



The Prussian Origins of Skull and Bones



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We have analyzed the Prussian origins of Phi Beta Kappa and the Alfalfa Club, and how philosophy was weaponized to infiltrate and dominate the American landscape academically, politically and industrially. Prussia, however, is not a nation, but an army that controls nations. Philosophy was not enough to take over a nation. A militant order was to be established that could take over the halls of power and install the Prussian model of government.

In Russia, the Prussian take over began when the philosophy of Marx, inspired by Hegel, was used to undermine and destabilize the nation. Small groups of radical left-wing activists committed random acts of terror and violence for decades. Eventually, in 1917 and with the aid of the Kaiser, the militant order of the Bolsheviks was installed to control Russia, her people and her resources.

In America, the take-over began when the philosophy of Prussia, taught by Hegel, infiltrated the highest echelons of academic institutions by using the secret society of Phi Beta Kappa. Like Russia, a militant order was to be established that could control America, her people and her resources. The militant order would also be established through American university secret societies.

Initially, that militant order would be housed within the walls of Yale University. Unlike PBK, the order would not be using philosophy as its guide, but rather the skills of war, wealth and power. Performing strange initiations and rituals, those selected would have the Prussian certificate of approval, and would provide America with a majority of their future “power elite”.

Serving their “higher loyalty”, the order would gradually move America away from its Constitutional foundations toward the America we see today; an America whose leadership serves Prussian Providence, wealth and power; rather than the People.

Sent directly to the US from the heart of Prussia in 1832, that militant order is the Order of Skull and Bones.



What is Skull and Bones?

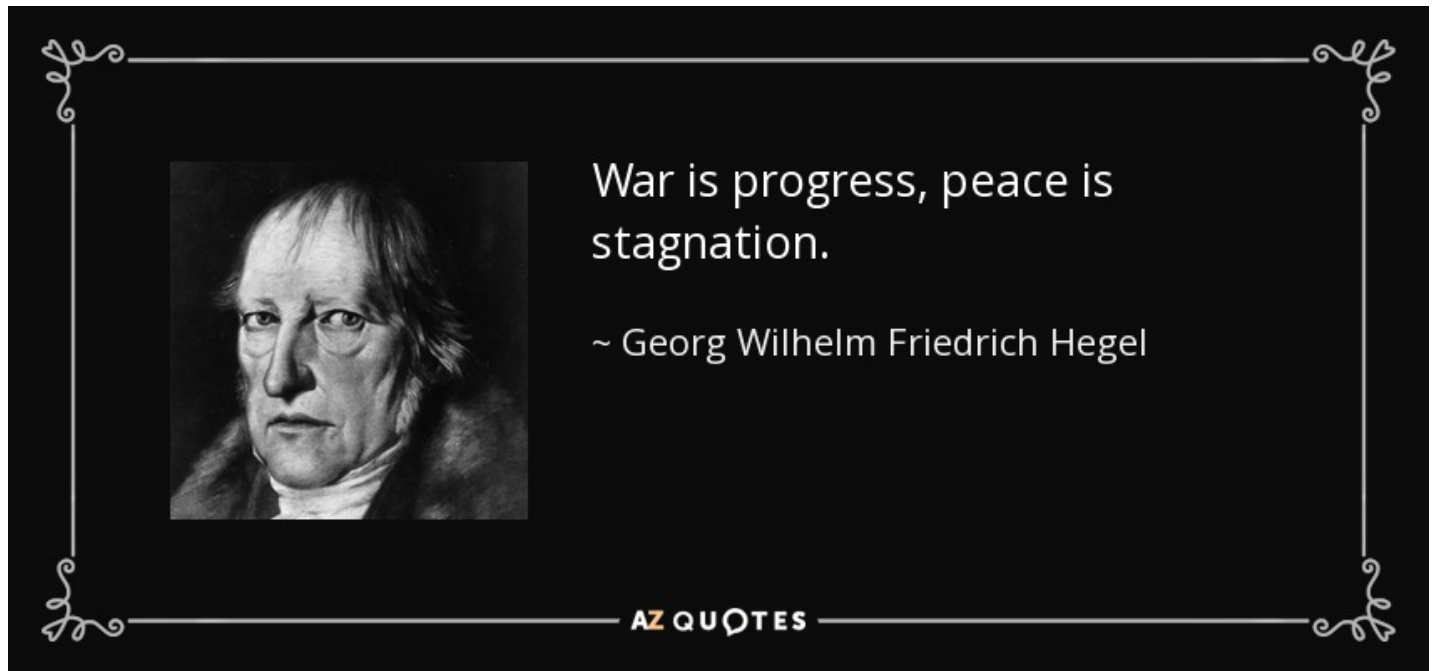
Anyone taking the time to read the #PrussiaGate papers is most likely well versed in Skull and Bones and the influence it has had over America since its inception in 1832. There is a vast amount of information on the order. In that regard, the most interesting is the list of members who have reached the highest levels of American prominence, known as the “power elite”.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Skull_and_Bones_members

Let's forget the minute details about the Skull and Bones power brokers they have manufactured over the last 190 years and explore what is the true purpose and origin of the order.

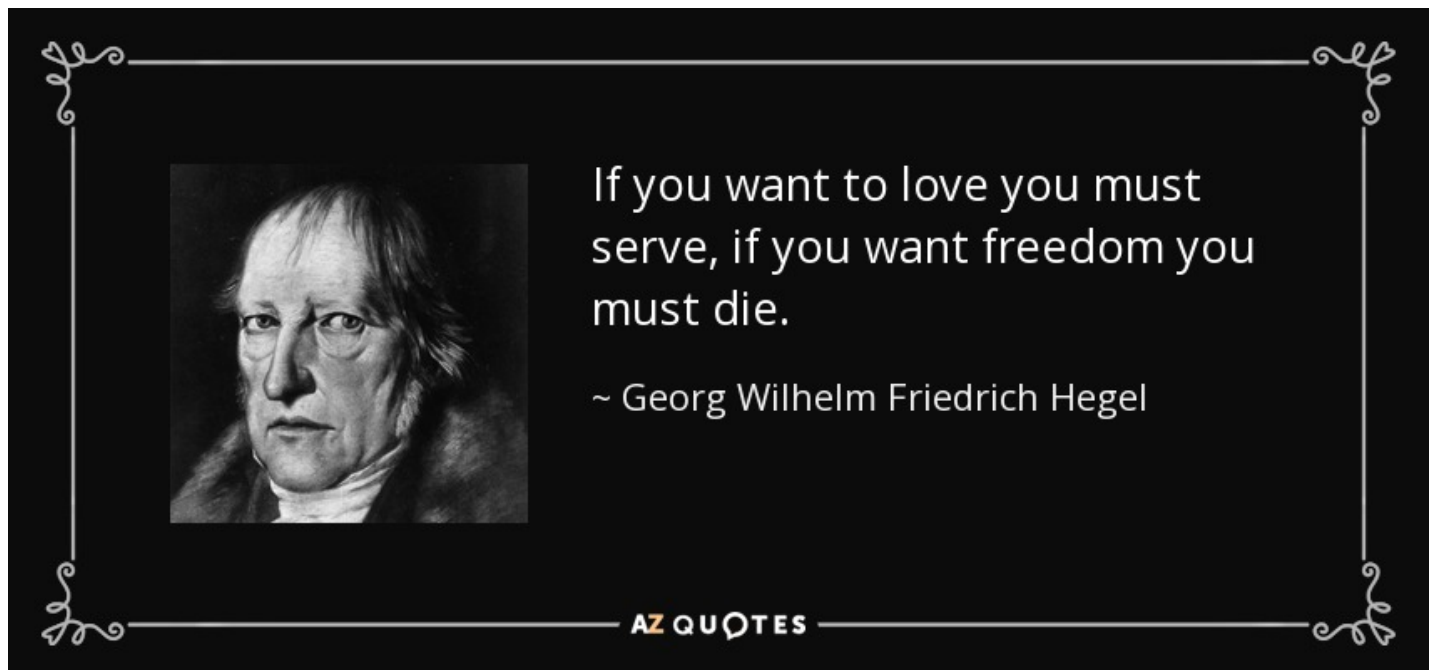
According to Napoleon, Prussia was a kingdom that was “hatched out of a cannon-ball”. Over time it embarked on an ambitious program of gradual world domination, culminating in the New World Order ideology we are faced with today. The goal was to infiltrate and control governments that would submit to the will of the globalist agenda and its corporations, who in turn would feed the “Eye of Providence”, which is the invisible enemy that enforces the oppressive Prussian ideology.

To achieve this, the preferred model of governance that Prussia installed in nation states would follow the same principles their own kingdom followed. The philosopher, Hegel, explained this bluntly:



This “progress” that Hegel was referring to would be measured as the rise of the State. The State, in the eyes of Hegel of course, was any State under the control of Prussian ideology.

America was founded on the principles of freedom, liberty and justice for all. Hegel’s view on those wanting freedom was also pretty clear:



Hegel and the cult of Prussian loyalty will be exposed in another very important dig. However, for the purposes of Skull and Bones, the philosophy of Hegel plays a pivotal role in determining what the true nature of the Order was about.

Skull and Bones was a subset of a much larger organisation. The Order was established as a military order of Prussia in order to take over America. Hegel, revered as a philosopher and the head of the University of Berlin, provided the framework that is the “secret” in the secret society of Skull and Bones.

That framework was to build a platform that would provide America with its future leaders. Secretly pledging loyalty to the State (now infiltrated by Prussia), the powerful Bonesmen would place America in a constant state of war. Wars would be used to progress the State, at the expense of the people. The progress of the State could be measured by the gradual erosion of the freedoms granted to Americans by their Constitution, and the rise of a monolithic government apparatus which was to become a law unto itself.

The origins of Skull and Bones will reveal that Hegel was instrumental in shaping the ideology behind the Order. Its founders and future members were carefully chosen to ensure the Order would achieve the evil totalitarian goals it was established to achieve.

In a true manifestation of the Hegelian Dialectic, Bonesmen would appear diametrically opposed in public, but in secret they served a common goal; the progression and “march of the state” – the State of Prussia.

Everything was done in secret. No better example could be provided than the 2004 US election, a contest where only a Bonesman could become President.

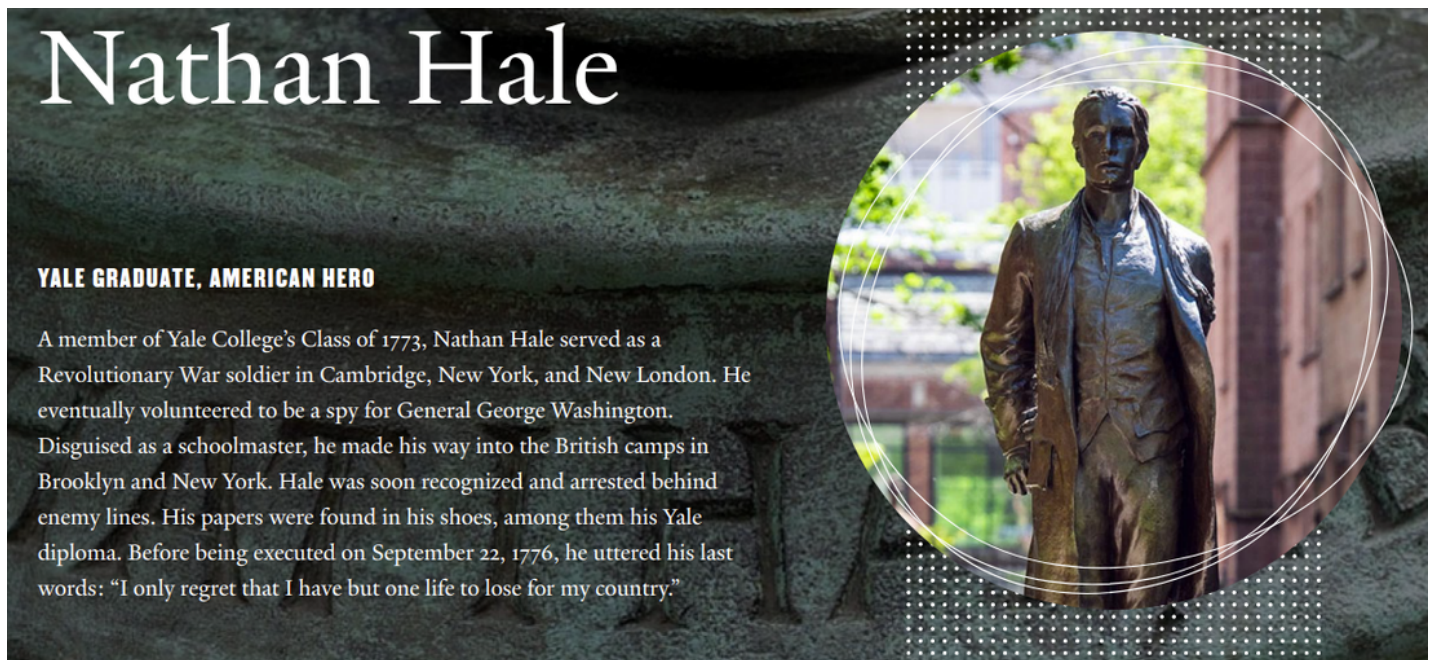
Bush / Kerry Skull and Bones Avoidance



1776: Yale, Hale and Spymaster George

On January 18, 2021, just days before President Trump vacated the White House for the new resident, the final report on Trump's "1776 Commission" was released. The timing of this report is not random. It reminded people of the reasons behind why America was established in the first place. It re-presents the incredible sacrifices undertaken to free Americans from the grip of tyrannical rule.

One of those patriots who willingly gave up his life for the birth of America was Yale graduate, Nathan Hale.

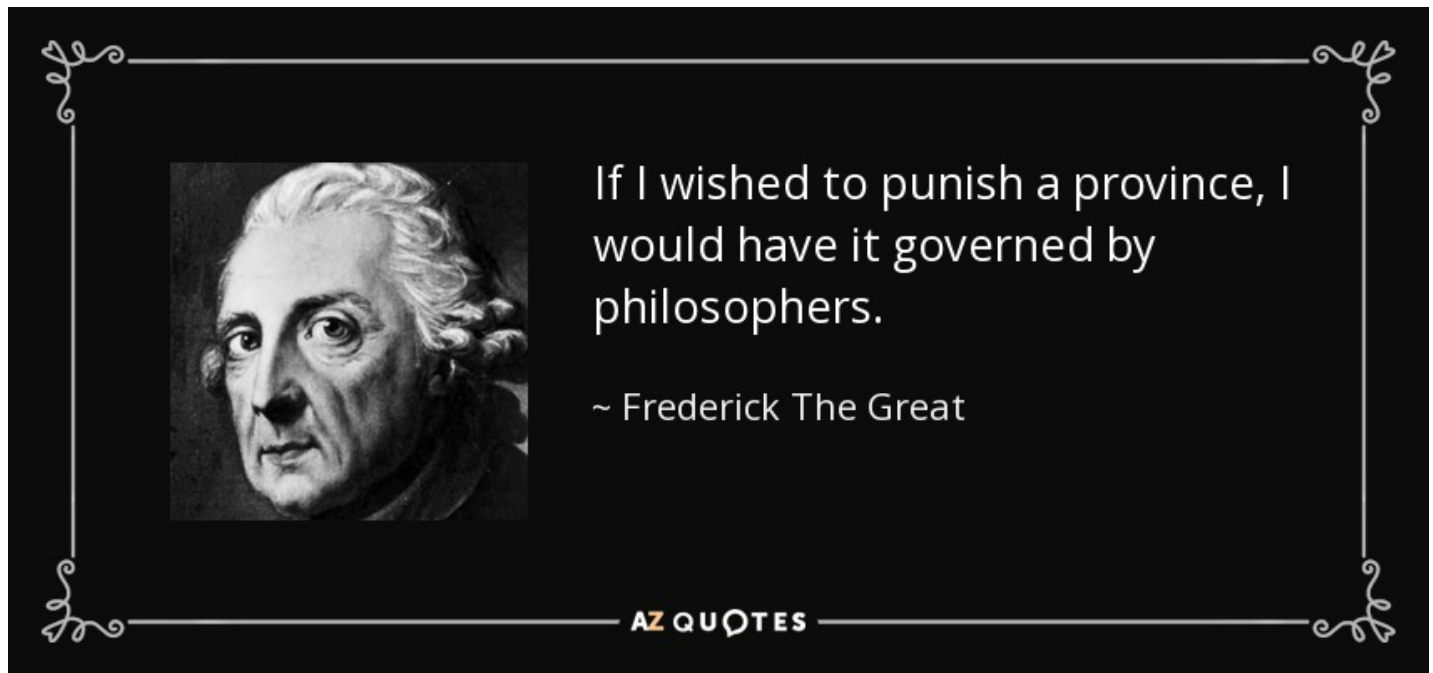


<https://forhumanity.yale.edu/how-to-give/annual-giving/nathan-hale-associates>

When The Declaration of Independence was released on July 4, 1776, the words uttered from that document sent chills down the spine of Frederick the Great and those committed to the Prussian way.

"We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness"

Freedom is a complete affront to the Prussian ideology of total autocratic rule. Frederick the Great, still alive at this time, must have spat out his flute out in abject disgust! This “Great Awakening of 1776” had to be stopped in its tracks. Frederick’s thoughts on the matter were clear:



Following the Declaration of Independence, the Prussians got busy. By December 1776, Phi Beta Kappa was established at William and Mary College, and America was to be punished and put on a path that would be “guided by philosophy”. (In our previous post, [Prussian Weaponized Philosophy](#), you can see how philosophy was weaponized and implemented throughout American institutions, and in another post, [The Prussian Origins of Marxism](#), you can see how the “philosopher” Marx was able to destabilize Europe, and later Russia, for the benefit of his Prussian masters.)

But let’s come back to Nathan Hale. Between July 4 and December of 1776, Hale was caught by British marines with his mission papers. It was a blow for patriots. Not just the loss of a patriot and a key spy, but it exposed a spy ring that was unbeknown to the Crown. What’s more, it appeared to be operating from a university. That university was Yale.

While Nathan Hale was executed in 1776, his colleague set up the most successful spy ring of the American Revolution: The Culper Spy Ring. [Benjamin Tallmedge](#), Hale’s classmate of ‘73, created the Culper Spy Ring and reported their findings directly to George Washington.

George Washington was known as Agent 711 in the Culper Ring, and was heralded as a great “spymaster”.

When history books praise the heroes of the American Revolution, they seldom include names like Agent 711 and John Bolton along with the likes of George Washington and Patrick Henry. Perhaps, however, they should. These men were part of the most famous spy ring of the era, the Culper Ring, whose identities were kept secret until well after the war ended.



General George Washington (Mount Vernon Ladies' Association)

Among other honorifics, George Washington—known as Agent 711 in the Culper Spy Ring—is often heralded as a great “spymaster,” and indeed, he was. Under Washington’s astute watch, several networks of spies operated in both close-knit circles and far-reaching societies. The undercover agents were merchants, tailors, farmers, and other extraordinary patriots with ordinary day jobs. Much as with modern-day operatives, the members of these networks kept at a distance from each other and maintained secret identities. In some cases, Washington himself didn’t even know the identities of the men who worked together in secret to aid the cause of freedom.

<https://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/the-revolutionary-war/spying-and-espionage/george-washington-spymaster/>

The Culper Ring helped uncover traitor Benedict Arnold and the capture of John Andre. They also aided Lafayette’s French troops with information of the imminent attack from British Troops.



American general-turned-traitor Benedict Arnold and British major John André were exposed by the Culper Ring. (Library of Congress)

<https://www.saturdayeveningpost.com/2019/07/spying-for-george-washington-the-culper-ring/>

It was September 1780, that the Culper Ring completed these two major achievements:

- Exposure of a plot by Benedict Arnold to surrender the fort at West Point to the British. Arnold then fled to the British, where he became a brigadier general.
- Provided intelligence which led to the capture and execution of the head of British Secret Service in America, John Andre.

These were serious blows to the British. It showed that George Washington and his band of patriots were capable of defeating the British, both militarily and via espionage. This was of significant concern to Prussia as they had already significantly infiltrated the British framework. These losses for the British were losses for Prussia.

“The Landgraviate of Hessen-Kassel, under Frederick II, uncle to King George III, initially provided over 12,000 soldiers to fight in the Americas.”¹

Were the mercenaries provided by Frederick the Great the same as those referred to in the US Declaration of Independence?

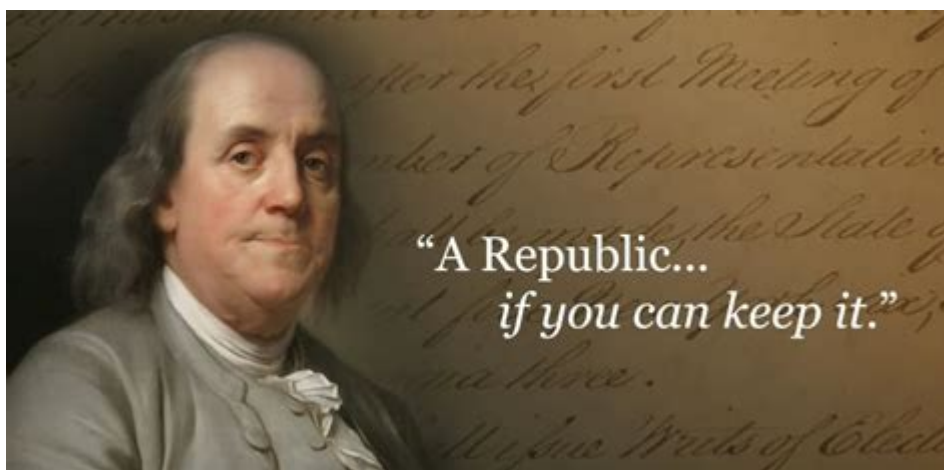
He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

– U.S. Declaration of Independence

Within two months of the Benedict Arnold and John Andre victories, it was clear that the War of Independence was swinging in favor of the Patriots and their quest for freedom. Prussia would do what it does so well: It would retreat for now and play the long game. Frederick redeployed his army of philosophers to the heart of Washington's Culper Spy Ring. Phi Beta Kappa was inactivated at William and Mary, and the alpha chapter of PBK was established at Yale. This was classic Prussian warfare: Briefly disappear and reappear under a different name.

The success of the revolutionary war was the birth of American freedom and a constitutional republic that would be the envy of the world. However, the long battle against a “government of the people, by the people, for the people” was simultaneously shot out the Prussian cannonball. These slow-growing Prussian seeds of war were planted at the exact same place where George Washington's patriot spy ring had blossomed. They had been planted inside of Yale.

The real war against freedom was just beginning, and the founding fathers knew exactly the long-term battle that lay ahead for America.



The Original Club of [Y]ale

Skull and Bones was founded in Yale. Its history begins in the 1600s.

History of Yale – The Founders

The history of Yale College and University begins in the mid-1600s when some Puritans broke away from the Massachusetts colony and formed their own Bible-based settlement in the Hartford area of Connecticut. By the turn of the eighteenth century, some of these Puritans settled in New Haven. In 1700, ten clergymen, all of whom graduated from Harvard University, stood around a table and donated their books so that a new college could be started in order to train future ministers.

Known as “The Founders” in the history of Yale College and University, each of the ten Congregationalist ministers (Samuel Andrew, Thomas Buckingham, Israel Chauncy, Samuel Mather, James Noyes, James Pierpont, Abraham Pierson, Noadiah Russell, Joseph Webb, and Timothy Woodbridge) said: “I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony.”¹

<https://www.allabouthistory.org/history-of-yale.htm>

Noadiah Russell was one of the original founders of Yale. Apart from Russell, several other founders of Yale have their descendants as members of the future Skull and Bones Order.

It was the contribution of Elihu Yale that the Trustees decided to name the school after.

The History of Elihu

Although Elihu Yale was born in Boston, Colony of Massachusetts, in 1649, when he was three his family moved back to England and he would never return to North America. Elihu amassed his fortune serving the East India Trading Company and as a governor of Madras (in India). In 1714, Elihu made an initial donation of forty books to the Collegiate School in Connecticut, which relied heavily on public support for its survival.

In 1718, Elihu made another donation of 417 books, a portrait and coat of arms of King George I, and nine bales of goods worth £562.12. To show their appreciation, the trustees of the Collegiate School renamed a newly erected building, and so the school itself, after Elihu Yale. Elihu's gift was the largest private contribution made to the college for the next century.



<https://doyoueliyu.yale.edu/history-elihu>

For the purpose of this Skull and Bones article, there is nothing about Elihu Yale's life worth noting, other than the fact he was a seriously wealthy merchant for the British East India Company. He was a “hedge fund” trader of the day.

The source of his wealth, however, is significant when understanding the future Russell family.

The beginnings of Yale (1701-1726) reveal the details of everyone involved with establishing the university. We are going to zero in on the Russells.

Noadiah Russell was an original founder, who graduated from Harvard in 1681. In 1719, Rev. William Russell became the head of Yale.

The First Collegiate School

The original location of the school would be Killingworth, a site just east of the center of a triangle drawn with Middletown at its apex, Saybrook on the east and New Haven its western point. It would remain there until the death of Abraham Pierson, the first rector, in 1707. It then moved to Milford when Rev. Samuel Andrew (former Harvard Tutor of the men from the class of 1681) accepted the post of rector on a temporary basis.

In 1713 Sir Joseph Noyes (married to **Pierpont's daughter** Abigail from his second marriage) and Rev. William Russell "**became the mainstay of the struggling school,**" until the post of Rector was awarded to William upon his marriage to Pierpont's daughter Mary in 1719, when he moved back to New Haven from Middletown. A graduate of the 1714 class tutored by Russell was Benjamin Lord, whose descendants would later be extremely important at Yale.

<https://wherethegoldis.blogspot.com/2012/01/original-bonesmans-family-helped-found.html>

There were two Russells instrumental in the founding of Yale from 1700-1730. A century later, there were two Russells instrumental in the founding of Skull and Bones and an Opium empire that would lay the foundations of wealth and power of America's future "power elite".

The Russells, and those associated with them, are the original club of Yale.

While the Russells and their associates were instrumental in getting things done in America, it was those who controlled them that were the most important. As we shall now unpack, the ties to Prussia cannot be ignored.

Samuel Russell, Opium and the Bank

As we noted of Elihu Yale, the source of his wealth was his association with the East India Company. The company made enormous profit from trade. The trades involved herbs, spices, slaves and opium. As governor of Madras for 27 years, it is impossible that Elihu did not know about all of these activities.

By the end of the 18th century, the monopoly of opium exploitation grown in Bengal with England's approval has been granted to the Company of West Indies, an association that was dependent directly on the British crown and in which Elihu Yale had been involved. The opium war that began by the year 1815 was aimed at imposing the introduction of the said drug to the huge Chinese market. From 320 annual tones in 1792, opium smuggling increased to 480 tones in 1817 and amounted to 3200 tones in 1837.

<https://www.voltairenet.org/article30109.html>

In 1813, Samuel Russell decided to get in on the opium act. He was immensely successful.

Samuel Russell, cousin of William Russell, was a major figure in the opium war. American national, he founded in 1813, the Russell & Company, which would compete in 1820 with the British control of drug smuggling into China. One of the eminent members of the association was Warren Delano Jr., grandfather of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Opium War was primarily fought by the British, but Samuel was also a major figure in the war. The wealth amassed during this time for the Russells and Delanos, and for many others, set their families up as part of America's future "power elite".

It is claimed that Samuel Russell was a representative of Baring Bros and helped open up the Port of Shanghai for International Finance.

While difficult to source, we do know that one of Samuel Russell's partners was Russell Sturgis. He joined Russel & Co. in 1834, and set up multiple joint ventures with Samuel Russell. He would go on to become the head of Barings Bank.

Russell Sturgis started out at Harvard and by 18 was a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Note: Russell Sturgis joined Russell & Co, Canton, in 1834. His letters to J Bates are included here from that date. In 1851 he became a partner of Barings. For his letters thereafter see HC1.20.14

The letters deal with China trade in Europe and the United States. Recurring in the letters are memoranda on the state of the Canton market for imports and exports

The following may be noted

1830: Samples of cloth ordered by Russell & Co

1833 15 Jul: Influence of the failures in Calcutta upon the exchange markets there and in Bombay

1835 Nov: Death of Joshua Bates's son, William

1837 14 Nov: A dispute about tea shipped from Canton (with notes made by J Bates on the reverse of a house bearer-cheque form)

1838 28 Sep: Return of James Price from Canton (HC6.1.10); Russell & Co, to act for Barings in Canton in future

1840-41: Trading difficulties; Chinese embargo

1840 12 Oct: Translations of Imperial Edicts against British trading

1843 14 Mar: Political

1844 3 Jul: Shipment of furniture for Mrs Bates

1849 23 Nov: Opium from Turkey

20 Dec: Gisborne & Co, (HC6.3.1)

1850 21 Jun: Opening of telegraphic communication from China, via Trieste; Russell & Co's telegraphic code

12 Oct: Balance sheet of the Manila House (HC6.1.8b)

1833-76, Manila: Russell, Sturgis & Co, merchants of Manila, to Joshua Bates

https://www.baringarchive.org.uk/materials/the_baring_archive_hc6.pdf

Why is this important?

Samuel Russell would never have got a 'foot-in' to the Opium trade unless he had some serious connections within the British East India Company AND he had access to merchant bank finance.

The connection to the East India Company may have come from his ancestor's connection to Elihu Yale. This could potentially explain how he was allowed to compete in the Chinese opium trade. However, the connection to finance is less obvious, until you discover the origins of Barings Bank.

Barings Bank was founded in 1762 by Francis Baring. From 1779, Francis Baring was a director of the East India Company.

What is most interesting about Barings Bank was its origins. They were of German origin, however the wings on their logo would connect them directly to Prussia and the House of Hohenzollern. Symbolism much?

Barings Bank was a British merchant bank based in London, and one of England's oldest merchant banks after Berenberg Bank, Barings' close collaborator and German representative. It was founded in 1762 by Francis Baring, a British-born member of the German-British Baring family of merchants and bankers.^[1]

The bank collapsed in 1995 after suffering losses of £827 million (£1.6 billion in 2020)^[2] resulting from fraudulent investments, primarily in futures contracts, conducted by its employee Nick Leeson, working at its office in Singapore.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barings_Bank

I am not going to go into German banking for this dig, as this is a story of its own. However, the power of Barings and Berenberg cannot be overstated.

In the United Kingdom, merchant banks started in the early 18th century. The oldest merchant bank in the United Kingdom is Barings Bank, which was established by a German-originated family of bankers and merchants. It was founded in 1762 and was the second oldest merchant bank in the world after Berenberg Bank. The bank was, at one time, referred to as the sixth great European power after Germany, Russia, United Kingdom, Austria, and France after it helped finance the US government during the 1812 War.

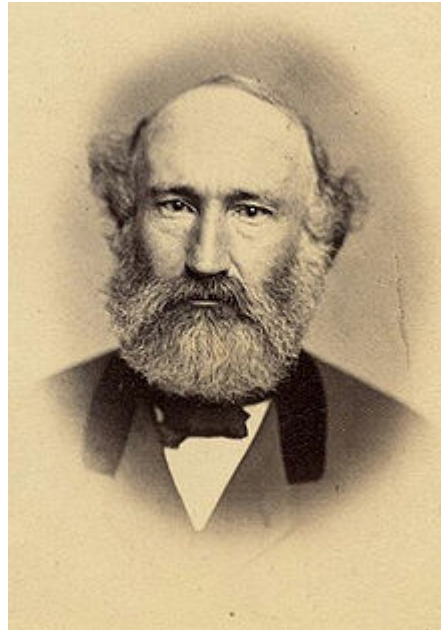
<https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/careers/companies/merchant-bank/>

What is significant to note is that Samuel Russell was able to compete directly with the East India Company and establish a huge opium trading business. One of his partners, Russell

Sturgis, eventually becomes the head of Barings Bank. Barings Bank, whose founder was also a director of the East India Company, was established by a German-originated family of bankers and merchants.

The Other Russell

The wealth amassed by Samuel Russell and his associates set the stage for many elite families to pursue power in America. The other Russell, William Huntington Russell, would found the Skull and Bones Order that would be a conduit for that power to be authorized.



As the official story goes, William and his drug peddling cousin were never associated with each other. Considering their close family connection (as they were cousins) and judging by the company they both kept, and the future power brokers of the world they mingled with, this is hard to believe. But Wikipedia assures us this is the case.

William co-founded Skull and Bones, the most powerful university secret society in the world. What is important is the origins of their power, not whether or not he was in an opium den with his cousin. We've established the German connection Samuel Russell had with amassing his wealth, we can now discover the Prussian origins of Skull and Bones.

Travels to Berlin

William was a cadet in a strict military academy from 1826-1828. He graduated from Yale in 1833. In 1831 and 1832, he studied in Germany. As we noted in *Prussian Origins of Modern Education*, this was not unusual for the American elite at the time, because the coveted PhD

(Doctor of Philosophy) was being offered at Prussian universities. However, it is alleged that William Russell was in severe financial stress after his father's death in 1828. This begs the question; where did William get the cash to travel and study in Germany? Surely, it was not from his drug pushing cousin?

Nevertheless, when he studied in Germany, he would have been immersed in the ideas of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.

When William Huntington Russell returned to Yale from his studies in Germany in 1832, his head was filled with the philosophy of reason as taught by Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel at the University of Berlin. In Hegel's worldview, the state is Absolute Reason and individuals must give their total obedience to it. The state has supreme rights over individuals, and individuals must recognize that their supreme duty is to the state.

<https://occult-world.com/the-order-of-skull-and-bones/>

As we know in *Prussian Origins of Marxism*, Hegel provided the philosophy inspiration for Karl Marx. Marx was taught by Bruno Bauer.

Bauer, at the time of Russell's arrival in Germany, was travelling the kingdom's universities, espousing the legacy of Hegel. Bauer became Marx's teacher and mentor and was seen as the potential future Hegel, eventually heading-up the Young Hegelians society.

Nevertheless, Russell would have been fully immersed in the philosophy of Hegel. As we know, Hegel's view on war was that it "progressed the state". Given Russell's strict military academy training, these Hegelian concepts would have fascinated the young man.

When he arrived back at Yale, he founded The Order of Skull and Bones, along with Alphonso Taft, who later became the US Secretary of War, as Anthony C. Sutton explains;

THOSE on the inside know it as **The Order**. Others have known it for more than 150 years as **Chapter 322** of a German secret society. More formally for legal purposes, The Order was incorporated as *The Russell Trust* in 1856. It was also once known as the "*Brotherhood of Death*." Those who make light of it, or want to make fun of it, call it "*Skull & Bones*," or just plain "**Bones**."

The American chapter of this German order was founded in 1833 at Yale University by General **William Huntington Russell** and **Alphonso Taft** who, in 1876, became Secretary of War in the Grant Administration. Alphonso Taft was the father of William Howard Taft, the only to be both President and Chief Justice of the United States.

Prussian Symbolism – The Downfall of Secrecy

Apart from the obvious origination from Russell's German travels, the logo for the Order is rather telling.



We'll leave the infamous 322 for now, but the skull and bones, or "Totenkopf" as it is known in German, was the military emblem for the Prussian military which began by none other than Frederick the Great.

Prussia [\[edit\]](#)

Use of the *Totenkopf* as a military emblem began under [Frederick the Great](#), who formed a regiment of [Hussar](#) cavalry in the [Prussian army](#) commanded by Colonel von Ruesch, the Husaren-Regiment Nr. 5 (von Ruesch). It adopted a black uniform with a *Totenkopf* emblazoned on the front of its [mirlitons](#) and wore it on the field in the [War of Austrian Succession](#) and in the [Seven Years' War](#).^[2] The *Totenkopf* remained a part of the uniform when the regiment was reformed into Leib-Husaren Regiments Nr.1 and Nr.2 in 1808.^[3]

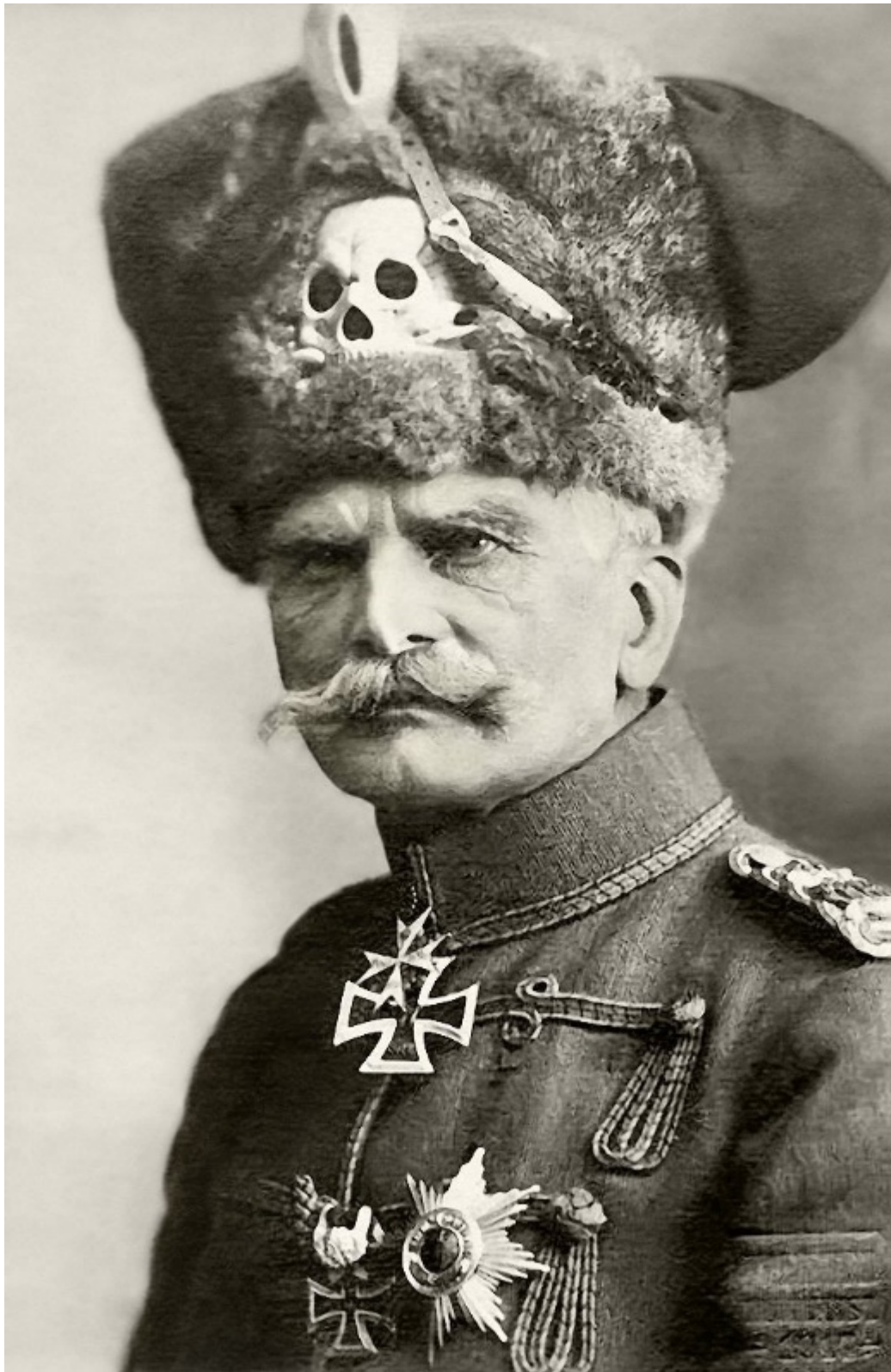


Here is Kaiser Wilhelm I in his military garb.



http://hussards-photos.com/Allemagne/Allemagne_1HR_CPA_Wilhelm1.JPG

And German field marshal, [August von Mackenson](#). Known as the last Hussar.



Later, the Nazis, inspired by Frederick the Great AND the philosophy of Hegel, also used the totenkopf for their war symbol.



<https://www.militarytrader.com/militaria-collectibles/totenkopf>

Finally, the obsession with skulls was not just a military phenomenon; it was a symbol of German colonialism. Skulls were sent back to Berlin during the colonial expansion of Germany.

Just as the world had been colonized, so also had Yale been colonized with Prussian ideology.

For those who do not yet understand the symbol behind the Skull and Bones at Yale, it was a symbol that Yale had been colonised and the Order was its Governor.

Skulls and bones: A dark secret of German colonialism

Thousands of skulls and bones from the colonial era are still stored away in German archives. In Africa, the calls for their return are getting louder. But that's proving to be difficult. Daniel Pelz reports from Berlin.



<https://www.dw.com/en/skulls-and-bones-a-dark-secret-of-german-colonialism/a-43279594>

Bonesmen Initiation Under the Eyes of Frederick and “sans,souci.”

If the totenkopf symbology is not enough, what occurs during the initiation rites that were observed by Ron Rosenbaum, who published the article in April 18 *New York Observer*, appears to have a similar outcome to what was occurring in Frederick the Great’s palace, “sans, souci .
“

This is outlined in another #PrussiaGate paper: *The Power of the Prussian Micropenis.*

“Shut up, neophyte.”

“Take that plunger out of my ass, Uncle Toby.”

Presumably, this mocking Louima reference was a ploy to scare initiates into thinking Uncle Toby was going to give them the plunger treatment.

That cheerful rectal theme was followed up by:

“I’m gonna ream you like I reamed Al Gore!” from the George W. imitator.

<https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2001/04/skull-bones-initiation-rites-revealed.html>

I am not one to judge, but Frederick would be aghast at such crass homo erotic behavior being carried out in his name. While a despot, Frederick would at least enjoy the company of men with high intellect, would engage in debate, philosophy and fine dining before retreating to the living room and enjoy the latest compositions of flute play. After that, there was not much to do in the male-only palace, other than to write poetry. This is a ‘Frederick original’ on the musings of the orgasm, *The Pleasure*

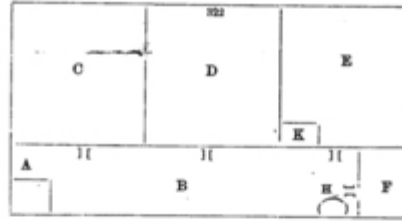
From Königsberg to Monsieur Algarotti, Swan of Padua

*This night, vigorous desire in full measure,
 Algarotti wallowed in a sea of pleasure.
 A body not even a Praxitiles fashions
 Redoubled his senses and imbued his passions
 Everything that speaks to eyes and touches hearts,
 Was found in the fond object that enflamed his parts.
 Transported by love and trembling with excitement
 In Cloris' arms he yields himself to contentment
 The love that unites them heated their embraces
 And tied bodies and arms as tightly as laces.
 Divine sensual pleasure! To the world a king!
 Mother of their delights, an unstaunchable spring,
 Speak through my verses, lend me your voice and tenses
 Tell of their fire, acts, the ecstasy of their senses!
 Our fortunate lovers, transported high above
 Know only themselves in the fury of love:
 Kissing, enjoying, feeling, sighing and dying
 Reviving, kissing, then back to pleasure flying.
 And in Knidos' grove, breathless and worn out
 Was these lovers' happy destiny, without doubt.
 But all joy is finite; in the morning ends the bout.
 Fortunate the man whose mind was never the prey
 To luxury, or grand airs, one who knows how to say
 A moment of climax for a fortunate lover
 Is worth so many aeons of star-spangled honour.*

I am not sure what William Huntington Russell was introduced to while on his studies in Germany, but it certainly was not the homo-erotic kultur that Frederick the Great was inclined to partake in. None the less, combined with the Totenkopf, it does appear the young Bonesmen (pun intended) are partaking in the invocation of one of Frederick the Great's palatial "Joie de vivre".

The Order of File and Claw

In 1876, a group calling themselves the “Order of the File and Claw” broke into the Skull and Bones premises. They published a pamphlet which exposed some of the information relating to the secret society.



A—Staircase.
B—Hall.
C—Parlor 323.
D—Parlor 322.
E—Storeroom.
F—Storeroom.
H—Safe.
K—Closet.

Manuscripts & Archives

In 1876, a group of undergraduates calling themselves "the Order of the File and Claw" broke into the original Skull and Bones tomb—and published a pamphlet about it. Above is File and Claw's sketch of the second-floor plan. [View full image](#)



Manuscripts & Archives

Pamphlet pages showing floor plans for the cellar and the first floor. [View full image](#)

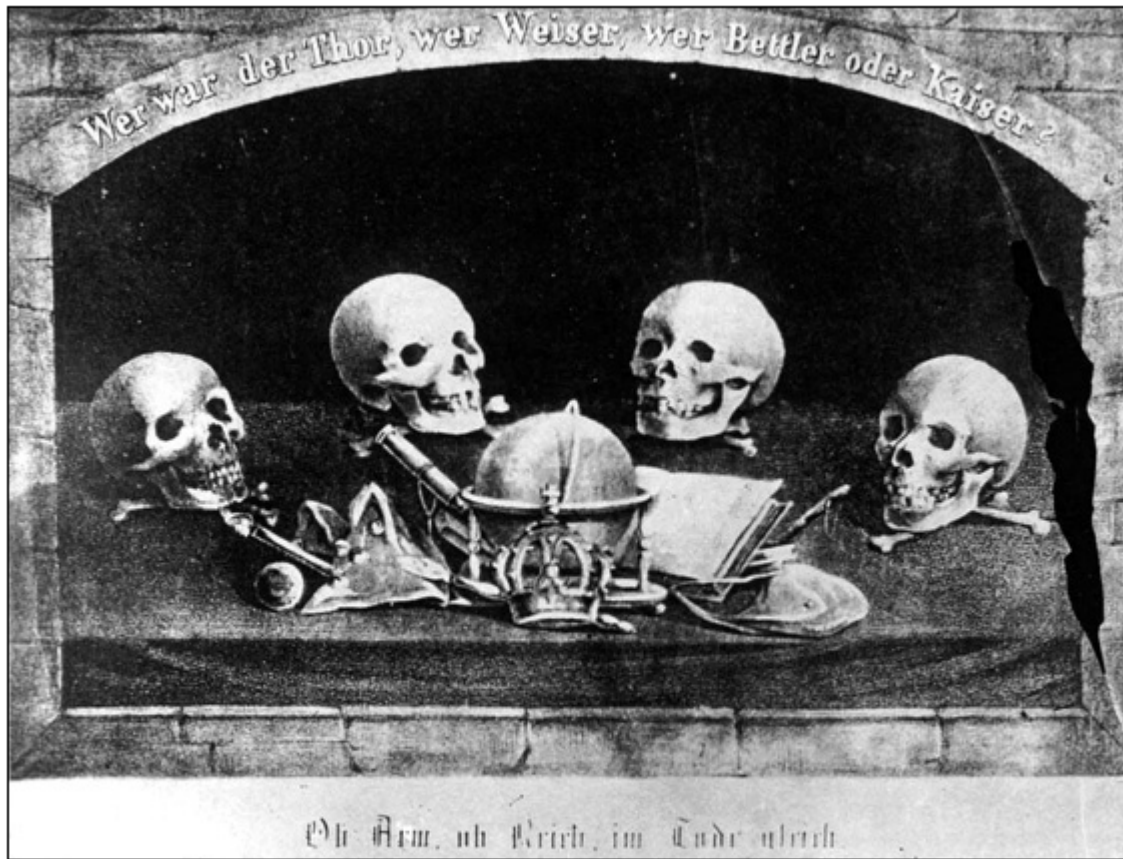
<https://yalealumnimagazine.com/articles/4072-the-origins-of-the-tomb>

Antony C. Sutton’s “America’s Secret Establishment: An Introduction to the Order of Skull and Bones”, provides a reprint of the pamphlet. The most interesting part is the German wording around the totenkopf vault.

“On the arched wall above the vault are the explanatory words, in Roman letters, “We War Der Thor, Wer Weiser, Wer Bettler Oder Kaiser?” [Who was the fool, who the wise man, beggar of king?] and below the vault is engraved, in German characters, is the sentence;

“Ob Arm, Ob Beich, im Tode gleich,” [Whether poor or rich, all’s the same in death.]

The picture is accompanied by a card, on which is written: “From the German Chapter. Presented by Patriarch D.C. Gilman of D. 50.”(Sutton, op. cit., p. 233)²



German postcard included in a Skull and Bones photograph album originally owned by Chester Wolcott Lyman, BA 1882.

It is interesting to note, Daniel Colt Gilman received a letter “From the German Chapter”. He studied at the University of Berlin in 1855, before returning to Yale and co-founding the Russell Trust Association with William Russell. He went on to become the first President of John Hopkins University. This university is now infamous for holding Event 201, among other things.

As Terry Melanson points out in her article of 2013, there are places in Germany where the same symbol exists.

And then [there's this](#):



It's a wood carving of the same thing: at the [Cultural Institute](#) in Gifhorn, Germany. Apparently, Gorbachev is its patron! Artists from Eastern Europe and Russia are trained there and it's now known as the [Glockenpalast](#).

What is going on here? Yesterday I was under the impression that this design was unique to the Skull and Bones secret society at Yale, only to find other identical examples. They're all from Germany – the land of Skull and Bones' original chapter.

<https://www.conspiracyarchive.com/2013/12/20/whats-the-origin-of-the-skull-and-bones-painting-in-the-tomb-at-yale/>

CONCLUSION

It certainly seems that many who have investigated Skull and Bones have come to the conclusion that it was a chapter of a German secret society. When you combine this with the ideas and visions of world domination sprouting from the kingdom of Prussia at the time, it is not hard to envisage that the Order of Skull and Bones was simply a tool of infiltration aimed at the heart of America's future "power elite".

The plan was "Infiltration instead of invasion"

From the moment Yale was founded, the Russell family were deeply connected to the institution. Over a century later, two Russell cousins created some of the wealthiest and powerful dynasties in American history.

- Samuel Russell, in cahoots with the British East India Company and the German-origin family bank Barings, created the most powerful Opium trading empire in the world. The wealth amassed so vast that it laid the foundations for family dynasties such as the Russells, Delanos, Perkins, Forbes and Astors..
- William Huntington Russell, after his visit to Germany came back and founded a mysterious secret society with clear Prussian origins.

Yale itself is not a sinister organisation. It educated some of the finest patriots, like Nathan Hale. George Washington used the university to recruit those who went on to create the most effective spy ring in the American Revolution. Without the risk taken by these men and women of espionage, America as we know it today may never have eventuated.

It was the success of the Culper spy ring that outraged the Prussians the most. It was a clear indication, along with the Declaration of Independence, that America had declared its' people free from the grip of tyranny. Frederick the Great, one of the world's greatest military leaders and thinkers, knew the only way to beat America was by infiltrating their finest institutions and destroying their will, via the intellectual hubris of philosophers. Phi Beta Kappa was founded in 1776, then moved to Yale in 1780 after the dramatic success of the Culper Spy ring.

After that, it was a slow process to conquer Yale and America's "power elite" by colonising Yale with one of their ideological orders. Judging by the symbology, it was a military order bearing the "totenkopf" skull and bones symbol, as used by the Prussian military. The skulls also represent German colonisation.

"Infiltration instead of invasion."

This is the Prussian origins of Skull and Bones.

ADDENDUM: 322

There is a lot discussed about the origins of 322. It is hard to know what the truth really is, unless you have been through their initiations. I will pass on that, thank you.

One particular thought involves the infamous "Agent 355" of the Culper Spy ring. The success of the Culper spy ring was in their anonymity. However, George Washington, and his

intelligence chief Benjamin Tallmadge, were so successful in hiding the identities of their spy agents, that some were never identified until well after the war. Even more interesting, was that the identity of Agent 355 was never discovered, other than knowing that it was a woman.

AGENT 355



Female Spy In The American Revolution

<https://www.womenhistoryblog.com/2011/12/agent-355.html>

Obviously, the power of being anonymous was extremely useful back then. The success of the Culper ring would have absolutely enraged the Prussians. They feared the most what they did not know. It is interesting how history repeats for Prussia.

It appears Prussia knew that the US freedom-resistance was coming from Yale University, and that it must be conquered. When Skull and Bones was implemented by William Huntington Russell, the symbology communicated that the mission to 'colonise Yale' had been successful.

We know that Freemasonry was rife in Prussia and within the secret societies of the day. We also know that the number 33 plays a big part of it. For example:

- When Tsar Alexander II was assassinated in 1881 (by Marx-inspired left-wing radicals), 33 years later WWI broke. This was the beginning of the end of Tsarist Russia.
- When WWI broke out in 1914, 33 years later the state of Prussia was officially abolished (and became the current Invisible Enemy).

With respect to Agent 355, when Yale was “boned”, or infiltrated, it marked the Prussian colonisation of the institution. $355 - 33 = 322$. Could it also have marked female leadership?

To be honest, this is all speculation, but it is fun to think about.

Thanks for reading.

- 1 https://military-history.fandom.com/wiki/Germans_in_the_American_Revolution#cite_ref-9
- 2 <https://www.conspiracyarchive.com/2013/12/20/whats-the-origin-of-the-skull-and-bones-painting-in-the-tomb-at-yale/>

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John Jan 11

Steven Mnuchin is listed as a member of Skull and Bones. Any thoughts on whether he's infiltration on by our side or theirs?

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John Jan 4

What a timely article with the talks about how the movie The 355 is coming out and seems to be the only movie playing on January 7th going forward for a few days. Things might be about to get interesting.

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