

The Priesthood of Monetarism and the Parliamentary System: That governs your life!

By Gabrielle Peut

This is Part 7 of a serialised transcript of the presentation by the same title delivered to the May 1-2, 2010 Citizens Electoral Council workshop, "Educating the Leadership of the Mass Strike"

England's new leaders after the 1688 coup were known as the Whig Junto. Ever heard the saying "Big Whigs?" Well this is where it comes from. They included Charles Montague [Earl of Halifax and relative of the infamous John Montague, Lord Sandwich], Robert Spencer [Lord Sunderland], Sidney Godolphin, Edward Russell [Lord Oxford], Thomas Wharton, John Somers and many others. This Whig Junto moved rapidly to step-by-step transform Britain along Venetian lines. As of 1688, they permanently cut back royal revenues in a big way, making the Crown dependent upon the Parliament. By 1689, Parliament passed the *Declaration of Rights Act*, which reserves to parliament control over the finances of the realm, including the power to raise taxes, and which limited the military authority of the King. If the King doesn't control the finances or the army, what does he control? In that same year the British in alliance with the Dutch declared war against the French. In 1690, John Locke, who copied all of his so-called great philosophical writings straight out of a book by Paolo Sarpi, published the *Two Treatises on Government*, and by 1695, after the founding of the Bank of England in 1694, he was given the job of the Great Re-coinage. Incredulously, Locke ran one of the biggest scams ever. He called for all silver coins to be handed in, melted them down, and then issued new silver coins which had a metal content to equal the face value of the coin, whereas before the face value was much higher than the metal content for various historical reasons. Two things happened. First the average citizen did not receive the new coins until several months later, and so was utterly desperate in the meantime, but, then, when they finally got the new coins, their value was far less than what had been handed in, as the currency had been devalued!

And those who had liquid assets, or access to the Bank of England, while no one else had any money because Locke had called it in, could buy up pretty much anything they wanted for pennies on the dollar because people were so desperate. Locke had an unindicted co-conspirator, as they say in the U.S., in this scam. His name was Isaac Newton, and he was the head of the Royal Mint.

1697 saw the establishment of the *Board of Trade and Plantations* that led to, by 1698, the founding of the *New East India Company* that was dominated by the Whig Junto, which took over the previously existing old East India Company. Charles Montague had succeeded in raising the revenue for the King and army by



The Whig Junto included (clockwise from top left) of John Somers, later Baron Somers; Charles Montagu, later Earl of Halifax; Thomas Wharton, later Marquess of Wharton and Edward Russell, later Earl of Orford. navigating through the Commons a two million pound flotation. Guess who would have been buying the bonds?

Charles Montague was one of the key players who brought about the great British so-called "financial revolution" of 1694 to 1698, which all the British-loving historians brag about. I can't give you all the details here, but it was just one giant, outrageous scam after the other. The whole thing was pivoted on three institutions: the "three pillars of the British Empire", as they were known: the *Bank of England*; the *East India Company*, and the *Exchequer*. Two of the pillars were overtly in private hands, but the third, the *Exchequer*—[along with the Treasury], effectively was also, since it depended on the other two for most of its funds. So it was just

like Venice: A private conglomerate of financial interests running the state on their own behalf. In fact, the very term “Prime Minister” derives from the “First Lord of the Treasury”, who was always the number one guy in the Cabinet, and became known as the “prime” (first) minister after Sir Robert Walpole, who through immense corruption and patronage ran England for the Whigs from the 1720s into the 1740s. But even once they became known as “prime ministers”, their actual, main responsibility was still to “First Lord of the Treasury.” So all the government was, was a front for the financiers, even by their own nomenclature. In fact, maybe that’s where we got the term “Prime Interest Rate” from—the one only offered to the First Lord of the Treasury. [See Figure 53]

So the Bank of England became a modern central bank on the model the Venetians had established post 1582, as the relationship between the Bank and the Treasury was direct. The BOE became the main issuer of credit; it was the bank of discount, deposit and note issue. It was created in the first place by a handful of merchants who put up some money to finance King William’s insane wars against France, in what has to be close to the biggest scams in history. The promised to put up 1.2 million pounds, in return for which they got the charter to run the bank. But they only actually put up a pittance of their own money, and then, once they were given the right to form a bank, they just printed bank money, and gave that to the government! As a result, of the “great financial revolution” of the 1690’s, the English were given a permanent national debt for the first time ever! In fact, the British Crown



Figure 54. Headquarters of the British East India Company 1817. (BEIC)

is now killing off British citizens in droves through the country’s genocidal health system, to save money in order to pay the national debt—a debt which is derived from 1688. [See Figure 54]

Partnered with the BOE, was the newly formed New East India Company of 1698. [This was formed to take over the old BEIC, since the old BEIC had been closely allied with the Stuarts.] Treasurer, Sidney Godolphin greatly enhanced the power of the Company, when in 1708 he sponsored an agreement for extensive trading privileges in return for a 3.2 million pound loan to the government. Given how the BOE was set up, you wonder what that loan was all about, or whether it even happened. The colonisation drive of the NEIC was nothing more than a private army for the Venetian Oligarchy run through the Parliament of Britain. [See Figure 55]

The British East India Company Commissioned this 1778 painting by Venetian artist Spiridione Roma for the painting of the ceiling of its Revenue Committee room. Titled, “The East Offering Its Riches to Britannia”, it celebrates Britain’s world imperial rule after the 1763, on the model of ancient Rome. The pagan god Mercury on the right with the staff commands the enslaved of Asia to deliver tribute to Britannia, the mother goddess of England when it was occupied by the Roman Empire. Lower of the left is Old Father Thames, and a BEIC ship is in the centre background.

However, the 1688 “Glorious Revolution” was basically Phase I of the establishment of Britain as the headquarters of a neo-Venetian empire. For Venice to consolidate its financial combine, they unleashed cultural warfare, where the Venetian Council of Ten dispatched dozens if not hundreds of Venetian painters, architects, interior decorators, etc., to all the major courts of Europe, to spread



Figure 53. Bank of England: If you look in the top right corner you will see the lion on guard.

Venice's anti-Golden Renaissance "culture" all over; operating as they did in the courts and the homes of the most prominent nobility of each country.

Many of the British oligarchical families, prior to the Glorious Revolution had sent their sons on a "Grand Tour" of Europe, but this practice, as well as that official name, only became institutionalised after Venice's "Glorious Revolution" of 1688. Its purpose was to integrate the Venice-allied "great Whig families" [and other British oligarchs] into the continental-wide oligarchy, the roster of whose inner sanctum was the Venetian Libro d'Oro, its Book of Gold, the register of all Venetian noble families, which also included those families from across Europe whom the Venetians had "adopted", and had accorded the signal distinction of becoming formal members of the Venetian oligarchy.

Just as the Venetians viewed themselves as the "new Romans", continuing the imperial traditions of the Roman Empire, so did the new imperial rulers of Britain. There is a very useful book by a Monash University historian in Australia, Philip Ayres, entitled *Classical Culture and the Idea of Rome in the 18th Century*, in which he shows how extensively the British oligarchy of that era modeled themselves on the Roman Empire. He concludes that "the British century from 1688 must rank as outstanding in the degree to which its cultural and political elite appropriated and assimilated classical, and particularly Roman, habits of mind".

For example, he said, "In the British Senate the great Parliamentary orators of the age were commonly identified with their Greek or Roman prototypes. Charles James Fox was the English Demosthenes, [who was a student of Aristotle and attacked Plato] in whose works he was known to be steeped, William Pitt the Elder was also compared to Demosthenes as well as to Cicero, [known as a great Roman orator] Richard Brinsley Sheridan was Hypereides [next in rank to Demosthenes] or an improve Tacitus". [Senator of the Roman Empire]

The new, Roman imperial-modelled cultural standards were fostered and developed via a series of Societies and Clubs established by the *who's who* of the Whig families as the notoriously satanic Hell-Fire Club, The Dilettanti Society, a club so powerful,

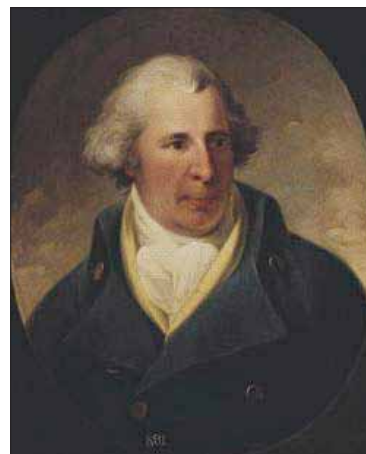


Figure 55. The East offering its riches to Britannia (1778) by eighteenth century Italian painter based in England, who painted murals in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London and in the Chapel at Wyne House, near Basingstoke.

that it was known just as "The Club", and the various Royal Societies and Academies.

The first official club, which wielded real power, was the Kit-Cat club founded around the late 1680's to the early 1690's. This club, like many that followed, boasted a list of the most powerful aristocratic families in England, and of their financier allies in leading banks and the East India Company. These Clubs and their members participated in the cultural, constitutional and social revolutions of their times. In all, pagan rituals and satanic rituals were practised by all members, in fact that's what qualified you for the membership. In fact, many of the Kit-Cat club, members were the key players that either were involved in delivering the orders to bring William of Orange to England on behalf of the Venetians, or followed through with the implementation of Venetian political system. They included, Jacob Tonson, founding member and leading publishing figure of the day; William Cavendish, one of the organisers via Venice for William's invasion; Spencer Compton 2nd Earl of Northampton, whom you heard a little about earlier, but he was also the father of Henry Compton who also organised

William's invasion; the Montague families, later members of the Hell-Fire Club; Charles Sackville 6th Earl of Dorset; Thomas Wharton; Joseph Addison and Richard Steele; Richard Boyle 3rd Earl of Burlington, who was called the "Apollo of the Arts"; Sir Richard Temple Viscount Cobham, he brought in a whole number of Venetian



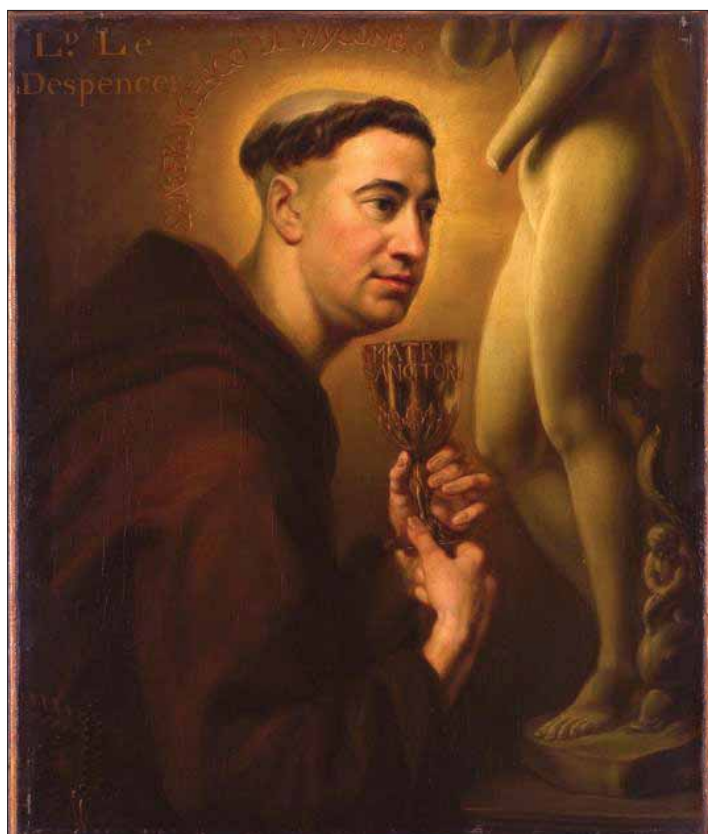
Representatives of new Roman-Imperial establishment: Charles James Fox, William Pitt the Elder, Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

painters, architects, interior decorators, etc, to build a huge house and gardens dedicated to Greek and Roman gods, and a litany of poets.

Founded upon drinking and eating, a typical ritual was not only to toast Whiggery, but also a reigning society beauty who would have her name engraved on each glass. The engravings of the glasses would often include the words Bacchus or Venus. "Bacchus" was just the Roman name for Dionysus; he was, the Roman god of drunkenness and irrational frenzy, the "god that comes" and presides over the communication between the living and the dead: Venus was the goddess of lust. Those chosen to be toasted were the children, or the wives, or nieces of the members, and it left little to one's imagination what the toasting would encounter when one Kit-Cat member wrote a letter to a paper protesting that it was a "gentleman's natural privilege to fornicate with little raw unthinking Girls." Richard



The Kit-Cat Club promoted Whig policies with all the intrigue and power-wielding confidence of an exclusive circle of like-minded individuals with a strong sense of entitlement and their country's greatness. Indeed, it was Horace Walpole who characterised the Kit-Cat Club as "the patriots that saved Britain" rather than a curious collection of like-minded middle-aged wits. An earlier name for the club may well have been 'The Order of the Toast'. They were always given to the greatest beauties of the day, most famously the three daughters of the 1st Duke of Marlborough: the Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of St Albans and one girl distinguished not only by her beauty but by her slender age of just eight years. This was Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whose father was the 5th Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull.



In 1742, Dashwood commissioned George Knapton to paint him as a Franciscan. It was one of over twenty portraits that Knapton completed for the Society of Dilettanti, which required its members to present Kit-Kat style paintings of themselves to the organisation. Here Dashwood is presented in the role of San Francesco di Wycombo. In his hands, he holds a goblet on which is inscribed the words *Matri Sanctoru[m]*—"the mother of the saints." The phrase had a double-entendre, referring, in part, to the metaphysical status of the Roman Catholic Church as mother of all Christians. On the other hand, the wine and the Venus de Medici reminded the viewer of the corporal world—of the senses, of desire and lust. It was the sexualised body of women that actually produced saints.

Steele went on to say that, "woman should consider themselves, as they ought, no other than an additional Part of the Species.... as shining Ornaments to their fathers, Husbands, Brothers or Children."

Above all, one of the key aspects of the imported habits of cultural and sexual degeneracy, and the celebration of the Roman Culture, was to obliterate the Shakespearean legacy which existed in England from that English renaissance led by Henry VII. For instance, the Kit-Cat Club's Jacob Tonson, one of the founders, and a leading publisher, sponsored the re-writing of Shakespeare's plays that punctuated out the idea of metaphor. I have done enough research to say unequivocally that that was the case, and it was directly led by Antonio Conti. That in turn then led to further assassinations of Shakespeare's work, by Alexander Pope and Samuel Johnson, as well as others. Why? Aside from the great power of his work as art, Shakespeare had written much about the Venetians, in his plays, or about Venetian methods, such as *The Merchant of Venice*, *Othello the Moor of Venice*, and *Julius Caesar*; just to name a few. And during Shakespeare's own lifetime, as well as later in the 18th Century when there was a revival of Shakespeare, they were mass educational. Shakespeare was educating the masses through classical drama, by which they would emerge from his plays as better people. 3,000 people a day would pack the theatre, six-days a week, to watch Shakespeare's plays, so they really were mass educational.

Following the Kit-Cat Club, the Hell-Fire Clubs were then founded by the inner core, of the very worst of the oligarchy in Britain that were tied to Venice. The first Hell-Fire Club was founded in 1721 by Philip, the 2nd Duke of Wharton, whose father had been one of the big Whig oligarchs who had organised the 1688 Glorious Revolution, and the second was founded by Francis Dashwood. Sir Francis Dashwood was born in 1708, the grandson of Francis Dashwood, who had been a top figure in the British East India Company, and a personal associate of John Locke.

To be continued...