British royals at home in Virginia Hunt Country

by Scott Thompson

For at least two generations, a majority of the British royal family has made a vacation pilgrimage to the Virginia Hunt Country. Queen Elizabeth II made "private visits" to the United States at least four times in the past decade, and made stopovers in the Hunt Country on most of those treks.

According to sources in Loudoun County, Virginia, one of the queen's favorite rest stops is the Upperville estate of Paul Mellon, son of former Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, of the Pittsburgh banking family. A former mayor of Middleburg reported: "There have been several royal visits to Middleburg that have never been made public. They are surreptitious. Paul Mellon is 'in play' on these visits."

A spokesman for the Middleburg tourist office stated: "A majority of the British royal family has visited Middleburg. They usually stay with Paul Mellon. I am sure the queen has been there. They land at Paul Mellon's private airport and leave from his private airport, so that no one will know of their visit."

A genuine Anglo-Dutch asset

Many of the Hunt Country elites are British royal wanna-be's, but their love of "all things British" has never brought them into the inner circles of the Windsor apparatus and its shadowy Club of the Isles. By contrast, the aging Paul Mellon is a genuine Anglo-Dutch asset—with the royal medallions and titles to prove it.

He has been decorated by Queen Elizabeth as an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and the Dutch royal family made him a Knight Grand Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau. During World War II, Mellon served as a major in the Office of Strategic Services branch in London under his then-brother-in-law David Bruce, of the Scottish Bruce dynasty, who was the uncrowned king of Virginia Hunt Country while he lived. Mellon

The Hunt Country "culture" fosters an environment for treasonous corruption of Washington. Above, Sen. John Warner (R-Va.) (on horseback, left) at the Oatlands Point-to-Point races; Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., who railroaded Lyndon LaRouche to prison (top); Magalen Ohrstrom Bryant, at the opening ceremony for her Greenway toll road.
review on the editorial board of the Heritage Foundation's magazine. The Windsors' embrace of Farish doesn't embarrass them. For example, King Edward VIII, later the Duke of Windsor, was forced to abdicate the British throne on the eve of World War II, ostensibly because of his plans to marry an American divorcée. In fact, Edward was the patron of the rabidly pro-Nazi Cliveden Set, and he remained so even after Hitler double-crossed some of his British patrons. The duke was viewed by President Franklin Roosevelt as a treacherous enemy agent, and until FDR's death, the Duke of Windsor was barred from entering the United States. But within two years of Roosevelt's demise, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor took up semi-permanent residence in the United States. One of their first stops on their inaugural postwar American tour was Fauquier County, Virginia, in the middle of the Hunt Country.

Albert V. Bryan, Jr.

Alexandria's racist Tory establishment

by Steven P. Meyer

Albert Vickers Bryan, Jr., the senior judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, who, in 1989, personally commanded the railroading of statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., sentencing him to 15 years in prison, is a seasoned operative of the Alexandria, Virginia-based Confederate families which are an integral component of the British-controlled Hunt Country establishment.

The Alexandria power nexus is an extremely close-knit group, whose treasurable activities date back to before the Civil War. They are interconnected with the same Tory New York and Boston establishment whose members colonized Northern Virginia Hunt Country. In the post-Civil War period, this created a single oligarchical network extending from the Potomac River to the Blue Ridge Mountains, with connections, for example, through the Hanes family, into the Old South. As with the Loudoun County families, the Alexandria branch of this network totally controlled the political and judicial apparatus within their domain, through their control of the federal court in Alexandria and of the Democratic Party apparatus of the 8th Congressional District of Virginia, which extends deep into the Hunt Country; in both operations, the Bryan family plays a key role.

Alexandria is thus a protected haven for British-run dirty operations directed against the United States.

The family tradition

The Bryan family's role in this Tory establishment dates to at least the turn of the century, when Albert Bryan, the grandfather of Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., became a political power in Alexandria as a lawyer, Democratic Party chairman, and a director of First and Citizens Bank, the region's largest financial institution. From this position, the elder Bryan was integrated into a political and banking apparatus which dominates Northern Virginia to this day.

His son, Albert V. Bryan, Sr., inherited his father's mantle as lawyer, banker, and Democratic Party power broker. From 1947 to 1961 he served as a judge of the Federal Court in the Eastern District of Virginia. From this position, Albert V. Bryan, Sr. established the infamous "rocket docket," in which keeping the railroad running on time is more important than securing justice. Defendants' rights are routinely sacrificed in the interests of speedy trial. In 1961, Bryan, Sr. studied at Yale University, and received a second bachelor of arts degree from Cambridge University. He has been a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in London since 1969.

Prince Charles, heir to the falling House of Windsor, was in Loudoun County in July 1995, making one semi-public appearance to pick up a piece of sculpture handcrafted for him. Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, first cousins to Queen Elizabeth II, have visited the Mills family, owners of Hickory Tree Farms in Loudoun County. Princess Anne, a daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, has been to Loudoun horse events.

According to one account, Queen Elizabeth II visited Pamela Harriman's estate in 1986. British-born Pamela Harriman, currently U.S. ambassador to France, is the widow of Averell Harriman, the Anglophilic banker and foreign policy "wise man" whose family fortune derived from his father's work for Prince Edward Albert, later King Edward VII. One of Pamela's previous husbands, Randolph Churchill, was the son of Winston Churchill, and her son Winston Churchill III, has been a leading Mont Pelerin Society influential in nearby Washington, D.C., through his position on the editorial board of the Heritage Foundation's Policy Review magazine.

The queen's jaunts into the American countryside also bring her to the Kentucky bluegrass region, where she maintains some brood mares at Lane's End Farm near Versailles, which is owned by William Stamps Farish III. Farish handled the private trust of George Bush throughout Bush's tenure as vice president and President. As a student at William and Mary, Farish formed a polo team that frequented the Middleburg area, and he has been a visitor to Virginia Hunt Country ever since.

Farish, one of the queen's favorite American "cousins," derived much of his family fortune from his grandfather, who was prosecuted in 1942 for trading with the enemy. Will Farish, Sr. was a top official of Standard Oil, and was personally involved in maintaining that company's collusion with the Nazi chemical cartel IG Farben into the early years of America's involvement in World War II.

The Windsors' embrace of Farish doesn't embarrass them. For example, King Edward VIII, later the Duke of Windsor, was forced to abdicate the British throne on the eve of World War II, ostensibly because of his plans to marry an American divorcée. In fact, Edward was the patron of the rabidly pro-Nazi Cliveden Set, and he remained so even after Hitler double-crossed some of his British patrons. The duke was viewed by President Franklin Roosevelt as a treacherous enemy agent, and until FDR's death, the Duke of Windsor was barred from entering the United States. But within two years of Roosevelt's demise, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor took up semi-permanent residence in the United States. One of their first stops on their inaugural postwar American tour was Fauquier County, Virginia, in the middle of the Hunt Country.