishop for the United States, who had been invited for the occasion to England by Thomas Weld, and John Carroll had accepted. The Weld family had been important in the history of the Catholic Church in England for centuries. Humphrey Weld had acquired Lulworth Castle in Dorset in 1641, and it had remained the ancestral home since that time. Thomas Weld, the sixth possessor of Lulworth Castle, was a personal friend of King George III, who occasionally stayed at the castle. When the first relaxation of the penal laws had come in 1780, Weld built on his estate St. Mary's, the first Catholic Church built in England since the Reformation. It was in this church of Lulworth Castle, full to overflowing with friends, including Lord and Lady Arundell of Wardour Castle, that John Carroll on Sunday, 15 August 1790, was consecrated; the feast day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin."

This was no ordinary gathering of ordinary people. Rather, it was quite an

exclusive group of fabulously rich Roman Catholics; owners of castles dominating vast acres of land and estates, whose owners were personal friends of the King and castles where the King frequently visited and stayed. Was King George III sympathetic to Catholic grievances too? Did he clandestinely give support to separate the American colonies from England? Being of royalty and a personal friend of the Weld's, says quietly, much. John Carroll himself traced his own ancestry to the king of Ireland. But this special day was a day long strove for in the Catholic history of England. For ever since England had entrenched herself to be Protestant, England indeed, along with her American colonies, had become a Catholic mission, with the Jesuits in the vanguard, to reestablish Romanism once again among the English. And even though giving freedom to Catholicism in the American colonies was just the beginning, it was never-the-less a day of great satisfaction; a day of great joy to celebrate, as Bishop Walmsley, with Jesuit Charles Plowden and the Rev. James Porter as his assistants, laid his hands on the head of John Carroll and then applied the sacred oils liberally.

Jesuit Charles Plowden, who preached on that memorable day, when commenting on the American Revolution, said:

"Although this great event may appear to us to have been the work, the sport, of human passion, yet the earliest and most precious fruit of it has been the extension of the kingdom of Christ, the propagation of the Catholic religion, which heretofore fettered by restraining laws, is now enlarged from bondage and is left at liberty to exert the full energy of divine truth. Glorious is this day, my brethren, for the Church of God which sees new nations crowding her bosom."

WEALTH AND POWER – THE TIE THAT BONDS

Seeing new nations crowding her bosom? Has not achieving fabulous wealth and world power always been the supreme motivating forces that have captivated greedy men's mind since the beginning of time? In fact, it actually led to the invention of the Babylonian Mystery Religion; carried on today by Romanism. That false system of religion was conceived for one explicit purpose, which is the same today as it was anciently – and that is to exalt and secure for a few powerful men, elite overlord positions; ruling over and extracting untold wealth from the subdued masses. As the Novus Ordo Seclorum is put into effect, beginning after year 2001, the world will then understand exactly what ultimate slavery will be like ruled over by its Babylonian Romanish Religious masters.

In Revolutionary America, great wealth and power had concentrated itself on both sides of the lower Potomac River. On the Maryland side lived the fabulously rich Roman Catholic Carroll family, and those names that had married into that family. But from the very beginning, it was an area that was owned and developed by wealthy Roman Catholics; gentlemen planters who owned tens of thousands of acres and two and three hundred slaves to work the land. So dedicated to Romanism, one man actually perceived the area as a new Rome. In The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume XV, Copyright 1912, Subject, Washington, District of Columbia, page 558, it states: "In 1669 a parcel of land called Rome was laid out for Francis Pope extending to the south of an

inlet called Tiber. This gentleman, 'Pope of Rome on the Tiber' was sheriff of Charles County." Is it a mere coincidence that the exact same area became also the very seat of the American government; literally the Washington D.C. of today??

Not too far from the area, Charles Carroll the second, anticipating rebellion against England long before it occurred, owned the Patapsco Iron Works, that his son, Charles Carroll of Carrollton had been the business manager of for some years. Their thoroughgoing practical knowledge of the iron business was a very valuable asset to the colonials, and the Patapsco Tron Works turned out excellent military supplies needed during the Revolutionary War." No wonder Charles Carroll of Carrollton was appointed to the Revolution's Board of War.

CARROLL AND WASHINGTON BUSINESS SCHEME PLACES U.S. CAPITOL ON POTOMAC

But the iron business was not the only business that Carroll was in. He was also a business partner with George Washington and other wealthy men for developing the waterway of the Potomac River. They felt the Potomac was the best access to the West and would increase, unlimited, the value of their land holdings when it became "the channel of conveyance of the extensive and valuable trade of a rising Empire." The commerce of the Ohio River would flow down the Potomac to Alexandria and Georgetown; Georgetown being a town which had flourished during the 1780's and soon would be the largest tobacco market in Maryland – all made possible by slave labor of course. Jefferson writing to Washington said, "Nature then has declared in favor of the Potomac, and through that channel offers to pour into our lap the whole commerce of the Western world."

Across the Potomac, fifteen miles south of Georgetown on the Virginia side of the river, lived George Washington on his Mount Vernon Estate. Washington loved Mount Vernon with its ten miles of Potomac River frontage and 8,500 acres of land, that included five autonomous farms along with the mansion house, the home manufactures (including a mill), the meticulous landscaping, the deer yard and the largest group of slaves in Fairfax County. It is here that George Washington is buried, along with Bushrod and John Augustine Washington and other relatives." But Mount Vernon was just a part of his over 60,000 other acres that he owned. George Washington was considered the second wealthiest man in the states, next to Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Yet he, and other wealthy men like Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and George Mason of Virginia and Thomas Johnson and the Carrolls of Maryland had even more grandeur dreams; a scheme that would skyrocket the value of their land holdings many times over.

Delirious with 'Potomac Fever', these men envisioned Alexandria and Georgetown as a future emporium of commercial and political energy, tying East to West. In 1774 they had met at Georgetown to discuss plans for the Potomac." George Washington frequently visited and dined at the home of Charles Carroll the second as they transacted business." But their dream began to become a reality when they formed an alliance between Maryland and Virginia and chartered the Potomac Navigation Company. In May 1785 Potomac area residents from Alexandria to Shepherdstown in Virginia and from

Georgetown to Williamsport in Maryland – attended the first meeting of the Company. George Washington was elected president and Thomas Johnson to the board of directors.” Between 1785 and 1789 the Potomac Company’s hired slaves and labors had cleared rocks from the river channel and deepened shallows, clearing the Upper Potomac for navigation. Completion of the locks and canal around the Falls still lay ahead.” But the end results of the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal are yet visible today, should you hike those parts of the Potomac you can view the remains.

The zeal for the promotion and economic development of the Potomac left no stone unturned. Investors were appealed to. Through Jefferson and LaFayette in France, Washington even looked for European investment capital.” Newspapers used to write propaganda articles that made passionate and unrealistic claims about the Potomac River. But tied to the economic development of the Potomac was very much the political importance of opening the Potomac corridor – which was put into operation on that magical date, year 1789. So extraordinary was the political importance that the human mind lacked the ability to comprehend all the implications.

So claimed those Potomac advocates infected with Potomac Fever; who also could not see another site worthy enough to become the seat of empire, other than a Potomac capitol. And their aggressive development corporation had a leading advantage over other communities which hoped to become the seat of empire. For the Potomac Navigation Company provided not only pertinent data and publicists, but also powerful members who served in politically important positions. What greater incentive could there be when it meant multiplying their personal financial gains beyond their wildest dreams; for Marylanders Charles Carroll, Daniel Carroll and Michael Jenifer Stone, and Virginians Richard Henry Lee and Alexander White who served in the First Federal Congress, to become effective power brokers for pressuring the feasibility of their own pet project? But most importantly, the company’s guiding influence and president until August 1789 was the developer George Washington; who then, 6 April 1789, became the President of the United States.

As this Potomac enterprise came together, it then conveniently launched its well publicized operations at the very time when American history records that during the debates of the First Federal Congress there raged two hotly contested issues, where emotions ran so high that it even threatened to break up, the newly formed United States union. The first of these searing issues, prodded with much Potomac Fever propaganda, was where to place the permanent seat of the United States government. The other issue, which was used as leverage to achieve the first, was the states war debts. The northern states had large war debts due to the Revolutionary War, while the southern states (except South Carolina) were relatively smaller. So the northern states voted for the Federal government to assume the states war debts, while the southern states voted against it. (This became known as the Assumption Act) On these two issues, Congress had reached its first impasse under the new Constitution.” How the deadlock was broken and the crisis resolved is quite an interesting story.

Some called it an intrigue, others a compromise. But by whatever name you want to call it, there definitely was a deal cut. George Washington, Thomas

Jefferson, James Madison, and the Carrolls, who had sought for seven years to place the United States capitol on the Potomac recognized the moment at hand, but the concern for discretion by these astute politicians mask their exact role. However, it is made known to us by his own papers that Thomas Jefferson, who was now Secretary of State, had called a private dinner meeting to seek some solution for the “present fever” with Alexander Hamilton, who was Secretary of Treasury, and James Madison, who was a member of Congress and who had kept the Potomac advocates well informed about the politics of residence debates that had raged in Congress.

Over dinner Madison agreed to provide the necessary southern votes to adopt a modified assumption. In return, Madison sought assurance from Hamilton, who was a northerner from New York, to influence the New Englanders so that the capitol would be placed on the Potomac. The bargain would relieve the north of their war debts and the south would get their capitol on the Potomac. After much maneuvering and wrangling, the Senate passed the seat of government bill in favor of the Potomac 14 to 12, and the final vote of the House to adopt the bill was 32 to 29. The package included the removal of the temporary residence of Congress from New York to Philadelphia where it would remain for ten years, 1790-1800, after which, it would then move permanently to a ten mile square site on the Potomac, that would include Alexandria in Virginia and Georgetown in Maryland.” Take note: All public buildings were to be on the Maryland side. Another interesting note: After Washington had passed away and was out of the picture, land ceded by Virginia for the District of Columbia, was in 1846, returned to Virginia. The District now consists only of the portion ceded by Maryland.

It is utterly awesome and marvelous how plans just fit into place if those plans are affiliated with the world’s supreme wealth and power of Rome. The Church of Rome’s mission and heartbeat for the American English colonies had always pulsed around the lower Potomac. It had been envisioned there as a ‘Rome’ on the ‘Tiber’. And in accordance with that, and what is planned for America’s future, there was no other place suitable for the seat of the American government but on the Potomac Tiber. And, in spite of fierce opposition, that is where it was placed. After the President of the United States, George Washington, had perhaps a sleight tweak of conscience as to whether it was constitutionally legal or not, which did not last very long after consulting Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, was assured that it was. On 16 July 1790, he signed the seat of government bill into law.

THE FEDERAL CITY – A “CATHOLIC” AND CARROLL FAMILY AFFAIR

What also is amazing is that the Carrolls are hardly known to history. Even though they were the actual power brokers, the movers and shakers behind the scenes, they were perfectly willing, and even insisted upon remaining anonymous in order to quietly achieve their goals. While George Washington was being made a hero, and was thrust into the fervor of national limelight, with all of America’s attention focused on showering him with glory and adulation, the true business of the Carrolls was going on silently unnoticed. George Washington could well receive his sacred place in history, and as John Adams declared –the value of Washington and Custis property had been raised a thousand percent? – but what really mattered was, Rome now, even though

clandestinely, was pulling the strings. Once George Washington had signed the seat of government bill into law, he had complete authority over and responsibility for its execution. Almost immediately, the President appointed Thomas Johnson of Frederick County, Maryland, who had nominated Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, Rep. Daniel Carroll of Montgomery County, Maryland, and David Stuart of Alexandria as commissioners to superintend the planning of the federal city within the district. Quoting from the Catholic Encyclopedia, Copyright 1908, Volume 3, Subject, Carroll, Daniel, Page 381, you notice a rather conspicuous Carroll family involvement, where they always seemed to be in the thick of things where the federal city was concerned.

"The choice of the present site of Washington was advocated by him, (Daniel Carroll) and he owned one of the four farms taken for it, Notley Young, David Burns, and Samuel Davidson being the others interested. The capitol was built on the land transferred to the Government by Carroll, and there is additional interest to Catholics in the fact that, in 1663, this whole section of country belonged to a man named Pope, who called it Rome. On 15 April, 1791, Carroll and David Stuart, as the official commissioners of Congress, laid the corner-stone of the District of Columbia at Jones's Point near Alexandria, Virginia. When the Congress met in Washington for the first time, in November, 1800, Carroll and Notley Young owned the only two really comfortable and imposing houses within the bounds of the city. Young's name is among those assisting as collectors of subscriptions (1787) for the founding of Georgetown College."

Quoting again from the Catholic Encyclopedia, Copyright 1912, Volume 15, Subject, Washington, District of Columbia, Page 558, it states – (author's emphasis in bold):

"The States of Maryland and Virginia, in 1788 and 1789, had offered the requisite area, and the "acceptance of Congress", under Acts of 16 July, 1790, and 31 March, 1791, constituted the District of Columbia the seat of the national government. The territory thus selected was determined as to its exact location and boundaries by George Washington: it included within its limits the flourishing boroughs of Georgetown, Montgomery County (Maryland), and Alexandria (Virginia); the rest of the territory was rural. The president was also authorized to appoint three commissioners to lay out and survey a portion of the District for a federal city, to acquire the land, and to provide buildings for the residence of the president, the accommodation of Congress, and the use of the government departments.

One of the commissioners thus appointed was Daniel Carroll, of the family of Bishop John Carroll, and one of the principal landed proprietors of the District; Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant, a **French Catholic**, was employed to furnish a plan of the city, and to him the credit of its magnificent design is mainly due; James Hoban, a **Catholic**, won by competition the prize offered for a plan of the president's house, and the "White House" is constructed in accordance with his design.

The corner-stone was laid (13 October, 1792) by President Washington, who also officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the north wing of the Capitol (18 September, 1793): the site which the Capitol occupies was part of

the land of Daniel Carroll, and was practically a gift from him to the United States. In 1800 President Adams came to the city, the transfer of the departments from Philadelphia was effected, and Washington became the permanent capitol of the United States.

The first local authorities of Washington were the president, three commissioners appointed by him, and the Levy Court; the city was incorporated in 1802, with a city council elected by the people, and a mayor appointed by the president. Robert Brent, a Catholic and nephew of Bishop Carroll, was the first mayor, and was annually reappointed by Presidents Jefferson and Madison until 1812; in 1812 the duty of electing the mayor devolved on the council, and from 1820 to 1871 on the people."

The federal city seemed almost like a "Catholic" and Carroll family affair when you realize that Notley Young and Robert Brent both had married sisters of Daniel and Bishop John Carroll. Notley Young even aspired to become a Jesuit. Daniel Carroll of Duddington, a cousin of Rep. Daniel Carroll, was the principal land owner along the Anacostia who owned large plantations in the Carrollsburg area of the federal city. And when the original bargain for the seat of government was put together, those who had gathered for the purpose at Daniel Carroll's lodgings, were assured that the public buildings would be restricted to the Maryland side of the Potomac. In fact, Charles Carroll presented to the Senate a bill that reaffirmed the provision that the federal buildings 'had' to be situated on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

But to add a decorative touch to complete this success story of Rome, we must not forget the name of the artist Constantino Brumidi, the hired painter of occult pictures in the Capitol Dome, painted during the early 1860's. Brumidi, a Roman Catholic, had emigrated from Rome where he had gained repute by restoring Vatican frescoes. He had been a captain of the Papal Guards during the revolutionary times in Rome and was a friend of Pope Pius IX?" In Brumidi's art work at the Capitol, Gods and Mortals mingle in the Dome's fresco. For example: Sandaled "Mercury" offers a bag of gold to Robert Morris, financier of the Revolution. "Vulcan" rests his foot on a cannon. "Ceres" tides a reaper as Young America, wearing liberty cap, stands near. Bearded "Neptune" and "Aphrodite", holding the Atlantic cables rise from the sea. Wise "Minerva" speaks to Benjamin Franklin, S.F.B. Morse, and Robert Fulton. And "Armed Freedom" triumphs over Tyranny and Kingly Power?" This is the same mentality that goes along with rest of the Occult symbolism found in Washington D.C..

As we have brought all of this so great evidence together throughout the proceeding pages of this book, we truly marvel at the subtlety and brilliance at which these folks have been able to pull off every phase of their Grand Design without so much as missing a beat. And then masquerade their tracks to hardly leave a trace. But what's to be their stunning climax, now that they have the stage all set? Or what really do they have in store for us – the whole world – as they bring on their grand finale of the Grand Design? And just how will it all be brought about? In our next concluding chapter, we will let a spokesman for the Jesuit Order, a Vatican insider, tell us himself. But by a far greater authority – the Sovereign Creator God of the universe – He has already revealed to us what they are going to do. So put

away your fear my friend. God is in control and will save us out of this catastrophe – if we will only yield our trembling hearts to Him.

Continued in [Chapter 17 Two Occult Powers United For Final World Control](#)

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