The Templars, Sionists, and the Freemasons

Book One - Episode 21

Scottish Templars



This work is a translation of a book written and published originally in Turkish.
The book in whole consists of 23 episodes.

Previous Episode: Philippe le Bel

The fact that the Order of the Knights Templar had been closed down by papal decree meant that neither the knights as a whole nor their organisation had come to an end.

Some of the Knights Templar of French origin had managed to hide, others to change their identity, further ones to flee abroad. A number of them were already in another country.

Moreover, this did not finish up with France.... The Order had many headquarters, many masters and knights in other countries.

King Philippe IV of France tried to influence the kings of other countries in order to eradicate this organisation; he made attempts in this respect.

However, this didn't make much good. In spite of the Pope's sanctioning declaration, in most countries, the Templars were treated very mildly. In some, they were even favoured.

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King Jaime II of Aragon had the Knights Templar arrested in his country, as had the King of France, even before the papal decree was circulated. The trial lasted several years. All were found not guilty and released.

But when, at the end of the Inquisition's trials, no one among the Knights Templars was found innocent, Philippe IV asked the King of Aragon to take this into account and have them tried once again. Jaime II replied to him in rather harsh language:

«Mind your own business! Only I decide what should be going to be done in my country. Not even the Pope can interfere.»

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The outcome of the trials of the Knights Templar in the kingdoms of Italy was rather surprising. In Lombardy and Ravenna they were found not guilty and let free; in Tuscany and Navarre they were sentenced as being guilty.

One commentary on why there was such a contradictory result in the neighbouring countries is as follows:

"Because torture was not used in Lombardy and Ravenna, whereas it was common in Tuscany and Navarre."

Eight knights were also captured in the ecclesiastical state, which, although the Papacy had been moved to Avignon, continued to exist with its centre in Rome. Their fate was not different.

In Naples, which at that time was like a satellite of the Kingdom of France, an event that can be described as tragic took place: 48 Knights Templar were arrested and immediately executed as criminals without question or judgement.

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In Lorraine, next door to France, Frederick IV openly opposed the King of France and protected the Knights Templar with all his might. Since the Lorraine dynasty had always been at odds with the kings of France, this behaviour was not surprising.

The Holy Roman Emperor Heinrich VII had also backed the duke of Lorraine, but he called for a council meeting to be held in Mainz to decide what to do in Germany.

Hugo von Gumbach, the master of the Knights Templar in the German states, took decisive action on the day of the meeting. He put all the Knights Templar and their sergeants in the country in military formation in front of the building where the meeting was to take place, armed with shields and weapons. They made no noise; they made no move; they simply waited.

The Council decided that, whatever the King of France and the Pope might say, the Knights Templar were not guilty and that their arrest was unnecessary. It was as if they were waiting to be arrested in front of the door of the building!

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King Edward II of England was married to Isabelle, daughter of Philippe IV. Although they were not on good terms and he had reluctantly consented to the marriage, he managed to act diplomatically and pretended to obey both the King of France's wish and the Pope's decree.

He had a few of the leading Knights Templar in England arrested on completely different pretexts. After a speedy trial in an ordinary court of justice, they were sentenced to several years' exile in monasteries.

However, William de la More, the master of the closed Order in London, staged a demonstration in protest against the decision of the judges. For this reason, he was arrested and locked up in the fortress named London Tower, where especially political criminals were imprisoned. He never could get out again. A few years later, he died there.

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King Dinis of Portugal, who had close and warm acquaintance with Edward II, did not believe that the Knights Templar had committed such crimes as were alleged. Up to that time, they had never shown any wrong or unusual behaviour. Nevertheless, at the Pope's request, he put the activities of the Order under strict inspection.

At the end of this examination and investigation, he, like King Jaime II of Aragon, concluded that the Templars had committed no offences anywhere in the Iberian Peninsula.

However, King Dinis did not attempt to protect the Knights Templar; he prioritised his own interests. When the Pope issued his decree on the transfer of all the assets of the Order of the Knights Templar to the Hospitallers, he put forward the following thesis:

«All the real assets in Portugal that the Knights Templar were using as if they owned was in fact the property of the Kingdom of Portugal, that is, mine. I can use my property as I wish and have it used as I wish. The dissolution of the Order of the Knights Templar is a matter for the Pope. I cannot interfere in what he does with an organisation under his authority. He cannot interfere with mine either.»

After this, King Dinis established a religious and military order, which he named as the "Order of Christ" [Ordem de Cristo in Portuguese], and which was to work directly under himself.

A few years later, Pope John XXIII approved this new order in Portugal, even agreeing that, similar to the Knights Templar, it should work according to the rules of the Cistercian Order and even let them to employ an alike emblem to that of the Knights Templar.



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Why did Philippe IV not only destroy the Knights Templar in France, but also endeavour to abolish them in other countries?

This is a question that cannot be answered. There is only interpretations.

Some have said that “he was unable to take out his anger when he could not get anything”. A few stated that “he was afraid that other Knights Templar would come to France again and cause trouble”. According to others, there was a much different motive behind it.

What kind of motive?

The answer, which is also a matter of interpretation, is linked to the treasure of the Templars. It was assumed that Philippe IV might have thought of sharing this treasure, which he could not seize on his own, at least in partnership with others.

Could he?... For him, perhaps, but why should anyone else share it with him?

Robert Bruce

Alexander III, one of the famous kings of the Scots in history, died as a result of an accident in 1286. Since he did not have a son yet, the kingdom of the Scots was left as vague.

The daughter of Alexander II, Margaret, the sole heir to the throne, was married to the king of Norway. She had no son either. Even if she had, the Scots would never accept a man coming from the Norwegian blood -a “Viking” as they would call him- as their king. In fact, when Alexander III married the sister of the previous king of England, they did not take it well. According to the Scots, it was a good thing that the English queen had not given birth to a son.

You might call this “an extreme racism”.

True, it was, but the Scots were right in their own approach. The English could not be trusted.

Indeed, King Edward of England, making use of this situation, that could be considered a crisis for a short time, attempted to take Scotland under his sovereignty when opportunity appeared. Thereupon, the Scottish barons, who had been quarrelling among themselves for the throne, immediately joined forces against England. Their king could only be a Celtic descendant. They absolutely could not accept the rule of the English.

Scotland spent the next 20 years “without a king”.

Finally, two candidates were chosen to be the King of the Scots: John Comyn and Robert Bruce.

John Comyn was a religious man. No one doubted that he would have the support of the Catholic Church.

Robert Bruce, on the other hand, could be described as “a man of uncertain faith, or even whether he had any faith at all”.

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We will now describe a bloody event. Although it may be considered a little distressing, it is necessary to tell this story, because it clarifies the essence of the rivalry between the two.

On 10 February 1306, John Comyn and Robert Bruce met by chance in the Grey Friars Church in Dumfries.

At first they exchanged a few words, and then an argument ensued.

Robert Bruce said that John Comyn had betrayed the interests of the Scots and accused him of waving tail to the Catholic Church like a dog.

John Comyn replied, «You are the dog, and you're a godless man of uncertain lineage. You'll never be king.»

Robert was furious and suddenly drew his dagger and stabbed John Comyn in the chest. He stopped for a moment. Then he struck again and again.



John Comyn had no chance to defend himself against this unexpected blow. He was stabbed three times in a row, but he held on. He tried to escape from the church, while shouting in the meantime, «You degenerate bastard!»

Robert was even more furious. He had nothing to say to a Catholic calling him a godless man. He had the answer to that. He wouldn't mind being a dog either. He'd already said so himself. But if someone would refer to him as "degenerate", he couldn't stand it. If he had one thing to be proud of, it was his heritage. He was a Scot. His mum and dad, their mum and dad, all his ancestors were Scots; **pure Celtic** with no admixture of any kind.

He ran after John Comyn, grabbed him, and knocked to the ground. He grasped him by the hair and dragged backwards in.

The flooring of the church was covered in blood.

Robert yelled, «Perish!» and laid John Comyn on his back to the altar.

At first he intended to slit his throat, but for some reason he decided otherwise. He threw away the dagger. He pounced on him and strangled him to death by shaking with his hands.

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According to the fundamental rules of Christianity, fighting in church is forbidden. Especially here, in this holy place, in the "house of God", bloodshed and desecration of the church floor is a great unrespect, and a criminal offence.

The deliberate killing of a king candidate by another one is an ancient Pagan tradition, and is considered as idol worship.

But let's look at it from the viewpoint of Robert Bruce:

His ambition was to create a **"Celtic Empire"** based on the ancient traditions of the Scots. The Celtic Church, which had been abandoned and forgotten for centuries, could also be revived. The Catholic Church was not his concern at all.

Hearing of this incident, Pope Clementhus V immediately did his part, that is, what had to do; he excommunicated Robert Bruce.

Robert did not mind. On 25 March 1306, he ascended the throne and was crowned. He also had another ceremony in accordance with ancient Celtic beliefs and traditions.

A few months later, when King Philippe IV started to arrest the Knights Templar in France, Robert Bruce welcomed them in his own country. He provided them with extensive facilities.

This time Pope Clementhus V was furious. In his anger, he did something else that was not really necessary: He excommunicated the entire Scottish people.

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There had long been quite warm relations between the Knights Templar and the Scots. These had been so as of many years. Hugues de Payen, the first Grand Master of the Order, had commenced his travels in Scotland and established the first headquarters of the Order there. His wife, Catherine de St. Clair, had close connections with some of the famous Scottish families. **The Sinclair family** was at the forefront of these.

It is said that the Knights Templar in Scotland repaid the hospitality shown to them by the king even more than the needed.

The story of this is briefly as follows:

Robert Bruce wanted to put an end to sovereignty of England over Scotland once and for all. He could not achieve this diplomatically. He would fight. In fact, it seemed to be a hopeless war. He knew that he could not easily cope with the English army, but he had to resist.

Indeed, it happened so. Robert Bruce was about to lose the **Battle of Bannockburn** with King Edward II of England in 1314. After the war, Scotland would undoubtedly be coming across with harsher conditions than before, and would fall under the yoke of England.

Robert Bruce resigned himself to his fate. Just as he was about to surrender reluctantly to avoid more bloodshed, some horsemen dressed in white tunics appeared. This group, consisting of about four hundred knights, attacked the English army with an extraordinarily fast manoeuvre, and just in an instant put it in shambles.

The horsemen were wearing tunics with a red cross on their chests, and one of them was holding a huge black-and-white flag.

The British realised that these riders were the Knights Templar. Four hundred knights in all could not do anything to a huge army, but the English soldiers were frightened and scattered like a mob. These knights, who had suddenly appeared out of nowhere, did not even fight properly. The painting below shows this attack.



Source: http://www.goodreads.com/author_blog_posts/2533836 .....

The Battle of Bannockburn, to which we have briefly referred, there is one question that has never been understood or answered:

Were it really the Knights Templar who dispersed the English army, or were there only a few of those knights among them, and the majority were actually Scottish soldiers who were dressed like them?

Because, it is inconceivable that there were so many Knights Templars in Scotland at that time, even with those who had fled from France landed over there. If all of them were really Knights Templar, then the number of knights who emigrated from France to Scotland must have been even much more than previously thought.

As soon as King Philippe IV of France and Pope Clementhus V heard of this incident, they immediately claimed that these people were not Knights Templar, but impostors dressed as such, and that the Scots had deceived the English.

Whoever they were, real Knights Templar or false, they restored the independence of Scotland at the Battle of Bannockburn.

It was later learnt that the commander of these horsemen was **Sir Henry Sinclair**. He was accompanied by his son William Sinclair.

King Edward II of England was very angry due to this incident. He had all the Knights Templar left in England arrested and imprisoned. Then he confiscated all the property of the Order left in his country.

Robert Bruce, on the other hand, seemed to be flying on clouds with happiness. He gathered the Knights Templar under the roof of a new organisation that he named as **"Order of the Elder Brothers of Rosy Cross"**. He himself became its leader. [It is noteworthy that a Rose-Croix organisation is mentioned here at the beginning of the 14th century].

This community, which we may refer to as the **Scottish Templars** or **Templar Scots**, lived its most glorious period in 17th Century, when the Stuart dynasty ascended to the throne of England, thus creating the United Kingdom in Britain. The Order's organisational existence lasted until mid-18th Century.

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We have one more short story in connection with Robert Bruce.

However, first, it might be useful to make a clarification:

There's a known practice of sending the body of a deceased person back to his or her hometown for burial? A similar procedure has been observed in Christian societies throughout history. Nevertheless, in this custom, which was considered effective only for kings and prominent commanders, the whole body was not transported because it would be too difficult. In order to bear the journey, only the heart was removed, mummified and sent off. This was considered sufficient, as it was believed that the basic identity of a person was hidden in his heart.

Now, let's come to the story.

Robert Bruce died in 1329. He had a will. When he died, he wished his heart to be taken to Jerusalem and buried in the Holy Sepulchre.

Let's interject here a comment:

Robert Bruce couldn't have wished this because of his religious belief. It means that he had adopted Jerusalem as his homeland. Although no such conclusion can be reached when his family tree is analysed, perhaps he had obtained some secret information from a private source; perhaps he thought that the lineage of the Celts, like that of the Merovingians, was having its origin in Jerusalem.

To this end, William Sinclair, son of Henry Sinclair, and Sir James Douglas, accompanied by three other knights, set out by sea to take the heart of Robert Bruce to Jerusalem. However, they failed to fulfil this will. Shortly after crossing the Strait of Gibraltar, they encountered Muslims near Andalusia. Four of them died in the battle. One of them, who survived, brought the heart of Robert Bruce back, and buried it in Scotland.

The Scots were actually much happier since the heart of their beloved leader remained in his native land.

Templar Scots

We have mentioned previously that after the decree of Pope Clementhus V, that all the property belonging to the Knights Templar is to be transferred to the Hospitallers, which made many kings became alarmed and started to invent justifications to confiscate them as soon as possible.

One would expect this to had to be so in Scotland as well, wouldn't one?

No... Shortly after the abolition of the Order of the Knights Templar, Robert Bruce issued a decree that all the assets of this organisation in Scotland should be transferred to the Hospitallers.

Where did that come from?... Did he regretted what he had done? Or was he trying to curry favour with the Catholic Church?

Robert Bruce had no interest in making amends with the Church. He had other intentions. He was far-sighted and schemed. In his country, he was a man of his word, but somehow this commandment was never more than lip service. No property was transferred to the Hospitallers. Robert Bruce did not force anyone to do so, and he did not question why his order was not carried out.

The Hospitallers in Scotland had high hopes. But when nothing happened, they remained timid and silent. They did not press the matter. Of course the King's order would be carried out. They waited patiently.

What patience, what a wait!... Exactly 15 years...

When Robert Bruce died, the Hospitallers, thinking their turn had come, laid claim to the Templar property.

They were astonished. It was rumoured that the Order of the Knights Templar had no previous assets in Scotland. However, according to a detailed survey they had carried out, there should have been 519 real assets labelled "Terrae Templariae" (Templar Land).

Now they argued that the land owned by certain nobles, even castles and churches, were not actually their property, but belonged to the Order of the Knights Templar.

The state officials who kept the land registers told them:

«Those places weren't actually owned by the Templars. They were mortgaged against loans taken from them. Therefore, it may have appeared as if they were the property of the Order. Those debts were paid. The mortgage has been cancelled and those concerned retain the right to their property.»

The Hospitallers knew this was an outright lie, but there was nothing that could be done. Their hands were tied. Of course someone had owned the property before it was donated to the Templars. This was not something that was unknown. It was the mortgage that was a lie. It defied logic to unravel it all at once.

Even before the decree of Robert Bruce, they had been transferred to a number of distinguished Scottish nobles. This could not be disputed. Because they were already the property of those families before the establishment of the Order.

The Hospitallers had obviously been deceived, but to whom could they appeal.... Was there any authority in Scotland who would defend them and oppose the remnants of the Knights Templar?... The Templars were blatantly continuing to enjoy their rights to the former assets in Scotland.

A generation later, however, the “Templars in Scotland” had been replaced by “Templar Scots”. Most of these were members of prominent families in Scotland.

Either one of the families of Scotland, or the Knights Templar....

In this country, these two concepts became indistinguishable.

This phenomenon in Scotland lasted for about four centuries.

Next Episode: Secret of the Templars