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THE CASE OF JFK AND THE FITZGERALDS (Speech delivered Nov.17, 2023 at The JFK Assassination 60 Years Later Convention)

By Paul Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Gould



The Deep Answers to JFK's assassination are hidden in the Mystical—A Fitzgerald's Revelation presented by Paul Fitzgerald

I was twelve years old the day JFK was killed and I remember it as if it were yesterday. I was grief stricken but old enough to understand that if someone was willing to execute the president of the United States in broad daylight under the full protection of the United States Government and get away with it, what chance did any of us have when the murderers finally decided to turn their guns on us.

Over the years I came to see that there were any number of people willing and capable of doing what happened on November 22, 1963. My own bookshelf contains a dozen deeply researched books about the subject (Many by our own publisher Trine Day). Seen from that moment in time their logic all work perfectly. But for me there was always something missing.

So today I want to present a connection to an older and deeper background story about JFK that puts his assassination into a broader historical context that we hope you'll find worthy of serious consideration. When Liz and I met in 1970 I had no reason to think we'd spend forty years digging into a thousand year old family history. Nor did I imagine we'd be shocked into believing there was a mystical aspect to the JFK assassination.

The first hint that I was being drawn directly into the JFK Saga came in early 1980 when we were invited to hear Ted Kennedy's challenge to President Carter's nomination for a second term. As soon as we arrived at the event, one of the organizers came over to introduce a Kennedy insider named Al Lowenstein. Lowenstein had been the driving force behind Robert Kennedy's campaign in 1968. He'd carried on after RFK's death and spent most of the 1970s researching both murders. Just being a Fitzgerald was enough for Lowenstein to make me a confidante and he made his intentions clear when he told us in a hushed tone, *"We've got to get Ted elected and finally bring those CIA sons of bitches that killed Jack and Bobby to justice. Since you're family I can tell you this. We know who did it and people are willing to talk. But we need the presidency to protect them."*

I thought that was the end of it, until two weeks later when we read that Al Lowenstein had been murdered by a colleague who walked into his office, shot him seven times, then put the gun down and waited for the police. Lowenstein's murder made me wonder whether he hadn't known something was brewing and was passing on the mission before it got too late. And so began our journey that winds its way from Boston to Kabul, to Jerusalem to Paris and the Holy Grail and Scottish Rite Freemasonry and from there to the death of JFK. By the end of this presentation you should know why JFK was destined to meet his fate on November 22, what the Fitzgerald legacy reveals about how that came to be – and how we believe it will lead to the resurrection of JFK's Vision of World Peace at the closing of our era.

Everybody knows JFK was shaking up the deep state but it turns out there was a tradition behind his behavior. Thanks to his maternal grandfather John Francis Fitzgerald he had been made aware of his family's roots going back to the foundation of the British Empire and was most likely informed that old grudges die hard. JFK's declaration that he *"wanted to splinter the C.I.A. into a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds,"* has been on everyone's shortlist of motives from the beginning. But few may realize what that phrase would have meant to the people he was threatening to splinter - considering they saw themselves as modern-day Knights Templar tasked with guarding the Holy Grail. It might be hard to believe that America's elite Cold Warrior spies of the 1940s, 50s and 60s considered themselves to be Holy Warriors. But if you look at it through the filter of a black and white Manichean struggle for power that had

seesawed back and forth between Rome and London through the centuries you might get a better idea of how they viewed their mission.

Let me start by addressing some assumptions that I came to know simply by growing up as a Fitzgerald in a small suburb north of Boston. Back at that moment in time I was known to my friends as Fitzy and that I was unquestionably Irish. As I grew older I came to know that the Fitz in Fitzgerald was Norman French for the son of a 12th century Anglo Norman baron named Gerald of Windsor born in the year 1075 or according to my Y-DNA records - Walter Fitz Otho his father whose birth dates to 1025. I also came to know that the name Gerald derived from the Old German Gervald meaning Spear Ruler which it turns out - is apparently what the family did best. The Fitzgeralds were what is known as Familiaris Regis – members of THE ROYAL INNER COUNCIL - and were the product of Gerald's marriage to a princess of Wales named Nest - daughter of the last Welsh King of Deheubarth, Rys ap Tewdwr. I also found out that being a Fitzgerald from a little village called Abbeyfeale in the Southwest corner of Ireland came with a lengthy and complicated history.

My grandfather Michael Fitzgerald was the oldest son of the oldest son of the oldest son and inherited a 500 acre farm in Abbeyfeale which he'd left in the hands of his brother Ned before heading for Massachusetts in 1900. By 1912 Michael had worked his way up to being a union official for the Eastern Mass Street Railway Company and got to sit down with JFK's grandfather - Boston Mayor John Francis Fitzgerald - to iron out the difficulties surrounding a serious rail strike. After what I assume was a profound session of solemn prayer at the Parker House bar across the street from city hall, they proceeded to share backgrounds on their respective Fitzgerald lineages and determined that they were closely related.

It seems there were two main branches of the Fitzgerald family in Ireland, the Earls of Kildare and the Earls of Desmond both descending from Gerald of Windsor and that our branch connected back through the Earls of Desmond.

The record of the Fitzgerald's arrival in Ireland under the English King Henry II in 1169 is well documented and was recorded in a book known as the *Expugnatio Hibernica* written by another family member named Gerald de Barri. De Barri was a famous 12th century prelate and grandson of Gerald of Windsor and Princess Nest whose Tudor lineage made the family contenders to the throne of England. And as a rival Norman family with a Welsh lineage directly connected to the source of Arthurian legends and the Holy Grail – it also made their intentions highly suspect.

Gerald of Windsor had already been sent to Ireland by Nest's family in 1102 on a diplomatic mission to unite Wales and Ireland against the new English King Henry I. The 12th century was a time of constant power struggles. At the time of the Norman invasion of Ireland, the sovereignty of Scotland, Ireland and Wales was up for grabs. An enterprising Norman baron with an extended family of mercenary knights at his disposal could establish a rival kingdom at will and attain sovereignty over it with the Pope's blessing. Such was the case with the Fitzgeralds and

their association with the Earl of Pembroke, Richard de Clare known as Strongbow. Strongbow was a Welsh Marcher Lord whose ancestry (like William the Conqueror) went straight back to the Viking Rollo with close family ties to the Fitzgeralds and strong financial support from London's Bankers. Gerald de Barry described the earl as *"of high descent, for he was born of the noble stock of Clare. Yet withal, so far, a man whose family was better than his fortune; who had more blue blood than brains, and whose pedigree was longer than his purse."*

Strongbow would pass on his lineage down through the ages and in January 2005 a study revealed that among Strongbow's descendants was one George W. Bush, President of the United States. Strongbow's grandfather and great uncle rode with the hunting party that day in 1100 when King William Rufus was assassinated in the New Forest and a daughter known as Adeliza was married to the assassin, Walter Tyrel. The De Clares had gained power and influence under Rufus's successor Henry I, crusaded in the Holy Land, went to war against Henry II's mother Matilda during the "anarchy" that followed Henry I's death and operated a serious military industrial complex on the border of England and Wales second only in size to the City of London. Strongbow had accepted the invitation of Ireland's King of Leinster, Dermot Mac Murrough in 1167 to help him reclaim his Kingdom and in payment receive his daughter in marriage as well as the Kingship of Leinster upon Dermot's death.

While Strongbow was threatening to establish an independent Anglo-Norman state in Ireland, Henry was facing another threat much closer to home. Back in London, his archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Becket was challenging him over nothing less than his authority over the Church. Henry had brought in his old friend Becket as archbishop to help bring the Church to heel but upon assuming his role as Vicar sided with Rome. *"Will no one rid me of this troublesome priest?"* Henry was said to proclaim in frustration. The rest is of course history as Becket would soon die in his Cathedral from three blows to the head delivered by Four of Henry's knights.

The description from the British Museum's website is vivid and brutal.

"Becket held tight onto one of the Cathedral's pillars to prevent them seizing him, and it was at this point that one of the knights raised his sword for the first time, bringing it down on Becket, slicing off the crown of his head. Two of the other knights then started to attack Becket and most of the monks fled. The third blow brought the Archbishop's life to an end. Gruesomely, by the end of the attack, Becket's crown had separated from the head so that blood turned white from the brain, and the brain equally red from the blood."

Three blows to the head, the first removing the crown, the third scattering brain matter over consecrated ground.

To my mind Becket's murder sounded too much like the JFK assassination to be coincidence. And when I learned that by the ancient rules of Saxon kingship, the archbishop could stand in for the king as the sacred sacrifice in a seven-year astrological cycle, I felt so even more.

I'd seen the classic film version of Becket in 1964. But it took me years to see the connection. But coming off Afghanistan twenty years later where I'd witnessed the official narrative being fabricated for events that had been intentionally made to happen by the CIA, Becket now looked different.

Still, an eight hundred year old murder was just ancient history with no personal meaning to me until we came upon two books that changed our outlook forever.

The first, titled *Strongbow's Conquest of Ireland* had been compiled in London in 1888 as one in a series of popular histories of Britain. It included much of Gerald de Barri's *Expugnatio Hibernica* but also chronicles from the Irish perspective that opened my eyes to the way people in the 12th century thought about the world. Reading it for the first time was like reading Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings* with dreams, visions, phantom armies, prophecies and miracles filling the pages. But *Strongbow's Conquest* wasn't fiction, it was history. And when I turned to Appendix II on page 195 and viewed the names of the invaders it was no longer history it was personal. There in black and white was a list of the most prominent persons engaged in the Conquest of Ireland under Henry II and the first seven of them could have been pall bearers at my father's funeral including my father's name William Fitz-Gerald and my great grandmother's maiden name Barri.

Much in *Strongbow's Conquest* regarded the personalities of the Fitzgerald family and their fulfillment of Merlin's prophecies. Prophecies were important to 12th century ecclesiastical authors who saw them as a way to justify the invasion as God's will. Gerald de Barri himself promised a full book of such prophecies and applied one of them from Merlin Silvester to the ritual murder of Thomas Becket.

"A new martyr will be revealed by a new kind of miracle. In western lands, and in the age when the world is drawing to its end, he will, by his own peculiar power, restore to the maimed and wretched limbs that have been wrenched out or cut off." And again: 'Grief will be transformed to joy when sons butcher their father in their mother's womb.' To Gerald de Barri, Thomas Becket represented the father in the highest degree of the Grail ritual - as was known to the Welsh in 1170 while the mother's womb represented the Mother Church in which he was killed. To him the four knights represented the sons – who were sentenced by the Pope himself as penance to spend the remainder of their lives fighting in the Holy Land with the Knights Templar and at the end of their days buried under the steps of the Temple in Jerusalem.

Restore the maimed and wretched limbs that have been cut off and sons butchering their father in their mother's womb sounded to me a lot like Isis and Osiris and a Hermetic ritual sacrifice intended to restore fertility to the land by killing the sacred king.

The second book we'd found had been published in 1947 by author Hugh Ross Williamson with the title *The Arrow and the Sword: An Essay in Detection*. The arrow, being the instrument for the death of King William Rufus, William the Conqueror's son, and the Sword being the

instrument of Thomas Becket's death. As an author of British history and a Parish Priest in the ministry of the Church of England, Williamson's research had led him to believe that the deaths of Rufus in 1100 and Thomas Becket in 1170 were ritual deaths and that those rituals were conducted by medieval gnostic cults.

As it stood in 1964 Becket was very well known history. The saga represented the primal Western struggle between Church and State and that struggle had continued into the modern era. JFK had confronted it head on during the 1960 Presidential campaign in an address to the Greater Houston Ministerial Association. Was his allegiance to Rome an obstacle to his being president? JFK's grandfather John Francis Fitzgerald had faced it in old Brahman Boston and fifty years later JFK was facing it in Texas. But to add an ancient pagan conspiracy to the death of the legendary Thomas Becket simultaneous to the Fitzgeralds arriving in Ireland was a coincidence too big to ignore and I began to see the outlines of something I'd been bumping into all my life.

Williamson had done an excellent job at laying out the evolution of the cult – the tradition behind the sacred kingship - The Blood Sacrifice, The Human Victim, The Pattern and the Myths and the Conspiracy of Silence that protected it. He'd cited the same account by John of Salisbury used on the British Museum's website. But where the British Museum glosses over the conflicting details in Salisbury's original eyewitness account, Williamson sees a cover up by someone who was his closest friend and Counsellor.

He writes. *"His account is a masterpiece of omissions and falsifications. It is to him that we owe the deliberate lie—which found its way into books and pictures—that Becket died in front of the altar. He (Salisbury) is careful to insist that Becket fell 'with body straight', whereas the other accounts make it clear that he was careful to fall to the right—that is to say towards the North, or as Garnier's poem put it 'in the aisle of the North and facing the North did Thomas suffer death.' His omissions are not less pointed than his falsifications."* (End quote)

As a second indication that the murder was a cult rite and that everyone involved was a part of it Williamson cites the words attributed to one of the knights: 'He wished to be the king; he wished to be more than the king; just let him be the king,' But it is in the direction of Becket's death to the North that he sees an indisputable effort to conceal the truth.

Williamson continues: *"It is probable that those with knowledge of Masonic secrets are in a position to estimate, even if they could not divulge, the full meaning of this. But at least it can be seen and said that in all dualist philosophy, and explicitly Manichaeism that North and South have distinct and opposed significations. According to Mani, one of the expressions of two forces of Good and Evil was the two trees—the Tree of Life in the North and the Tree of Death in the South. Becket took his stand, deliberately, by the great central pillar in the north transept. This was the place where, according to a member of his household, 'he had long ago beheld himself crucified in a dream.' Whatever his motive for 'turning aside to the northern part of the church',*

and choosing a pillar rather than an altar for the place of his death, his action led him to die where ritually, the Divine victim might have been expected to die.” (End Quote)

I didn't need knowledge of Masonic secrets in order to make an analogy with the JFK assassination. Given that Dealey Plaza was an outdoor Masonic Temple dedicated to Isis and Osiris - the site of the first Masonic lodge in Dallas and that its namesake was a Thirty-third-degree Scottish Rite Mason and Knight Templar should have been enough. But the fact that the procession should immediately turn to the North following the execution spoke to the same ritual ceremony that had brought down Becket. And thanks to Williamson's in depth study we also learned that the ceremony centered on the Arthurian Grail mythology rooted in Welsh history and that the origin of that history stretched back in time to the Roman occupation of Britain and the secret religion their soldiers practiced known as Mithraism.

If you asked anyone today about the Holy Grail they'd probably cite the fictional attempt to decipher the secret known as the Da Vinci Code.

But when Hugh Ross Williamson narrowed the source of the mythology of the Holy Grail down to the 12th century Welsh Court of Pembrokeshire, I knew I was getting to where the mythology and the reality merged and where the Fitzgerald family merged with that reality.

Williamson writes: *“Dr. J.L. Weston has established that the original stories which developed into the Arthurian romance—those of Percival and Gawain—had their rise in precisely those regions where Mithraic remains are known to exist. She has identified the original author, Bleheris, with Bledri, that son of Cadivor who entertained William the Conqueror on his visit to Wales and who died in that year [1087] that William Rufus ascended to the throne. Her contention is that the Grail story is not a product of imagination, but the record of an ancient ritual, having for its ultimate object the initiation into the sources of Life, physical and spiritual.*

The last time I'd seen Jesse Weston's book *From Ritual To Romance* was on Colonel Kurtz's desk in Francis Coppola's *Apocalypse Now*. I'd read it as a student in the 1960s but I didn't understand its importance until now. The ritual of gaining the Grail was an instruction manual for the Hero's Quest – intended to initiate the son of man into a higher spiritual life, grade by grade through the trial and error of war until he ascended to the role of father and was given the crown of Mithra which made him an equal to the Great Mother – the Magna Mater. To quote from Jesse Weston *In its esoteric 'Mystery' form it was freely utilized for the imparting of high spiritual teaching concerning the relation of Man to the Divine Source of his being and the possibility of a sensible union between Man and God.” (End Quote)* A sensible union between Man and God meaning without the interference of a priest.

Williamson explains: *“The conflict of the Old Religion with Christianity begun in the last days of the Roman occupation was continued by Druidism in the period between the withdrawal of the Roman legions at the beginning of the fifth century and the consolidation of the Anglo-Saxon conquest at the beginning of the sixth. From the various waves of invaders, paganism was*

reinforced by a version of the old faith, at once more crude and more vital than Druidism. But Mithra, even when the whole land became officially Christian, was not defeated. If in the South, he was traced in the songs of the Troubadours; in the North he hid himself in the legend of the Holy Grail."

So the Grail did have a basis in reality but the underlying reality was pagan and the Fitzgeralds were living in the middle of its transition to Christianity. And as warrior knights with a large measure of autonomy spending most of their time either at war, or waiting for someone to make war on them - they were most likely practicing it as the descendants of their own Great Mother - Princess Nest. As Williamson explains *"When the struggle between Mithraism and Christianity ended in the definite triumph of the latter, the higher ritual still survived and was celebrated in sites removed from the centers of population."*

So who were the individuals responsible for carrying these Mithraic rituals into the modern era and why was the date of November 22, so important?

I learned from my research into the inner workings of the 19th century British involvement in Afghanistan that Masonic symbols and numerology had played a foundational role in the art of encrypted messaging. Masonry and British Intelligence in Afghanistan were one and the same. When British military historian John Keegan visited CIA headquarters in Langley Virginia in the 1980s what impressed him most was its resemblance to British India's Political and Secret Service in the days of the Raj. *"It has assumed the mantle once worn by Kim's masters as if it were a seamless garment,"* he wrote.

The foundation of Kipling's Masonic lore and its connection to the Knights Templar rested on a work published in 1840 by Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India and Grand Preceptor in the Order of the Knights Templar James Burnes. James was the brother of legendary British spy, military officer and diplomat Alexander Burnes who was murdered in Kabul in 1841 and one of the models for the *Man Who would be King*.

During World War II the Office of Strategic Services inherited Burnes' legacy. Its director Wild Bill Donovan encouraged his agents to think of themselves as Knights Templar – guarding the holy Sepulchre in wait for the Resurrection and the arrival of the Kingdom of heaven. Then as now the CIA saw itself through the lens passed down from that same British intelligence that once used secret masonic messaging and the date November 22nd was the biggest message of all.

As we discovered in over forty years of research into the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, once the approved narrative is established, the gate keepers will use it to serve their purposes no matter what evidence might emerge to contradict it.

We'd gained a personal knowledge of the narrative-making machine at CBS News where we witnessed Muslim extremists being transformed into a vehicle to deliver revenge and retribution to the Soviet Union for America's humiliation in Vietnam. By no lack of coincidence Dan Rather

had played a pivotal role in establishing the lone gunman theory by misreporting the Zapruder film on November 25th 1963. And according to a 1981 Columbia Journalism report Rather provided the same service for the CIA on April 6, 1980 in a *60 minutes* report by (quote) *consolidating popular misconceptions about the Afghan war into one high impact coast-to-coast broadcast.*” (End quote)

Giving the Russian’s their own Vietnam in Afghanistan had been kicking around the CIA for years. The CIA’s Chuck Cogan, the man who ran the Afghan operation boasted to us on camera that Afghanistan was always about getting revenge on Russia for Vietnam. But with the help of Dan Rather the idea of a Crusade to prevent the Evil Empire from seizing the Holy Land and all its oil would take hold until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

As we watched – America fell under the spell of Rudyard Kipling, Alexander Burnes and the 19th century British Empire. We were surprised that President Carter would abandon Strategic Arms Limitation and Détente with the Soviets by empowering Islamic extremists. But as we got to know the rules of the game, we came to realize a legacy of the British Empire’s involvement in the Crusades and the metaphysical mission of the powerful Catholic military order known as the Knights Templar - played a more lasting role in modern geopolitical decisions than we had ever imagined.

On Friday, October 13, 1307, the French King had ordered the Templars arrested and charged with heretical practices and a month later, on November 22, the Pope instructed all the monarchs of Europe to seize their extensive assets. Following a lengthy inquisition and trial including torture, the Templars and their Grand Master Jacques De Molay were found guilty and on March 18, 1314, burned at the stake. The immolation of Templar Grand Master Jacques de Molay at the hands of the Pope's Inquisitors would serve as an inspiration for generations to seek revenge on the Roman Church and for some that revenge was never satisfied.

Much has been speculated about the survival of the Templars following their dissolution in 1312. Today's Romantic narrative about their role as guardians of the Holy Grail rests mainly on James Burnes’ *Sketch of the Knights Templar*. Burnes had placed both the Fitzgerald and Kennedy coats of Arms in his List of Templar families at the beginning of the book. It was Burnes’ detailed inclusion of Strongbow and the role of the Fitzgeralds as loyal Irish Templars that I found intriguing - one of them being Maurice Lord of Kerry who served in 1309 as the last Grand Prior of the Order in Ireland. Burnes had gone out of his way to establish a connection to Masonry between the ancient Hermetic symbols and traditions he’d uncovered in Afghanistan and in 1837 was sent by the Grand Master of England to inform the Fitzgerald Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland all about it.

A 2017 book by British Ambassador Craig Murray about the first Anglo/Afghan war *Alexander Burnes: Master of the Great Game* not only connects Afghanistan to the Grail legend but maintains that the legendary Burnes and his brother James are the source of the Templar

connection to Scottish Freemasonry and that they invented it. But after dealing directly with Afghanistan's legacy of Alexander the Great and as a crossroads of ancient mystery religions, I'm not convinced a connection can be ruled out. There are many aspects of the Old Religion and the Knights Templar involving the so called High Grade Rituals that remain unexplained and especially when it comes to the Masonic 30th degree of revenge and retribution.

A book published in 1926 under the title *Glimpses of Masonic History* by Charles Webster Leadbeater states that "*The Pope abolished the Order in private Consistory on November 22, 1312 - a date still commemorated in striking fashion in our high-grade rituals, although he admitted that the charges were not proved. The riches of the Temple were to be transferred to the Order of St. John [the Hospitallers].*"

And so there it was a straight line from the destruction of the Templars to the creation of Scottish rite Freemasonry and the date November 22nd. Leadbeater continues: (quote) *Traditions of vengeance upon the execrable King and Pope and the Traitor passed down throughout the ages, and were interwoven with the Egyptian tradition corresponding to our Black Masonry, culminating in what we now call the 30th degree. It is these traditions of vengeance, however little understood, that form the basis of our 30th degree ritual.*" (End quote)

The Fitzgerald's presence in Ireland had gotten off to a bad start with Henry II. When his governor first arrived and was greeted by thirty knights all bearing the Fitzgerald Coat of Arms - he spoke to his own followers saying "*I will soon put an end to this arrogance and disperse those shields.*" Over the next two hundred years relations wavered back and forth as the power and influence of Kildare and Desmond grew and the Fitzgeralds became more and more assimilated into Irish culture. In response to the Fitzgeralds becoming "more Irish than the Irish themselves" and abandoning English norms in 1366 the crown enacted a series of laws against marrying the Irish and accused the Fitzgeralds of creating a race of their own.

Gerald FitzGerald the Third Earl of Desmond born in 1338 and affectionately known in Irish as Gearóid Iarla (Earl Gerald) became the inspiration for a growing mythology surrounding the Fitzgerald family and especially the myth of the sleeping earl who rises again from Lough Gur his birth-lake at the end of time to save the Irish people. Gearóid was highly regarded as a poet and in response to the pressure coming from London composed a poem about his favorite subject

– Irish women – titled "*Speak not ill of womankind*":

Speak not ill of womankind,
'Tis no wisdom if you do.
You that fault in women find,
I would not be praised of you.

Sweetly speaking, witty, clear,
Tribe most lovely to my mind,

Blame of such I hate to hear.
Speak not ill of womankind.

Bloody treason, murderous act,
Not by women were designed,
Bells o'erthrown nor churches sacked,
Speak not ill of womankind.

Bishop, King upon his throne,
Primate skilled to loose and bind,
Sprung of women every one!
Speak not ill of womankind.

For a brave young fellow long
Hearts of women oft have pined.
Who would dare their love to wrong?
Speak not ill of womankind.

Paunchy greybeards never more
Hope to please a woman's mind.
Poor young chieftains they adore!
Speak not ill of womankind.

With the onset of the Reformation in 1517 the Fitzgeralds found themselves siding with the Pope and in the middle of a spiritual challenge. In 1534, the English Parliament's Act of Supremacy declared Henry VIII "Supreme Head on earth of the Church of England" which meant that the Pope no longer held religious authority in England or Ireland.

James, the 13th Earl of Desmond didn't see it that way. And so began the slow grinding holy war that pit the Fitzgeralds in a fight to the death against London that would see the Just War Doctrine of the Catholic Church invoked on their behalf.

In 1541 Henry VIII proposed that James' son Gerald be raised at the English Court as a companion to his son Prince Edward who would later become King Edward VI of England. James rejected the offer and nothing came of it. But a few years later when word got out that James had entered into covert negotiations with Pope Paul III to establish the sovereignty of Munster, he was labelled the "traitor Earl" and the mark would stick. By the time James's son Gerald assumed the title as the 14th Earl of Desmond a deep suspicion had developed and by the time of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth I in 1558 had evolved into an open rejection of English rule.

In 1568 the first Desmond rebellion broke out. Elizabeth took the opportunity to send Gerald and his brother John to the Tower and Gerald would spend much of the next ten years imprisoned there. In a clear escalation on February 25, 1570 Pope Pius the V issued the bull *Regnans in*

Excelsis, which declared Elizabeth excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church and deprived her of sovereignty in England and Ireland. In addition to excommunication, the bull released the queen's subjects from any loyalty they owed her, and ordered them not to obey her laws or commandments.

In what amounted to an act of war, the Pope had made every English Catholic a potential traitor to the kingdom. In an effort to calm the tensions Gerald would write a final appeal to Elizabeth from Purt castle in Abbeyfeale pleading for peace, but it was too little too late.

In the end the Fitzgeralds' war against the Elizabethans and their Renaissance Neoplatonism was more than just a local insurrection but a cosmic struggle - which the Fitzgeralds were doomed to lose.

I'd read Edmund Spencer's *Faerie Queene* as a freshman in College. But it was years before I realized the evil villains in Spencer's masterpiece were inspired by the Desmond Fitzgeralds while Elizabeth and her Red Cross knights represented Christian purity in the tradition of King Arthur and the Round Table. That tradition would be instilled into Queen Elizabeth's anti-Papist intelligence services—operated by a cabal of Neo-Platonists known as the Sydney Circle and remain there as a foundation-principle of British intelligence as the empire grew.

It is of no small importance that the beheading of Gerald Fitzgerald, the last Earl of Desmond, in 1583, marked the beginning of the British Empire. The eternal struggle of good against evil, the ancient Manichean war of light against dark required a victory over the darkness, and the Earl of Desmond filled that sacred role. His decapitated head was sent to London where legend has it Queen Elizabeth sat with it for the morning before having it impaled on London Bridge.

The Royal hatred for the Desmond Fitzgeralds and the celebration of their extinction was recorded as History in the 1586 edition of Holinshed's *Chronicles* with a dedication to Sir Walter Raleigh by the author John Hooker. Hooker labels the destruction of the Desmond Earl as (Quote) *"one of the great and wonderful workes of God, both his severe judgement against traitors, rebels and disobedient; and of his mercie and loving kindness upon the obedient and dutiful. But of all others, none to be compared to this tragickall discourse of Ireland, and the most unnatural wars of the Desmond [and that] brainesicke and breakdanse Giraldd of Desmond, and his brethren, alies, and complices, forgetting the honour of his house and forsaking their faith, did break into treasons, and shewed themselves open enemies, traitors and rebels, using all manner of hostilities and outrages to the impeach of hir most sacred majestie, and the destruction of the commonwealth the price whereof in the end he paid with his and their own bloods, to the utter destruction of themselves and that whole familie."*

With Queen Elizabeth's incorporation of the British East India Company in 1600, Elizabeth's victory would be spread around the world. Her favorite courtier Walter Raleigh would sail to America and establish the colony that came to be named Virginia for the "Virgin Queen."

The empire created by Elizabeth's courtiers ruled much of the earth for four centuries and was passed on to the United States. But the eternal struggle of good against evil, the war of light against dark continues and whether real or imagined, the need to avenge the Templars sacrifice lingers on. After publishing an article in 2016 dealing with the issue of ending the revenge and retribution cycle that led to the assassination of JFK we received a letter from a modern day self-described heretic named Bill Johnson who explained why JFK's assassination was justified.

"This country (USA) was created by Freemasons to escape the killing machinery of the Roman Catholic Church and exists as a place of refuge. It was created as a safe haven from which to launch a counter war on that church - hence separation of church and state along with religious freedom.

And yes, JFK, a Catholic, was taken out because of a history beyond his control. Who would allow a Catholic to run a Masonic refuge? The implementation of the Alta Vendita is the other way around - for a Mason to rule the Catholic empire from within. Success has been attained!

Do unto others and it will be done unto them. And it has. Alta Vendita! So no, we will not forget and we do not forgive an evil institutional empire of conquest and profit and power. It is our work to bring it to a halt. That is no church of Jesus. Satan is more like it.

Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam Nemo me impune lacessit"

The first part of that Latin inscription is the motto for the Knights Templar "Not to us, O Lord, but to your name give the 'glory.'" That last part - Nemo me impune lacessit - is our heretic's personal emotional connection to the assassination. It translates: 'No one assaults me with impunity' - which is also the motto of the Kingdom of Scotland and the Royal Stuart_dynasty of James VI which replaced the Tudor dynasty of Elizabeth I upon her death in 1603.

Gerald de Barri considered Thomas Beckett's 12th century martyrdom to be the fulfillment of a prophecy written by the Merlin Silvester in the 6th century. For our ending today we will update that prophecy and have chosen to name John Fitzgerald Kennedy as the martyr that has already fulfilled it. We have titled it—*Transforming Revenge and Retribution into the Resurrection of JFK and the USA.*

'JFK is the martyr (the slain son) revealed by a new kind of miracle. In western lands, and in the age when the world is drawing to its end, who will, by his own peculiar power, restore to the maimed and wretched limbs that have been wrenched out or cut off.' And again: 'Grief will be transformed into joy when sons recognize their ability to bring peace to the world and by doing so will heal the father's wound and the need for endless war.

The West will enjoy what was formerly the prerogative of the East, and at the setting of the sun, while the sun rises in its setting, while its light seems to be quenched and extinguished; the daylight illumines with a new brightness the mists of the western land and of the closing age of

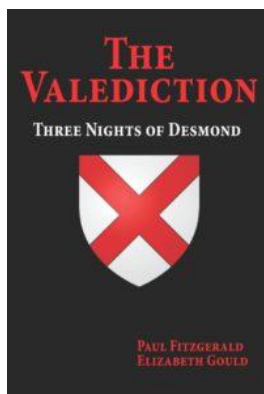
the world. Orators will come from the East, and princes and principal men will worship the footsteps of a new martyr in the lands that lie on the western borders of the ocean.'

The last earl of Desmond was slain in 1583 while fighting to the bitter end for Irish Sovereignty. Even with that devastating blow to the cause, the affection for the Fitzgerald family continued to grow. As the president of the United States John Fitzgerald Kennedy rose to the level of his great ancestor and won the affection of the American people. When he was killed his dream for peace was killed as well. If we who believe in his vision come together we can resurrect JFK's dream for America and restore the hope that was lost with his death.

In 1926 a folklorist recorded among the peasants of Kerry a curious belief: If on a dark night in November, in the glen below Lough Gur—the birthplace of the magical Earl Geroid Iarla—a peasant should be given the sight, he will see a company of silver horsemen risen from the lake and galloping through the night. At their head rides the Great Earl Gerald himself, garbed in silver brocade and astride a mighty white horse, the Earl will laugh and throw him a gorgeous purse in which will be found 1000 silver pieces, the price paid for his head and when the vision is gone the money will remain. It is clear by today's attendance the Earl and his phantom soldiers have already been stirred from their slumber and will rise from Lough Gur to help JFK's spirit return to the American people at our time of greatest need.

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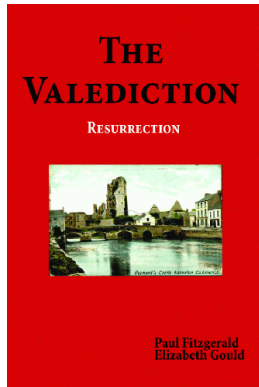
Paul Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Gould are authors of [*Invisible History: Afghanistan's Untold Story*](#), published by City Lights (2009), [*Crossing Zero The AfPak War at the Turning Point of American Empire*](#), published by City Lights (2011). Their novel [*The Voice*](#), was published in 2001. Their memoir, [*Valediction Three Nights of Desmond*](#) was published by TrineDay (2021) and [*Valediction Resurrection*](#) was published by TrineDay (2022). For more information visit [invisiblehistory](#), [grailwerk](#) and [valediction.net](#)



Valediction Three Nights of Desmond _Image by Paul Fitzgerald Order at [TrineDay.com](#).

In their memoir, *Valediction: Three Nights of Desmond Part 1*, co-authors Paul Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Gould reported on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and how all was not what it seemed at that time. Clues about the next installment were planted. *Valediction: Resurrection Part 2* probes the lineage between Paul Fitzgerald and JFK's family. The research into Fitzgerald forebears yields clues to a powerful empire that was conspired against and overthrown.

Surviving bloodlines are targeted, such as JFK's November 22, 1963 assassination. While delving into his past, Paul sees the connection to his experiences in Afghanistan. Seemingly disparate subjects are linked to sinister forces in history, manipulating unwitting believers. How does the CIA's Soviet threat analysis known as "Team B" connect to the Arthurian legends? Do we march forward into the future through random events? Or has a course been charted, going back centuries?



Valediction Resurrection [Image](#) by [Paul Fitzgerald](#) Order at [TrineDay.com](#).

"Valediction:

Resurrection is a unique book that awakens new insights. The past is never easy to reconcile, and in Paul Fitzgerald's case, he went back a 1000 years to do so. The author's quest for knowledge and truth is filled with intriguing stops along the way. It's a book with the qualities of a blockbuster film that will appeal to history lovers, conspiracy researchers, genealogists, and mystery fans.