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SPEAKERS

Speaker 4, Speaker 3, Speaker 2, Speaker 1

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Speaker 1 00:16

Coming to you from the city of the weird, exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown, shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality. Welcome to the curious realm. Well, hello everybody, and happy Tuesday night. Hope everybody's doing great. I have I have had a tiring week. It was it was a long week in San Antonio with clients and on show, but the show went off great. It was always was always good seeing my my road family, all that kind of stuff. Looking forward to some more upcoming road work soon. Looking forward to this week. Actually, this upcoming week, I will be speaking at the Mufon Symposium. Very, very much looking forward to that. It starts the 27th. is really day training things like that. But Peter Robbins, Stacy Wright, Alex Dietrich, Mark Saint Germain, all kinds of great folks. Hey, look me. I'll be speaking there. It's going to be fantastic. I am. I am talking on aerial phenomena, scientific anomaly, cultural catalyst, and societal mirror. What it what it all means to the future of humanity. Things like that. So it's going to be super fun. I cannot wait for it. If you are there in Kentucky or Ohio, Covington, Kentucky specifically, is where it is happening. Come on by, get your tickets, enjoy that. It is always a great conference full of great, great researchers. Speaking of great researchers, tonight we are more than happy to welcome back in the second part our good friend Gretchen Cornwall. We will be talking about the Curse of Oak Islands Templar Cave Royston with her this amazing new book that she has put together, complete with color photos and all, as always, but it is some amazing research that she has done further into Royston Cave, and it's great to see her getting out there with that stuff. And it's also great to see our first guest returning with a new book, Kathleen Ball. She is the author of the Grail Quest: Discovery of a Mysterious Knights Templar Cave in Brazil. She is the creator of Templars in Brazil, an amazing docu series. You can find the second part internationally, soon to be here in America. Third part is being created. Welcome back to the show, Kathleen. How are you?

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Speaker 2 03:24

I'm great, Chris. It's great to be back.

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Speaker 1 03:27

Always great having you on. As I was telling you beforehand, I have been stoked for this show for the last few weeks since we booked it because it's a rare opportunity that I get to speak with either one of you because you're always so big, both of you are constantly, constantly on the road doing research, literally hip deep in the field doing research. So it's always great catching up with y'all. There's always cool stuff that y'all have found along the way, and it's always great catching up as well. So the fact that we have both of y'all on tonight. It's just a. It is a Knights Templar bonanza tonight for folks that are into that. So

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Speaker 2 04:07

yeah, yeah, yeah. I'm looking forward to you know actually physically meeting Gretchen, and we've worked together. We've you know she she did a forum for my first book, and you know, and we've just kind of collaborated on a lot of things individually, you know, talked research, talked shop together, and stuff. And I'm looking forward to actually doing a project. We've discussed it, and somewhere here in the near future, I'm hoping that we can actually collaborate and get together and and and do something together because our research dovetails. You know, I mean, she's coming in from a different direction than I am, but right now we're both in Europe. She's in Royston, I'm in Portugal. My next film goes into Scotland and the UK, so we're going to be right there. Well, so I'm hoping to maybe bring her on. In in that next episode four, to talk about Royston and wow, in the UK and in that area, yeah, this will be a surprise to her because I didn't get a chance to talk to her about it earlier today, but I had discussed it with my producer, so so surprise, Gretchen. That's right.

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Speaker 1 05:19

That's right, and and it's so exciting to see both of y'all's materials really taking off in this kind of way, and and new new stuff coming out. I cannot wait for your new book. That's why we're having you on. Is is the new research you have that ties into the cave in Brazil and and Portugal, all kinds of things. So let's go ahead and start cracking that nut and getting right into it, Kathleen.

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Speaker 2 05:46

Well, it's taking off from the cave. I have gone into Portugal now. I think it's been I don't know five or six times, and I'm going back again during my trip to the UK this year. I'll be leaving on September 9 to go into the UK. I have two lectures there, one in Kidminster and one in Garway. So, in between those, I'm heading to Portugal. We've discovered yet another Knights Templar commandery on the coast. Yeah, on the coast, and I was able to get it into the third episode. So, which is the third episode is secrets in the symbols. I followed a whole lot of the Templar path into some really old churches that were built by the Templars on the coast of Portugal, which is adjacent to what we believe was a port that was used in Paniche by the Templars, and we think we finally have identified the actual port area and two commanderies at either end of this area in Panish, with a well in the middle that that was providing water to both of them. And what was interesting about this well is, if you look at it from an aerial perspective, we took a drone above it, and it actually is a key. So it was it was just mysterious, and what was even more mysterious is when I went into this area to research. When I went, when I arrived at the San Leonardo Church in Otubia, which is adjacent to Paniche, and I had already applied for all my permission and everything with the office of patrimony months ahead. Anyway, so I get all set up. My my videographers all set up, but we're all set up to shoot. And in comes this person and tells me I can't. I have to stop. I have to stop filming. Right?

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Speaker 1 07:57

Wow.

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Speaker 2 07:57

Well, he did the same thing. Not he himself, but another member of his group did the same thing when I went to go into the well because we were going to walk the well both directions. That that was our intent, and they gave us the story that the gate, the lock on the gate was broken, but they called a locksmith, and it turned out the lock was not broken, but they gave us another excuse for not going in, and so my colleague and I did some background check on this fella. Turned out that he is Opus Day.

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Speaker 1 08:32

Oh, interesting.

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Speaker 2 08:34

Yeah, very interesting. So they had a vested interest in stopping me, apparently, from doing any more research, and what was really interesting about this particular church was that the initiation symbols behind the altar on a wall that was directly behind the altar inside this church were identical to the ones that were in my cave in Brazil.

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Speaker 1 09:02

Oh wow!

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Speaker 2 09:04

So I was able to finally film them. I figured out another way to get those pictures, and they're going to be in my in the third episode, "Secrets and the Symbols. They they're featured in that film, but the other thing that was really fascinating is that he completely missed the fact that on the outside of the church there was an altar. As you facing the church on the left-hand side of the church is an altar of a male and a female, a veiled woman and a bearded man with two children surrounded, the whole altar is surrounded by the fleur de li, whole thing.

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Speaker 1 09:48

Incredible, which

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Speaker 2 09:49

right is indicative of the you know the bloodline, the Holy Family, and the bloodline of Jesus and Mary. So that is still there in plain sight. I'm. I'm just amazed that nobody's ever discovered that, but and the whole exterior of the church around, right under the roof, or the whole the whole entire church all the way around is narrative. It's an ongoing narrative that the Templars built into that church. You know that some at some point I hope that I can, you know, get together with somebody, and we can actually, you know, try to figure out what that narrative is trying to say to us today.

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Speaker 1 10:30

Well, is it is it in like freeze style, or because of of course, you know, there's there's numerous ways that stories were portrayed in such ways, you know, especially whenever you go back to Greco-Roman tradition, things like that. Even even stained glass. And later on with Gretchen, we'll we'll talk about altar panels specifically in in the way that they tell an overarching story frequently from right to right. Yeah. Was there what what kind of story does it tell along there? Was there anything that you could

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Speaker 2 11:05

some of the first Templars? That's what we think that these maybe we're not we're not positive, but we think that it may be a narrative, a story telling, you know, of these these Templars coming together and building of this church, and how significant this church is-like a living library. It's it's just phenomenal, really phenomenal.

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Speaker 1 11:31

Well, and specifically the Templars were were known for that. They they put tons of esoteric, and I mean the church to begin with, whenever you go into to stepping into beginning with the first step into any narthex, there is there is a deliberate way in which things are constructed to move you emotionally. It's it's pretty fascinating once you get into church construction, things like that. Everything is built to represent that, and it's it's fascinating to begin with. But when you get into Templar churches specifically, well,

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Speaker 2 12:11

the Templar churches in the castles, even you know, the buildings that they constructed, we have to remember that when they went into Portugal, a lot of the buildings they didn't construct. Some of the castles they did not construct. They took them over after they conquered, you know. So we have. Then they would go in and you know refurbish them, and then you see the iconography. That's when you see the iconography. But the early temple, especially the early temple churches were, and and even this is all through France. This is in England, Scotland, all through everywhere, all through Europe, are built according to sacred geometrical principles. Every single one of them, and very often they're built on top of a previous temple that was dedicated to Isis or you know, some other feminine goddess, and that's the case with San Leonardo. Is that it was built on top of an earlier temple spot that they don't know exactly who it's dedicated to, but in that area, the Phoenicians were in that area, you know, long before the Templars arrived. And there's also a little inlet, a canal, like a not a canal, but it's like a little inlet along the coastline, and it's dedicated to Joannas, which is also can also be translated as Oenis, which is ancient. You know, here we go. These are these are ancient people coming into this area. They had been apparently using this port in Panish, using it as a as a port for hundreds of years, possibly 1000s of years. Who knows? Before the Templars even did so, and what's interesting about this particular port area is that during the time of the Templars, it was not connected to the coastline. It was considered an island. It was later filled in by silt, connecting it to the coastline. But what was really fascinating to me, if we looked, I looked with a colleague through the history of the nautical history in Portugal, and many of the Portuguese admirals, the naval admirals, lived in Paniche.

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Speaker 1 14:38

Wow!

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Speaker 2 14:39

Yeah, yeah. So, and it was kept secret. This is the other thing: the kings, you know, all the kings in Portugal for hundreds of years kept this port secret. It was not a. It was not common knowledge, and it's not. If you look in their history, it's not in their history books either. You have. Really dig, you know. We had to really dig to discover this.

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Speaker 1 15:06

Well, what what would be the reason to because a a port is kind of hard to hide. One would think, you know, it's it's it's not like it's not like nowadays where you know maybe you could have a clandestine place that, like a cigar boat, speeds into. You know, like like you got a galleon size ship coming up the river, man. Like there is, it's it's a little hard to hide that one would think.

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Speaker 2 15:33

But the key to it is it's off the beaten path. At those at that time in history, everybody was going in and out of Lisbon. They were coming down the Tejo River and into the Lisbon. Lisbon was the primary port. That was what was recognized as a port in Portugal. That was used for commercial ships for you know just about everything. Excuse me. Personal travel, you know, like I said, commercial travel that was all done out of Lisbon. So to have this little port, you know, out quite a ways outside of Lisbon. On it's not, you know, because people didn't have cars back then. It's it was a lot different than it is today. Oh yeah. So you know it wasn't as as accessible as you know as as it is today because most of the people were living in the towns or the cities that were developing, you know that were Porto and Lisbon and Tomar was the headquarters of the Templars, but they lived along or outside these larger cities or towns that were populated, where they could, you know, they could easily trade. They had their farms, but it was easier to get the things that they needed if they lived near a town. Now Atuaia was a little bitty town at that point, and it was interesting because when I looked up in in Portuguese history, it shows that it was given to the Corny brothers, which the town actually was. It was that area was actually given to the Corny brothers. But what they don't talk about is that it was actually commissioned the church itself and the castle across the street from it were actually commissioned by the Templars in Tomar.

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Speaker 1 17:29

Oh wow!

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Speaker 2 17:30

Yeah,

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Speaker 1 17:32

and let's start getting into specifically how the how the Templars kind of came into Portugal to begin with, in that kind of way, and why why the importance of Portugal to the Templars in that kind of way.

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Speaker 2 17:50

Well, that's really fascinating as well. You know, the Templars didn't. What people think there, they think, okay, the Templars showed up in 1118 in the Holy Land, and they were crusaders, and and all that you know. Everybody knows that part of the story, but they don't know that the Templars actually the first nine knights organized and got together. They traveled to Greece in 1040, and into Constantinople in 1090. What they were doing was gathering esoteric knowledge from all over the planet-Sufi, Islam, everything you could imagine. They were gathering all the esoteric knowledge, and they were bringing it back into Europe, and they had this opportunity to create a country, which later became Portugal, right? And they so the way that they got involved in that was we all what was known as the Reconquista, when we had a Spanish and French came together, and they hired is what from what everybody you know understands. They hired the Templars to conquer Portugal for them, but what many people don't know is the very first king Alphonse of Portugal. The rumor is that he was actually a Templar's son. He was not the son of the count and his wife, he was actually a Templar's son because they had to switch boys because the the one that was supposed to take you know take the throne was severely he was severely damaged. He had he had problems with his legs, and he died at the age of nine. So they replaced him with his Templar's son, who was also nine, who became the first king. So there you have with the there that explains the allegiance with the Templars and how they were able to get in and literally take. Over Portugal, I mean, they were embedded in every single area of Portugal, and what they what they were trying to do was build a sovereign nation. They wanted a template for what their later agenda was, and that was a template to see if they could put together a country, and once they, you know, once they conquered the Moors, they invited him to stay. They gave him land.

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Speaker 1 20:27

Yeah.

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Speaker 2 20:28

Once they conquered Islam, they invited him to stay. They gave him land. They took in the Druids. They took in the Celts. They took in the Christians. They took in the Jews. They took in all nationalities. Portugal was a country, a sovereign nation of equality and religious freedom, right under the nose of the Catholic Church, right? Portugal was an extremely important country for the for the Templars. They brought in all this esoteric knowledge with the with the ideal, the eventual ideal of bringing about a renaissance in Europe, of raising the consciousness of the European continent-that was the agenda, and of course we all know how that played out. But it did later happen, and I also found evidence that the Templars directly influenced many of the people that were involved in the Renaissance. One being Leonardo da Vinci. Leonardo da Vinci didn't. I just found this blew my mind. I just found this last year. Leonardo da Vinci's chateau, which was connected to the King of France's castle, Francis the First was less than 200 feet from a Templar church dedicated to John the Baptist that was still functioning during the time that he was there.

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Speaker 1 21:57

Incredible,

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Speaker 2 21:58

yeah.

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Speaker 1 21:59

And and granted, I would not doubt that one bit that that Leonardo da Vinci of of anybody would have connection to the Templars in that kind of way, just with his just with his Medici connections and things like that.

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Speaker 2 22:14

Yeah, and I think it I think it began with his Medici connection. Actually, you know, because you got to remember. Also, you know, Francis the First was married to Medici. Yeah, yeah, and they held the

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Speaker 1 22:28

papacy for a long time. I want to say for a couple 100 years. All working together,

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Speaker 2 22:32

you know, under the rug. Nobody was talking about it, but it was happening. You know, they were sharing all this esoteric knowledge. I mean, went into England. We know that, you know. But anyway, so so what they did is they they literally influenced the actual Renaissance in Europe, which just blew my mind. You know, it's like I suspected this. I had suspected this, but to find that you know that actual evidence was just it was really heartwarming. It was it it was it was just great. You know, it was just a great feeling to find that out. And so you know that their agenda, which I believe is still happening today, when they supposedly were annihilated in 1312 and you know 1314, Jacques Dino de Molay was burned at the stake. We all know that happened.

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Speaker 1 23:24

Yeah.

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Speaker 2 23:25

Well, they didn't go underground. They didn't go underground. They went into Portugal. They were transformed to the Knights of Christ. They went into Scotland, and they took all of the gold and silver, all of the treasures, and and hid them in the caves in Scotland, and little by little they were transferring them into North America. Right, this included some of the gold that they were bringing back from Brazil, and also silver that they were bringing back from Peru, and this also explains why the king of Portugal, during the time that the king of the Templars' demise between 1307-1314, was the only he was the only king, the only monarch that had any money. He was the only one that had anything in his coffers. Everybody else was broke from the Crusades. It wiped them out. All they they were all indebted to the Templars, or they you know they were near broke, but not King Dennis. Not Dennis. He was not. He was building. He was doing all sorts of you know projects. It was very obvious that he was very well to do at that point, and what where he was getting his money was the Templars were bringing it back from South America, and here comes the secret port. The reason why they kept that port secret because they wanted to travel back and forth from there, explore South America without anyone else in. Continent being aware of

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Speaker 1 25:02

it, yeah.

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Speaker 2 25:04

So when they discovered Brazil, and someone got wind of the fact that they had traveled to somewhere across the Atlantic, they said they discovered an island, and they called it Vedic Cruz, which means the true cross, but they did not talk about the fact that it was an entire continent. So you know, this this was the Portuguese were famous for being very tight-lipped about their travels, about you know what they were doing under the rug. They were very tight-lipped, and I really respect them for that. You know, they they accomplished a tremendous amount in Portugal, and I really think, and I mentioned this in my book, you know, the Templar Agenda, the book that's going to be coming out in a few weeks. Yeah, that Portugal was actually the nuts and bolts of the order, along with Scotland, after the demise, and all. I also believe that it was leading up to the demise because I think that many of the Templars left France prior to the arrest because they knew full well that that was coming down the pike.

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Speaker 1 26:20

We have talked about that before. We've talked about that with Gretchen Cornwall. You know, it's it's the fact of, hey, you're a military order. You you know you know full well what the rumblings are in the background. You you you have your own spies in court. Oh, you bet they do. Once again, as you said, most most most of the royalty was indebted to them in some way, you know. So so they had dirt on people. They knew what was happening. They knew absolutely. It's it's a little hard to hide that many footsteps coming down a cobblestone road with torches. You know, like it's gonna echo in the distance.

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Speaker 2 27:06

Yeah, I mean, I fully believe that that Jacques de Molay. I fully believe that he believed that he could negotiate with the Pope and and and get out of this whole thing. I think I really believe that he he did believe that it didn't go that way, and the Pope actually-I talk about this in my book. The Pope actually drugged his heels for as long as he could. You know, he did not go along with this whole thing. You know, with Francis the First, he finally got sort of backed into a corner, and and you know, and then we all know what happened at that point, right?

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Speaker 1 27:45

Yeah.

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Speaker 2 27:45

But but he didn't he didn't want to. This was not something that he wanted to be a part of. So so I really firmly believe that you know they did they did send a lot of their members out of France. They sent that they obviously got you know the treasures out of France because there was nothing there. Yeah. When you know when King Philip the Fair went looking, there was nothing for him to take other than their property. But I fully believe that you know Jacques de Molay and the group of men that were arrested and taken into Dome and Chinon, where I found a whole bunch of graffiti in there, you know. Which was it's fascinating this graffiti. Anyway, I'd like to get together with Gretchen on that too, because some of the things are duplicate in in Royston as well too. Yes, there's some duplicates in Chinon and in Dome. But anyway, you know, I firmly believe that those two were two 300 knights that were arrested with Jacques de Molay, they were there as a show to to make it look as if you know what I'm saying that the order was still there. But I think all the important stuff was gone and had been gone, and we know that the that there was treasure also taken out through La Rochelle, and in eventually into Scotland, and I think that may have been the last of it. You know that may have been the last of it, and many things went into Portugal. Many of the members went into Portugal as well, you know. And I found a lot of crossover. I found crossover between Scottish Templars and Portuguese Templars. So I think that they were also working together, you know, with their plan. And I think they, you know, they attempted to go into South America and consider that as a possible continent, you know, to try to bring about their goal, their their agenda, bringing about this country, this sovereign country of freedom and freedom of religion and equality. But when things happened that the Portuguese country. The king actually got involved at the end in Portugal and ended up, you know, claiming Brazil.

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Speaker 1 30:09

Yeah,

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Speaker 2 30:10

that kind of put a monkey wrench into that plan. So I think this is when they made that decision in 1387. We know that the Templars-that's the first time the ship went into North America. That's when they really cemented the plan to create the nation in United States of America in in North American continent instead of the South American continent. I think that's when that decision was made.

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Speaker 1 30:38

Well, and let's get into that real quick because that is that is a fascinating twist to to know that, and and it's been long hypothesized by numerous people. I know it's a betrayal that Scott Wolter has been on for years and years. Absolutely, and and even you know, like we just had Dennis Stone on, and that is that is one of the possible explanations of of America's Stonehenge, is is things like that because yeah, it would it would trace back to that time. Yeah,

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Speaker 2 31:17

well, you know, they literally, according to the Weimar journals, you know that Scott's. I read both of the books. I've read everything on all of that. I've talked to Scott about it at length, and according to these journals, I mean it. It really looks as if what they did-they left from Roslyn. You know the the Rosalyn. Oh,

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Speaker 1 31:42

yeah, Rosslyn Chapel.

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Speaker 2 31:43

Yeah, anyway, from Rosslyn through the islands down through Iceland and Greenland, and then into the United States. But they actually had a plan. They brought the treasure in and hid it in several places in North America, and sat on it until the War of Independence, and then that money-that's what funded the War of Independence. Yep, was that money? So that plan-I mean, we're talking-we're talking what four or 500 years later after the demise of the Templars-that this actually this plan actually you know came to fruition, and then we know that many of the first you know the the sign the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Masons, you know, and these Masons

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Speaker 1 32:37

yeah

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Speaker 2 32:37

were coming directly out of the Templar ideals. The same thing. Their ideals, their principles for masonry were exactly the same. Well, not exactly, but very, very similar to the Templars. And we also know that if we look at the Weimar journals, we see that there were actual Templar families that were hidden in Scotland for many, many years, and they were shipped into North America, and stayed there. They integrated into the indigenous cultures, and they remained in North America. So they were actually, I think, you know, they were actually moving people into this continent long, long, long before it ever became, you know, America, United States of America.

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Speaker 1 33:25

That is that is fascinating to think about. That that once again, because like you're saying, there is almost a good 500 year gap.

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Speaker 2 33:34

Yeah,

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Speaker 1 33:35

there.

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Speaker 2 33:35

I know. I mean, we're looking at hundreds of years. So this, my point is that the Templars never went away; they were never annihilated, you know. And I make this point over and over in my book because that's what appeared to happen. That's what the Inquisition wanted everybody to believe. That's what you know the King Philip the Fair wanted everybody that they ended the Templars. But that's not reality. What reality was is they went into Portugal, they went into Scotland, they also remained in several other countries, as you'll see in the research in my book, embedded themselves in in many many other countries throughout Europe, and they continued with this agenda all the way up to what 400, almost 500 years later, when the United States of America all all of a sudden here we have the United States of America based on principles from the Magna Carta. Now guess who co-authored the Magna Carta Templars,

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Speaker 1 34:42

wow!

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Speaker 2 34:43

Templars, and I found this out when I did my research in Hereford. I happened to be in Hereford when the Magna Carta, the real Magna Carta, was being shown at the Hereford Cathedral. So I did some back research and. Found out that indeed there were several Templars that were co that co authored the Magna Carta, which was the document that was later used as a template for the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

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Speaker 1 35:17

Well, what what connections do we have, or can we show to actual Templar bloodline making its way to America? Do we do we have that?

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Speaker 2 35:28

I I don't really know about actual Templar bloodlines making its way into the U.S. But I do know that I have met several Templars in Brazil that have direct bloodlines to Templars in Portugal,

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Speaker 1 35:43

and I guess the the reasoning for asking that is you know how do we how do we get to a point of of that unbroken dream that unbridled dream coming coming to be here in America? You know how do we get to a point of that being transmitted? Because don't get me wrong, they were absolute masters at transmitting esoteric teaching and keeping that going, and keeping that going in secret, keeping that going with very few people having knowledge of it. But, but do we have any evidence that shows the fact that there there was direct influence from, I guess that that manifest dream of the Templars and the free country in that kind of way to what we have and what what became through the revolution?

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Speaker 2 36:42

I I don't think they ever let go. And as far as having direct evidence in terms of bloodlines, that would have been very dangerous, Chris. When I was doing my research in the Rosicrucian Library in San Jose, probably about I don't know seven or eight years ago. It's been a while, and I finally I purchased the book myself because it's that important. It's you know it's a very important research book, and it's called the Scarlet Book. And what it talks about in that book, each chapter is dedicated to a separate country where the Catholic Church through the Jesuit order went in and murdered anybody who was a Templar or that was suspected of as a Templar bloodline, a Mason, and this went on from the 15th century all the way up into the 18th century, and this didn't just. This was all through South America. This happened in Europe, and they went all the way went into India, and did this. So they were hunting down anyone that they suspected was bloodline of Templar bloodline. So who's going to come forward and Say,

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Speaker 1 38:02

yeah,

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Speaker 2 38:02

I'm a tumbler, and my bloodline goes back this far. Who's going to do that? You know what I'm saying? Now I can't think of anybody that's going to do that above board. Yeah,

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Speaker 1 38:13

that would that would be a a tough go at that point. You know, you bet it

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Speaker 2 38:17

would. You know, you bet it would. So, I mean, this was the same thing as with the bloodline of Jesus and Mary, you know, and and the sure and the children. You know, they that same bloodline has been hunted down for centuries.

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Speaker 1 38:33

Well, and and once again, that esoteric knowledge itself of there being a lost bloodline of their of their being remnant of Christ in the world is is a huge part of the Templar tradition, huge part of Rosicrucianism, all of those things. Absolutely,

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Speaker 2 38:57

and you know, in all of these orders, you know, the Masons and the Rosicrucians; they all developed out of the ideals of the Templars. Their principles-you see these their principles in both of these orders. You know, and and and that is still; those are still practiced today. I mean, not to say that there aren't a lot of orders that kind of gotten off track, and and I don't know if they really even understand the original agenda or mission, you know. But but there are that doesn't. I don't want to negate against the ones that are authentic and are altruistically still pursuing that agenda, that goal, that ultimate goal to bring about a world of a higher consciousness, to bring about a world has freedom of speech, freedom of religion, you know, equality for everyone, and you know. And this this is a Templar ideal. This is embedded and was embedded amongst the inner circle of the Templars all these years. This is this has gone on since what 1040, when they first organized the first members in Greece and then went into Constantinople. They had this ideal then, you know. This this was something they wanted to bring about in the world at that point. And when you read my book, you'll find out that one of the reasons that they embedded themselves in all these countries in Europe was to bring raise the the not the consciousness, but also raise the quality of living for the people around them. And you see this; they brought skills with them. Farming, they taught animal husbandry. They taught, you know, they they they had herbal gardens. I see evidence of herbal gardens in numerous Templar, you know, right next to numerous Templar castles. Well, and this is also, you know, in Ireland. There's this. There's a wonderful researcher there in Ireland who's, who you know, who's also found that evidence. But what my point is, is that they're, you know, they brought about a higher level of living in every single country in Europe, and most people don't understand. They don't realize this. When the Templars came into Europe in the early 12th century, we're talking about minute dark ages. I mean, these people were-they were destitute. There was constant bickering. There was no kings, you know, that were that were you know leaders of of countries. There were small territories that battled constantly.

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Speaker 1 41:58

Yeah,

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Speaker 2 41:59

and this was going on. I mean the the the lives of these people in medieval Europe were terrible. They were just terrible. Yeah, it

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Speaker 1 42:11

was all feudal lordships and things like that.

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Speaker 2 42:14

Right, and it was filthy. There was a lot of poverty. There was thievery. There was, you know, I mean, it was not a pleasant place. So, what the Templars did in every single country they embedded themselves into was bring up, raise the level of living for the people around them, which influenced the people. You know how that goes. You know, exponentially it goes out further and further and further. You know your cousin lives over here. You tell your cousin. Your cousin tells his town folks, and next thing you know, you've got you know you've got the quality of life raised in in that area. So this is what they did quietly. You know they in they had a tremendous amount of influence over the people that you know commoners and you know, and monarchs and you know everyone alike are they influenced?

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Speaker 1 43:09

Yeah, yeah, and you know it's interesting because one of the things in like going into the next segment here in just a few minutes with about Royston Cave, Gretchen goes into is is their Cistercian background, the background of them being Cistercian specifically, and and how the Cistercians are specifically connected with water. How how yeah yeah I mean they they came into places and I mean, here, here it is talking about you know leets, canals, mill ponds, like all kinds of stuff. This this was all stuff that they did in towns that they moved to, in towns that they came into. So yeah, it was it was fascinating. They the Cistercians were great with coming in, rehabbing a marshland, you know things like and grow and growing things in.

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Speaker 2 44:07

Right, they always went into the worst areas. If you look at the areas, you know in history, they'll tell you they went into these deserted rural, way out in the middle of nowhere areas.

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Speaker 1 44:18

Yeah,

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Speaker 2 44:18

and they redeveloped. You know, they completely transformed these places, you know. And the other thing they did was they were trying to influence, you know, the Catholic Church and abolish corruption. That was one of the big things, you know. Bernard de Clive, this was one of his primary missions that he wanted to accomplish. And of course, we we didn't see that fully, but I think he did influence hundreds, if not 1000s, of people through just his beliefs and the way that he conducted himself, and the way that he, you know, that he was involved in transforming all of the areas that he ever was located, you know. And anywhere he was, you see this development, bringing you know the the quality of life up for all the inhabitants in those areas.

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Speaker 1 45:11

Yeah,

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Speaker 2 45:11

you know this. They shared this. Templar shared that with him. You know this was something that they did as well. So

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Speaker 1 45:18

absolutely, and and that's just it. It's one of those. It was, especially in in that monk aspect, as opposed to as opposed to a typical knighthood or anything like that. You know, you have to remember that they are also monks, and that that is that that community aspect is a huge part of that religious life, not just living in community and and supporting each other, but supporting the community around you and being an integral part of that community. Not only worship wise, but whatever you can do to uplift the city health wise, whatever you can do to minister to the sick, the poor. These were these, especially at that point with chivalric law, things like that. With them, in addition to being monks, they were called to a different level of service to their common man.

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Speaker 2 46:20

And this was, you know, this had everything to do with the fact that their own beliefs, their own initiatory process, especially with the inner circle that members belong to the inner circle, they were extremely spiritually disciplined. You know, they they walk their talk, you know. They they didn't just, you know. In fact, they you know they didn't just talk about. They practiced these initiations, and some of these initiation processes went all the way back to I'm sure went back to Atlantean times, Lemurian times, you know, because they certainly went back as far as Egypt, and especially when they were studying in Egypt, when they went into Egypt and explored there and India, you know, India is one of the most ancient places on the planet, and they were, you know, they were bringing back all this esoteric knowledge. So, and they were utilizing it. They just didn't put it on a shelf somewhere. You know they were they were utilizing it. You know if you talk to Timothy Hogan, you know he'll tell you they actually did initiation processes in Istanbul, which is now Istanbul, which was then Constantinople under the Druze, which was a very ancient spiritual you know belief system. So you know, so these are the things that they were literally practicing themselves, and you know Hamilton White, who's a close friend of mine, he has some pieces that are phenomenal, showing two Templar knights with a ceremonial chalice between them, you know, praying in a in a you know on their knees praying. So it shows that these initiation symbols, these and chalices and things, they were actually being utilized by the Templars, especially in Tomar. This is where this cache that Hamilton has was discovered in the 1960s was in Tomar. It was dug up in Tomar, which of course we know was the headquarters of the Templars in Portugal. So, and you wait. I'll be showing several of these relics in episode three, and I'm so excited because these are phenomenal. This this collection that he has is is absolutely phenomenal.

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Speaker 1 48:46

Well, and you know when you start looking at once again thing artifacts like that that connect these things that that bring these things to light. When you start looking at all of the connections over overseas to Brazil, like you said, direct bloodline people from Templar families, things like that, over there. It really does, and and even the the bringing of esoteric knowledge from the Ottoman Empire beyond to To India, to Greece, all of these older esoteric traditions open you to a different concept of what that good and evil is, of how to connect with things, of of even even the fact that most most Templar churches are based off of the Temple of Solomon. I mean, granted, most cathedrals are built off of the dimensions of the Temple of Solomon. Several

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Speaker 2 49:56

of them are, yes, several of them are, and that's. You know that's another fascinating concept. So, you know, it sort of insinuates that they wanted to build new Jerusalems, plural,

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Speaker 1 50:08

yeah,

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Speaker 2 50:09

in numerous places. So, you know, it's it's an indication of that. And Royston is also indirectly an indication of the Templars, you know, being beyond 1314, because many of the inscriptions are attributed to the 16th century and the 17th century, right? So, Gretchen has all the dates on all that, but but what it implies, what most people don't even think about, is it implies an ongoing tradition, yeah. Tradition that members of the Templars were still making these marks in that cave, right?

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Speaker 1 50:50

Yeah.

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Speaker 2 50:51

So it's it's another implication that Templars were still alive and still practicing and still carrying their agenda and their you know initiatory process practices forward, because I firmly believe when I was in Royston Cave, I believe it was used as an initiation chamber. The acoustics in there are phenomenal. I mean, I I played with that a little bit while I was there. You know, the guide wasn't too happy with me, but I just I just did a few vowels, a lot. But yeah, but the the acoustics in there are phenomenal, you know. So I had no doubt that it was used as an initiate initiation chamber.

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Speaker 1 51:36

Yeah, and the the carvings on the wall. We'll be getting into this in the next segment with her, and I even for those that aren't aware, just so you know, folks, the second guest is always pre-recorded, so on occasion you'll hear me reference the segment coming up in that kind of way because the first guest is live. If we go long, then we don't have a guest waiting for us to connect because the conversation is good, and if the second guest goes long, it goes long. It's great, and there are some interesting things that we get into with the carvings. There is some great new data that she came up with with the carvings that is absolutely awesome.

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Speaker 2 52:20

She's got she's she's done some phenomenal research. I wrote things for her book because when I read that research, she's really done some phenomenal research for that book. Yeah, you know, my hat is off to her big time with that. She really delved in some things that you know that I completely missed while I was in there. I was looking for one thing, and she was looking for something else. I was looking for crosses. I was looking for initiation symbols,

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Speaker 1 52:49

yeah,

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Speaker 2 52:49

to show the continuity of the Templars. You know, and she, she, I'll let her get into that. But I was just really, you know, I was really jazzed when I read her book, yeah,

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Speaker 1 53:01

yeah, and you know, just the idea of once again carrying along those esoteric traditions, moving those things along along not just familial lines but philosophic lines, and taking on new students and passing it on, even if it is in secret, and and the fact that it's not in public display, it is.

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Speaker 2 53:26

Yeah, yeah, it's right there on the walls in Royston. There's narrative in there, you know. If you read Gretchen's book, I mean, there's literally a story in there.

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Speaker 1 53:34

It's in stained glass too, you know. And and like you know, you know more than anybody as an artist of the physical medium in that kind of way in and

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Speaker 2 53:45

and we have it again on on this side of San Leonardo Church we have an entire altar you know dedicated to the the holy family yeah I I mean these these things are they're there for us to discover we just have to get out their boots on the ground and find them.

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Speaker 1 54:03

Yeah, and you know it's interesting because, and I should have talked to you more over the last year. Literally, I was part of an amazing experience, the Sistine Chapel experience here in Austin. It was beautiful. It was great. It was a technical challenge. We it was a projected atmosphere, bringing the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel and the panels down to working height. So instead of being like the the traditional one that was set up in Poland was full scale, like you were walking into Sistine Chapel, they allowed them to go in for 16 nights and high res scanned the place, all kinds of like it's an authorized Vatican experience. It was pretty cool. Oh, I

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Speaker 2 54:49

can imagine. I've been in the yeah.

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Speaker 1 54:51

It's one of the most incredible places in the world, and to see it at basically at the height that he would have been at at scaffolding, where it was. Like 15 feet away from David.

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Speaker 2 55:02

Wow! You know,

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Speaker 1 55:03

seeing it on scale is pretty massive. It's pretty well.

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Speaker 2 55:07

That's the scale that Michelangelo. You know, I mean, that's that's where he saw it. But that's just it.

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Speaker 1 55:13

There, there is so much hidden in those panels. There is so much. I mean, to the point that even the guy who worked for the Pope, who said that he'd never get it done, like Leonardo painted him with a donkey head,

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Speaker 2 55:29

yeah,

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Speaker 1 55:30

and and threw him in there. Like there are all these little deep cuts that are inside of there that an artist does all these all these tiny little things, and and one of my favorites is in the Last Judgment in the panel of the Last Judgment, and I'll bring it up as as you talk here as somebody that is a doctor in art, things like that. I see it referred to so many times as like, oh, look at the Nephilim in in the Last Judgment, and and it's a twisted guy in a cave, and it's like, no, no, these are the twisted souls that are not in the book of life, and it's like you are fully misinterpreting this, and I can tell you why, because Michelangelo told us what he meant when he painted it, like he explained it to the Pope. There are scrolls and stuff, like there are. He told us what every panel meant and why he painted it and why he put it there. So there's no question that like this is not this is not the Nephilim. It's not Bigfoot. It's not anything like that. It's exactly what Michelangelo, the artist himself, told us it was. There's there's zero need for interpretation when the artist tells you what it

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Speaker 2 56:42

is, exactly. Yeah, exactly.

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Speaker 1 56:45

But when you're talking about the esoteric,

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Speaker 2 56:48

Leonardo was a little bit more sneaky. You know, he's got some stuff in his work that is unbelievable that we're just now discovering.

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Speaker 1 56:56

Well, and that's just it. He was

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Speaker 2 56:58

Robert Edward Grant. Robert Edward Grant has taken apart Da Vinci stuff, and you got to look him up if you get a chance. Robert Edward Grant took the Vitruvian Man. Well, actually, it was Alan Green that first discovered it. That the actual circle that Leonardo did to create the Vitruvian Man is off by a fraction of an inch, and it's intentional because Robert Edward Grant took that measurement and multiplied it into the human body, and it shows where all the chakras are in the human body. And then he multiplied those numbers, and I'm not real good with math, but he multiplied those numbers, and realized that it showed where all of the in the Great Pyramid, where all the areas, all the hollow areas are in the Great Pyramid, that the Great Pyramid has a chakra system. Check out Robert Edward Grant's structure. I will look into it. Fascinated with this,

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Speaker 1 58:09

and here's the picture I was talking about that that everybody always says is like a Bigfoot or or a fall, and it's like no, no, these are the twisted souls that did not make it into the book of life, into the very tiny book. There was a big, big book of the damned that all these dudes are in, and then a very tiny book of life that these guys are not in. But yeah, it's it's fascinating when you start looking at esoteria to begin with. It is, and the example that I normally give, which ties directly to Knights Templar, we've talked with Gretchen Cornwall about this, is

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Speaker 2 58:49

the tarot, right? And I believe that this time that we're living right on right now, Chris, is the time when these all these secrets are to be revealed. You know, Timothy Hogan revealing secrets that have been held tight-lipped by the Templars for hundreds of years. He's now disclosing some phenomenal stuff that would have never been shared 100 years ago, 50 years ago, 20 years ago. So these secrets are coming out, you know. And researchers like myself, like Gretchen, like you know, all of us, all of us that are involved in this field, are finding things. Look at Gobekli Tepe. You know, Carehan Tuppy. Look at all these places that have come to light that the whole entire world gets to know about. You know, this is this is this is common knowledge now throughout the whole entire globe. Everybody knows about these discoveries. There's no secrets. Yeah, the secrets are being uncovered. They're being unearthed, literally unearthed and given to us. The truth is being revealed.

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Speaker 1 59:56

Yeah, absolutely, and it's it's good people like your. It's good people like Gretchen that are out there in the field looking this stuff up, spending the time digging and digging and digging through histories and chronicles in in national libraries, things like that, digging through other alternative histories that have been dug up, so kudos to you and your great work. I am. I cannot wait for the new book. Let everybody know where they can go to follow all your work, where they can go to tune in for well, hopefully episode two release here in America, here in here in the Western him or in the United States, as well as episode three of Templars in Brazil. So let everybody know.

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Speaker 2 1:00:45

Yeah, we're we're going to be bringing episode two back into the United States as soon as we possibly can, and episode three is going to debut in Garway, England, when I do my lecture there on october 19. Oh, sorry, 18th. I think it's the 18th, actually. Anyway, when I when I do that, and then it'll later premiere here in Sedona, Arizona, sometime next year. But in the meantime, we're going to try. We're we're going to pull episode two back out of the other countries where it's being shown right now, and we have to make some changes in order to get it onto American television. So yeah, yeah, working on that over the next six months.

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Speaker 1 1:01:30

Well, Godspeed on all that is always, my friend. And as soon as it happens, get with me because

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Speaker 2 1:01:36

oh, I definitely will. As

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Speaker 1 1:01:38

with Gretchen, it's been way too long, so let's let's definitely keep in touch. All right.

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Speaker 2 1:01:44

Oh, absolutely, Chris. Absolutely.

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Speaker 1 1:01:47

Well, great talking to you as always. We'll be sending links. Take care.

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Speaker 2 1:01:51

Okay, Joe. Yeah, I'll send you all the links to everything once you know once I get everything, and and then we can you know maybe we'll do another episode later when I get back from the UK, or you know, after we get after the first of the year or something. Oh, we will when we get episode two back.

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Speaker 1 1:02:08

Sounds good. All right, we'll talk to you soon. Take care.

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Speaker 2 1:02:12

All right, say hi to Gretchen for me, will you? You bet. Okay, have a great night, you both of you.

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Speaker 1 1:02:17

All right, take care, hon.

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Speaker 2 1:02:19

Okay, you too. Bye bye

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Speaker 1 1:02:21

bye bye, man! It is always great catching up with Kathleen Ball, and her work is once again spans such a huge breadth of everything from the Templars leaving France to going to Portugal, to Brazil, to how they once again came to founding America and and moved forward in that manifest destiny vision that they had. That's a horrible phrasing for that, but you know what I mean. Anyway, when we come back from this quick break, everybody, we will be joined by our good friend Gretchen Cornwall. We will be talking about her exciting new book, *The Curse of Oak Islands: Templar Cave Royston* *What the Carvings Mean* *Eleanor of Aquitaine* all kinds of fun things with Gretchen Cornwall. Right after this. The key to good science is good research. At the heart of good research is a good data set. With the field observation and encounter log from Curious Research, you can easily keep track of your investigative information all in one place, making it easier to review cases and readily see comparisons and contrasts between them. Whether out in the woods squatching in a back room gathering EVPs or using high-tech gear to track UFO UAP activity, this easy-to-carry pocket-sized scientific data log is the perfect companion for any field researcher. You can find your copy of the Curious Research Field Observation and Encounter log at Amazon.com, or visit the official Curious Realm store at curiousrealm.com/store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family, or a mind that you want to open. That website again is curiousrealm.com forward slash store. Well, hello everyone. Everybody and welcome back from that quick break. Thank you so much for staying with us, and also thank you so much to our sponsors, especially True Hemp Science. If you're a user of CBD products like I am, everybody stop on by TrueHimpScience.com today. Christopher Lynch and True Hemp Science uses spygeric process where every part of the hemp plant is used. That's every part. That's seeds, stems, buds, roots. Everything. Every part is used, combusted, and reused until nothing but an amazing spideric product remains, complete with terpene profiles and all. Stop on by truehimsience.com today. Choose a product that works right for you and use the code Curious Seven to get 7% off your entire cart of \$50 or more, and get two count them two edibles on the way out the door. Our guest in this segment is the amazing Gretchen Cornwall. Her new book, there it is. Her new book just came out, Templar Cave Royston. This is the Curse of Oak Islands Templar Cave. We have had Gretchen on before discussing this topic. She was on the Curse of Oak Island many years ago, actually discussing the the first Royston episode that happened came because of your work and your work into Zena Halpern's map, so welcome back to the show, Gretchen. You you have been on a tear of writing amazing books this year. So congratulations on the great new research.

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Speaker 3 1:06:35

Thank you.

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Speaker 1 1:06:36

Let's get into the book and what some of your findings at Royston Cave are specifically, Gretchen?

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Speaker 3 1:06:46

Ah, thank you. Royston is so complex; it is an onion, if that might be a cliché. But I realized through my work with the Curse of Oak Island, my research into House Rocheva called, I went to their chateau. The great Doug Crowell of the Cursive Oak Island broached that subject, and I thought I must go. And what I found there astonished me. And I applied that information to Royston Cave. When I realized what I was looking at, I also used my background as a historically themed wedding dress designer, and of course, when one studies history, you have to absorb the customs of the day. So, it was truly a multidisciplinary approach that led me to understand the carvings I was looking at, and there are very few books out about Royston. It was discovered in 1742. There are very few books out, and I think there are about 12, and I'm two of them. So a true discovery is the holy grail for writers like myself, seekers like myself. I am always on a quest because it explains who I am. And Christopher, I know you're the same. But when I realized what I was looking at in two particular carvings, there have been other discoveries as well, and I've done a complete survey on the cave. Some things have been known and agreed on by academics over the few centuries. Other things have been left in argument, but no one has pegged this particular carving, or if I dare say it, Excalibur, and also given greater meaning to the date of 1347, the brick. But I have created a PowerPoint for you if you are

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Speaker 1 1:08:52

please

of of keen keen to see it. Let's see if I can remember how to do this here, but yes, when I when I realized what I was looking at in the mermaid carving, I I just about fell off my chair, and it was such an exciting exciting moment for me as a as a writer. How are you doing? Can you see what's happening so you can see my screen, etc. So yes, let's see here. Pop onto another screen. So Royston Cave is an underground chamber, a bell-shaped, and it's beneath a ancient crossroads, which is is fascinating in itself. It's deep beneath the earth. It's eight meters tall, 26 feet. Hall, there's only one way into this thing. Until tourism took over, it is an interesting crossroads, ancient crossroads rediscovered in 1742, covered with dense, dizzying carvings meant to jog you out of your daily life-it's a bit like going to see an intense movie, or being surrounded by a news story that is actually heretical during this day and age, where you could be at least socially ostracized and economically, at worst, you might experiencing might experiencing something more deadly. So, 1742. It's accidentally discovered when workmen decide to build a bench just in the right place. I do not believe this discovery story. I believe that within generations three, and I hope I'll remember to encapsulate this at the end. Within three generations, knowledge was closed at the beginning of the English Civil War because they didn't want it damaged, and its secret was kept by strict memorization. And when it was deemed safe, and people had passed, times had passed, and the antiquarian world of research had fully opened up, they removed the millstone which sealed the only entrance, and lowered themselves down into the cave. So this is a descent into the underworld. There's only one way in. They found a human skull. We don't know where it is now. They found buried carvings. Why bury the carvings? Because they told a dangerous story, so you'll see on the right a very old dissection of the cave and my reinterpretation in the center. Sorry about that. So above ground at this ancient crossroads, guess what? You would have had the town of Royston populated by Templar Knights, even though they only, by rumor, owned three properties. The Augustinians actually owned the church at the crossroads. Now, the crossroads is the ancient Ignield Way, Celtic Way, and the north-south route is Roman, Ermen, going from London up to York, and this is a pivotal, pivotal place. So you get the London Templar headquarters, 50 miles south of Royston, and that this is the highway in and out of London via the north. So they, the headquarters, wanted to know what's going on. They, the Templars actually wanted this land, wanted this point in the in the in the landscape, but it was given to the Augustinians. But curiously enough, going back in time, even prior to the Augustinians taking over the crossroads, some individual, a local nobleman, started an independent church there dedicated to Saint John the Baptist, I believe, and this is just my inference, that this individual had Templar leanings, and may have even been connected to a structure that we're going to talk about very soon here. But this is what you would have encountered at the crossroads. There would have been some kind of a dwelling, some kind of a building where the oculus opening of Royston Cave could have been protected, and they would have been changing money, selling market goods there. This was a royal market town. You could only have a market town by royal decree. The Templars were given land eight miles south of here and kind of offside, and so it was an eight mile road for them to get to to Royston, but their church was dedicated to Mary Magdalene. Now, the interesting thing about this is so so you've got the dedication of John the Baptist, which is the Templar patron saint, and you've also got Mary Magdalene nearby. So Baldock, where the Templars planted their flag, is a derivative of Baghdad, and the area around. That is filled with quirky little names like more names that you would would expect to come out of of the Middle East, which is really intriguing.

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Speaker 3 1:15:12

So this structure you see here is what might have been available at the time, right at one of the most important crossroads out of London, leading north. So spycraft, who's coming in, who's going out? Yes, they're dealing with pilgrims, and yes, they're having sacred initiation ceremonies, prayer, etc. going on. So next, now the interesting thing about this, this is on the Igniel Way, heading northeast. Not far is Cambridge Round Church. So Royston Cave is round, And also, so is Cambridge Round Church. One of the things that drew the Curse of Oak Island to me was the fact that this structure was round. The money pit, legend has it. Of course, everybody who watches Oak Island knows this. The legendary money pit, is circular, and is divided by platforms every 10 feet. It's as much ceremonial as it is structural. So here you have another round structure. So the cave sits within a purposeful landscape. This is the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, built around 1130 by a mysterious fraternity that disappears kind of soon afterwards. The website for Cambridge here said at one point they believed it was built by Templars. I think they took that down. Now it's always really difficult to prove anything, but if you were trying to prove a murder case, would you walk past the usual suspects hoping something else would land in your lap? Of course you wouldn't. You would chase down what's in front of you, wouldn't you?

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Speaker 1 1:17:18

Well, and Hugh DePay Ann definitely had connections with the Holy Sepulcher.

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Speaker 3 1:17:25

Yes, he he was in he was his boots were on the ground. Yeah, his upline, who he worked for, the Count of Champagne, managed to to to score the. The oh goodness, it's just phenomenal! What untried order of nine men gets one of the most prized real estate locations to start their order and uses a stables right next to the king of Jerusalem's palace, it doesn't happen, and that's because Hugh de Payen was connected to Bernard de Clairvaux, one of the most influential influential movers and shakers of the, you know, the the 1120 s, you know, etc. Who masterminded the Templars with Hugh de Payen, and then when the order was official, the Count of Champagne gives up all his lands and then cedes the position to Hugh to pay in. So, under what feudal world does an underling become in charge of his his liege lord?

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Speaker 1 1:18:37

Well, yeah, and and 1129 is actively when they came under Benedictine tradition, before then they were Augustinian.

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Speaker 3 1:18:47

No, correct. No, no. Forgive me. So, so basically, Hugh DePaie was swore an oath to the King of Jerusalem to help stabilize the security threat, there were only 300 or so protectors of Jerusalem when Hugh DePan stepped into the field. So they they received a great boon in around around 1120, and then after after I might be getting this wrong nine years of hard graft of actually helping to protect the port of Jaffa on the Mediterranean coast to Jerusalem. It was dangerous. It was rocky. It was hilly. It was being patrolled by by local Bedouin bandits. If one, it's their native land, you know. So it's hard to call them bandits. But the whole area was littered with the the the dead of of pilgrims, rich or poor. So getting from the coast off a boat to Jerusalem was tough. So once a certain amount of success had been achieved, then Hugh de Payen and the mysterious Count of Champagne went back to France, met with Bernard de Clairvaux. That's when they received the the rule. Yes, the West signed up as yeah, and signed up as as sestertians with swords.

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Speaker 4 1:20:23

Yes,

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Speaker 3 1:20:24

to put it bluntly. Yes, so again, right

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Speaker 1 1:20:27

separation really of the military monastic and the the Augustinian tradition in that way.

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Speaker 3 1:20:35

So the Augustinians actually weren't part of that, but the hospitals were hospitalers were sort of hedging their bets that way, but the the Templars really were were at at the forefront of of being monks with swords, and then the hospitalers formalized. But the Augustinians were constantly in conflict with the Templars at the crossroads of Ermen and the Ignield Way. Yeah, they did not want the Templars there at all. Exactly,

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Speaker 1 1:21:10

and that's just it. That that like they came from a fully monastic order originally, which which is what I mean by the Augustinian tradition in that kind of way, where where they were fully monastic, and and then yeah, they they adopted the Latin rule, and that's when that's when things became militaristic and monastic,

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Speaker 3 1:21:30

right?

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Speaker 1 1:21:31

So

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Speaker 3 1:21:32

right, and yeah, and and yeah, it's such a fascinating topic. Exactly, and they were well respected. They were the the rock stars, you know, captured on film and forever young. And here we are talking about them centuries later. But I even the

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Speaker 1 1:21:50

construction of Royston Cave, though the the structure that you had on screen, where you can see a cutaway view of it, reminds me very much of like the the Byzantine cone houses and things like that that exist in the Middle East.

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Speaker 3 1:22:07

I brought that to the War Room in I think it might have been 2019. It took four years to get them to film at Royston Cave, but yes, you're spot on, and this is a memory of those caves. There are hundreds and hundreds of them. The Holy Sepulcher. Oh, thank you for bringing that up. There it is. And of course, the bee was very important to their life as well, and they they the bee creates a honeycomb of geometry and nature, and also you have the queen bee. So Bernard was very particular about starting the Mariology movement. He had a very close relationship with Mary Magdalene. He gave his crozier to Spire Cathedral, dedicated to her, and Hugh Depayan was his partner in crime, starting the the Templar Order. Brilliant, brilliant man. I wish we knew more about him. We can extrapolate, but this structure is a holy structure, and the Cambridge Round Church is the the as above so below so you get the the the above ground and then you get the below ground what can be expressed in daylight what cannot be expressed for for many reasons but yeah you hit the nail on the head with with with that and of course, the the octagonal structure is very important. That is a feature in the book. I won't discuss it here. I'm going to bring up a lot of things today, and you'll have to you'll have to pick up the book to find out more about why the octagon is so important here. Do you have any questions before I go further? Here, no,

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Speaker 1 1:24:04

no. Please go ahead. Continue.

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Speaker 3 1:24:07

Okay, so now Royston is complex. I believe I have pegged this correctly. There are some really interesting reasons why this is a layered structure, and I've made it a study. I know a great deal about the medieval man made structures in the UK. I have been in the in. I've served two terms as a on the board of trustees for the Margate Shell Grotto Friends Trust, I know that thing inside and out. I've been privy to surveys, scientific surveys, two of them. I live down the street from that structure. Chalk, Royston Cave is also carved out of chalk, and because of that geology, it has a particular kind of history to it. So, what is a dean hole? A dean hole is a pit that is dug for chalk, used in creating plaster for building, and Royston was a booming town, and we'll get to more of that. So, what you want to do when you're creating a sacred space to keep it a secret is you dig it out publicly. You dig the chalk out publicly, but you've got the place pegged down, and you've got the the the floor plan designed already too. So, and then you sell the the fruits of your digging, don't you? You know. So in the 11 in the 1140 s, so much was happening. Lady Rosia Devere, she comes from a Norman family who conquered England with William the Conqueror in 1066. So in 1066, the Anglo Saxon nobility was completely pushed out. French became the language, and William the Conqueror was building castles all over the place. So Lady Rosia de Vere is a newcomer to the The landscape and very famous name Devere. She marries Joffrey Demandville, who is an incredible individual. So going going further forward after their deaths, you have Eleanor of Aquitaine, who is a one of the most powerful individuals in Europe, let alone powerful women in Europe. She's the catch, and everybody, you know, all of the kings wanted to be married to this woman. I believe she was the secular partner to Bernard de Clairvaux. She wrote on the Second Crusade at his behest. Now she sponsored the Troubadour movement, which was about chivalric love and Arthurian lore, and he tackled on the religious side Mariology. So going forward, now she dies in 1204. By this time, Lady Rosia Devere had had passed. You know, by she falls off the the records. I think in 1170 when she witnesses her third son being elevated to a new status, but she falls off the records after that, and this is important going forward. You've got to when you're studying the location, who was around at the time, what were what were who was wearing what, what was the armor like, what was the artwork like? You have to take all of these things into consideration. Was there war? Was there prosperity? What do the primary and secondary sources say? So going forward, you also have an amazing individual, Edward III, my my one of my favorite kings, incredibly interesting individual, and then you get the Freemason generation, and James Six of Scotland and one of England takes over the town of Royston, and I believe he was down there, and there are some indications as as to his presence there, now, do you have any thoughts before I go forward, or shall I plow forward onward here? Oh

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Speaker 1 1:29:09

no, no, let's let's plow onward so that we can start getting into the carvings in the cave, things like that. What their connections are.

Speaker 3 1:29:18

So on the lower left, you'll see me standing next to what is left of a high-status, expensive object, and that is Lady Roysia, Lady Roysia's cross, or Rohes, or Rohessia. Literally, her name means rose. So this thing is massive, and it contained a very large cross. History records it as a humble wayside finder, but why would anybody want to do that? I believe at this juncture, this town was booming, and she wanted to stamp her mark on it. But more than that, this cross. I believe is a memorial to Joffrey de Mandeville, her husband, because he was ruthlessly killed in battle. It marks the beginning of Royston Cave. So Joffrey de Mandeville rebels against King Stephen, who was not supposed to inherit the crown, when Henry the First died without a male heir, he wanted Mathilde to take over the crown. Mathilde had been an experienced empress, and in Europe and Germany, her husband died, so he calls her back to England and says, "I want you to be queen. So Stephen, her first cousin, says, "No way am I having that. Manages to basically be a complete bully, and then 30 years of war of attrition, No rules, complete horrific slaughter on either side ensues. But she gets the last laugh, and her son becomes king. Joffrey Demandeville switches sides and decides to be loyal to Mathilde. He dies in battle, but the problem is, is King Stephen managed to get him excommunicated, so he can't be buried on a church ground. So, what do you do with his body? Well, the Templars take his body. This guy was important to them. His effigy is in Temple Church, London, just down the street from Royston, and he's actually interred somewhere on that property because it was such a sticky subject. They quietly took his body, took custody of it, and I believe he was killed in mid September, and they had to process his body down to the Templar headquarters here. So I think that he was interred in a shrine in Royston Cave, but the carvings weren't there yet, and that cross was up so Lady Roysia could memorialize her husband, and that's not an uncommon thing to have way way crosses to mark the burial procession of an important loved one. So hopefully, I haven't gone too much on that one. But the Templars even had to leave this poor man hanging in a tree for three years above church ground. Be so hot a potato was he. They didn't want to risk the wrath of the church or the wrath of the king. Okay, so I talked about the anarchy already, so I'll blow past that. So the reason why I say there weren't any carvings at that juncture is because I know when the carvings at least started, and that's at the death of Eleanor of Aquitaine. She passes in 1204, but what happens is is that she leaves instructions on how she wants her effigy to appear in Fontvarade Abbey, and every image we have of her after that point, we have no other images of her except for her effigy. And you'll see in the middle here, I took this photo. This is a plaster reproduction in London of what it originally looked like. The original in Fontfarat Abbey is a bit damaged now, but this is the original that those wonderful Victorians managed to score before war damage hit. So you can see this tall, kind of ridiculous-looking crown, but she's in an active pose of reading. She wants to be remembered as attractive and tall and slim and youthful. And guess what? Today, all women are beautiful. All women are queens and princesses, and we celebrate your inner, you know, royal, your inner divinity. But you go back to that time period, you'll get arrested for it. You might even lose your life. So there are how to delicately say this. Now, Royston Cave is a known quantity in the UK, not exactly a secret, but I it was a privilege to bring Royston Cave to a greater international audience in 2022, and since then it's become quite popular with other researchers and authors, and unfortunately. A few have have tried to bend my discoveries into something it never was.