

MORE MAJOR CLUES IN THE WAR OF THE ROSES



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The more I study English history of this period, the more I am sure it has been rewritten by the Stanleys. Here are some more clues I discovered today, and which I attempt to unspin for your edification and mine.

The first is this quote from Shakespeare concerning the Battle of Bosworth Field:

Jack of Norfolk, be not too bold, For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold. [*Richard III*, Act 5, Scene 3]

Are [the gaggle of noble authors behind Shakespeare](#) giving us a hint here? I would say so, though it doesn't really qualify as a clue. A clue would be somewhat cryptic, whereas here they are just telling us outright. Jack of Norfolk is John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk, and Dickon is Richard III. Both allegedly died at Bosworth. But “bought and sold” doesn't mean double-crossed, as Wikipedia tells us. It means *bought and sold*. Richard III was paid off and in on it, which implies **he didn't die**. His death was faked, just like all the others we have seen. So why would Wiki be spinning that as “double crossed”? Because they are still trying to keep your eyes off it more than 500 years later.

They want you to think he was bought off and then killed, I guess, but if you have bought off someone, you don't have to kill them, do you? You *either* buy them off or kill them, not both. The killing is an unnecessary part of this story, isn't it, which is why we should question it. The results would be the

same if Richard faked his death and retired to France or Holland. France is a lovely place to retire, you know.

But there is more misdirection here, since if Richard was bought off, Howard must have been, too. The whole battle must have been staged or made up on paper, to get the fake Tudors on the throne as fronts for the Stanleys. [I have already shown you a lot of evidence for that](#), but I will show you more now.



Our next clue is Anne **Neville**, the wife of Richard III. These queens of this period generally stay in the shadows of the history books, and you are about to see why. In 1478, she inherited the **Lordship of Glamorgan**, and although most histories pass over this fact as inconsequential, it is critical to understanding anything about these events. Glamorgan was the largest and most southerly of the Welsh duchies, and it brought with it huge wealth. The Stanleys, as Kings of Mann, had come down from the Isle of Man, first taking Anglesey and Gwynedd in the north. At that time they already had claims upon Glamorgan, but they wanted more. Their claims were through the Nevilles, with whom they had already intermarried. Thomas Stanley, 1st Earl of Derby and the kingmaker behind the Tudors, had married Eleanor Neville in around 1460. [He is the one putting the crown on Henry's head in the picture above.] He later married Margaret Beaufort, alleged mother of Henry VII—though they tell us Stanley was not the father. The father is supposed to be some ghost they made up named Edmund Tudor. We have already covered that, but here I am drawing your attention to Stanley's first wife, Eleanor Neville.

You see, the problem arises when they tell us that when Anne Neville and Richard III died, the duchy of Glamorgan passed to Henry VII. You should have heard a big record scratch there, because that makes no sense. Richard, as the husband, was the male director of Glamorgan, but he hadn't *inherited* it. It didn't pass that way. It passed through the Neville lines, so when Anne died a few months before Richard in 1485, it should have reverted to some Neville heir. To answer this, they tell us it passed first to Jasper Tudor and then to his nephew Henry VII. But that doesn't work, either, 1) because Jasper also wasn't a Neville, and 2) even if he had been, he wasn't closer in the line of inheritance than Eleanor Neville. As you now see, Glamorgan didn't pass to the Tudors, it passed to Thomas Stanley through his first wife Eleanor Neville, who must have still been alive. It then passed to *his son* Henry VII, who was really a Stanley/Neville.

And this is precisely what we find in the genealogies. Eleanor Neville was the aunt of Anne Neville,

and as the eldest living female in that line, *she* would inherit Glamorgan upon the death of Anne. So one of the main goals of this big Bosworth fake was capturing Glamorgan without a battle. Bosworth was just a diversion to keep your eyes off this big steal of Glamorgan by the Stanleys. Or, it wasn't really a steal, since I assume Eleanor really did marry Stanley, but for some reason the Stanleys didn't want anyone to realize that. Probably because once you realize it you see all these shenanigans for what they are. If you realize the Stanleys, not the Tudors, ended up with Glamorgan, you realize what Thomas Stanley, kingmaker, was up to with Bosworth. And once you see that, you are in a position to read the clue from Shakespeare. And once you see that, you understand the Tudors ARE the Stanleys. And once you get there, a thousand other dominoes also start to fall, as you are about to see.

If Stanley just bought the crown as Shakespeare tells us, and if Howard also faked his death, then we have to reread just about everything that happened over the next century. To start with, we have immediate proof Howard wasn't really disgraced or his riches forfeit, since his son got them back within four years (and probably never lost them). Henry VII soon restored this Howard to his dukedom, which makes no sense given the history we have been taught. The family should have been attainted for decades, but they were back in the good graces of the King almost immediately. The only way to explain that is with a fake death.

More proof of this comes from the loss of the 1st Duke's body. The history books tell us he was buried after the Battle of Bosworth at Thetford Priory, but when someone looked for him there a few years later, he mysteriously wasn't there. Oh, what could it mean? The historians still pretend not to know where he is, with Wiki telling us he may be in the tomb of the 3rd Duke. They can't tell you the truth: he wasn't "moved" from Thetford since he was never there. He was still alive, so they buried an empty coffin. When he actually died years later, they had to bury him in the family plot, but somewhere marked only by the family.

Why does any of this matter? Historians will see that it matters very much, but it should matter even to your average film buff since it means that other more famous deaths were also probably faked. Yes, I am just easing you in. . . .

Two of Henry VIII's famous wives were granddaughters of Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk. That would be Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard. So if his father faked his death, why not his granddaughters?

Let's hit Anne Boleyn first. The execution story has all the usual marks of a fake. She was not executed in the normal spot, but on a makeshift scaffold on the north side of the White Tower. According to famous witnesses, she showed no fear, but was in a "devilish spirit", looking "as gay as if she were not going to die". Really? So again, they just tell us straight to our faces. Also check the footnote number on that last quote, which I got from her page at Wiki. The number is 133. Just another whacky coincidence, right? No, it's the usual signal.

In Foxe's *Actes and Monuments*, is printed her final speech to the crowd:

Good Christian people, I am come hither to die, for according to the law, and by the law I am judged to die, and therefore I will speak nothing against it. I am come hither to accuse no man, nor to speak anything of that, whereof I am accused and condemned to die, but I pray God save the king and send him long to reign over you, for a gentler nor a more merciful prince was there never: and to me he was ever a good, a gentle and sovereign lord. And if any person will meddle of my cause, I require them to judge the best. And thus I take my leave of the world

and of you all, and I heartily desire you all to pray for me. O Lord have mercy on me, to God I commend my soul.

And they expect us to buy that? Does that sound like a “devilish” response to an illegal and immoral murder of a Queen? “To me he was ever a good, and gentle and sovereign lord”? So a beheading is good and gentle? Sure, you can put this down to the imagination of Foxe, whom we have already outed as a fraud, but the result is the same either way: it points at the entire event being a fraud.

Then we get this at Wikipedia:

In a 1,318-line poem, written in French, two weeks after Anne's death, [\[136\]](#) Lancelot de Carle provides a moving account of her last words and their effect on the crowd:

She gracefully addressed the people from the scaffold with a voice somewhat overcome by weakness, but which gathered strength as she went on. She begged her hearers to forgive her if she had not used them all with becoming gentleness, and asked for their prayers. It was needless, she said, to relate why she was there, but she prayed the Judge of all the world to have compassion on those who had condemned her, and she begged them to pray for the king, in whom she had always found great kindness, fear of God, and love of his subjects. The spectators could not refrain from tears. [\[137\]](#)[\[138\]](#)[\[139\]](#)

They just can't quit signaling us, can they? The number is, as usual, eights and aces, Chai. Always and still a signal of a faked death.

The execution consisted of a single stroke.[\[149\]](#) It was witnessed by Thomas Cromwell; [Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk](#); the king's illegitimate son, [Henry FitzRoy](#); the Lord Mayor of London, as well as aldermen, sheriffs and representatives of the various craft guilds.

So that's why it was held in that place—so that the crowd could be limited and controlled. None of those witnesses are reliable. They are all insiders to the highest degree, and known liars. The witnesses and accounts that have come down to us are worth absolutely nothing, except in their utter inconsistency and illogic. Also in their signaling.

We are told she was buried in an unmarked grave on the grounds of the Tower. As usual, our question is, WHY? Why not give her body back to her family? What was accomplished by an unmarked grave, if she was really dead? The only thing accomplished was hiding the *lack* of a body. We are told her skeleton was found in 1876 when the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula was renovated. But if the grave was unmarked, how did they identify her? Did the skeleton have a toe tag? Actually, the doctor who identified her based his identification on a couple of very loose findings: he said her age appeared to be 20-30, and she had a square jaw and delicate hands and feet. Do you realize how easy it is to pay a doctor to lie? Look around you: most doctors are being paid to lie right now about Covid. These doctors are bowing before their master, who wants to sell you a vaccine. But as far as the body of Anne Boleyn goes, there is no use arguing for or against such claims, since there is no way to judge the age at death of a 350-year old skeleton. Wear on teeth would be about the only way for the Victorians to have guessed at it, but it doesn't matter because this skeleton could belong to anyone. Even if we matched the age exactly, it could still be anyone. Anne wasn't the only woman her age who died in that time. Nor was she the only woman then who had pretty hands. Given who we are dealing with here, those skeletons could have been dragged in from anywhere at anytime, and I assume they were dragged out of other graves in London in 1876. Why? Because none of this answers the more important question: why were these people in 1536 burying top noble ladies in unmarked graves at this chapel?

As a matter of burial, of politics, or of custom, it makes absolutely no sense. There is no reason to bury anyone in this place, and many reasons not to. There is no reason to hide the bodies there. The only reason to claim they are there is *to hide the lack of bodies*. We have seen it a hundred times. Just like the cremation and burial at sea ruse they use now, this old unmarked grave ruse prevents any later forensics. As I have reminded you before, it makes no sense, because in these high profile executions like Anne's, those at the time should have wanted easy proof it was Anne, both for the present and the future. They should have set up a prominent and public tomb, as a warning to traitors or adulterers or argumentative women or whatever. There was no way to hush up the murder of a Queen, and they would have all known that. That's why they had an open-air beheading instead of just smothering her with a pillow or something. You want it known and you want it gruesome. So hiding the body in a chapel doesn't fit that storyline, you see. The only storyline the hiding of the body fits is the storyline where you have no body.

As you see, the unmarked grave story is a mistake no matter how you look at it, since someone like me can now use it against the mainstream. I can say they have no proof Anne Boleyn was actually beheaded, and they don't. They've got nothing. Whereas, if they had buried her in any normal way, they would now have a skeleton with a lopped head in a marked grave to point to as proof.

Here is yet more indication what we are told is not true. If Anne Boleyn had been murdered in such an awful fashion by the King and his men, do you really think her cousin Catherine Howard would have been cheating on this same King just a few years later? Do you think Anne's sister-in-law Jane Boleyn would have been assisting Catherine in her games? Remember, Jane's husband George Boleyn had also allegedly lost his head with Anne and been buried in an unmarked grave in the same place. And yet this same Jane, Lady Rochford, would be arranging secret meetings between Catherine and her lovers?

We have the usual numerology as well: the marriage of Henry and Catherine was announced on what day? August 8, 1540, **aces and eights**. On **November 1**, Henry received allegations against her. This is also interesting: according to Wikipedia, Holbein's portrait of her exhibits “a characteristically **hooked** Howard nose”. Hmm. Actually, Holbein played down the hook.

Strangely, after the death of Anne Boleyn, the Howards suffered no diminishment. Even stranger, after the imprisonment of Catherine and several other Howards, the family *still* remained in favor with Henry. The Duke's son, Earl of Surrey, remained a favorite, and even after Catherine was allegedly beheaded, those in her family who had been arrested were quickly restored to favor and property. As usual, the Howards skated—though if Catherine's infidelities were true they should have been as culpable as her or moreso, since she was only a teen. But of course no one ever states the obvious here. All historians have been water carriers for the Stanleys.

I think it is likely Henry got rid of Catherine for other reasons: maybe she was genitally deformed, barren, or just not willing. He was a disgusting old bag of pus by that time, and no sane person would have wished to be mounted by him. But whatever the reason, we know there was no trial. All the claims of infidelity are just rumors, probably made up by the Stanleys' personal historians. This was a summary execution, and we don't even know who authorized it, since there was no judge or court. It happened very fast, with Parliament passing a bill of attainder on February 7 and the execution being on February 13. So none of this is the least bit believable.

Catherine also gave a fake speech, where she described her punishment as “worthy and just”. Sure, wouldn't you? She and Lady Rochford were buried in another unmarked grave near Anne and George

Boleyn. Lady Jane Grey would later join them, telling you what to think of that as well. They never found Catherine's body, not even in 1875 when they dug up that whole area. A strange omission. I guess they didn't have enough old skeletons of the right sort on hand that week. So I guess we are supposed to believe a dog dug up her bones and carried them off. . . all 206 of them.

Some people—listening to popular songs—think Henry killed all of his wives. But of course he didn't. He killed only these two, and they were both Howards. No one ever tells you that. They don't want you to realize it, because if you do you might start asking some of the questions I am—especially if you know anything about the Howards to start with. What do I mean? I send you to [my paper on the Ridolfi Plot](#), also faked, and also starring these Howards. In that, we find a later 4th Duke of Norfolk planning to marry Mary Queen of Scots and overthrow Elizabeth. Although they were caught and the Duke was allegedly executed for treason, the Howards skated as usual, forfeiting wealth or titles only temporarily and soon returning to favor. And, as with our current fake, the Duke's body was hidden in the same way, said to have been buried unmarked in the same little chapel.



His grandfather, the 3rd Duke (above, note the nose), was the uncle of Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, and he too was involved in a big fake. In the last years of Henry VIII, he and his son allegedly plotted against the King with the Seymours, his son going so far as to assume the royal arms in his heraldry. This is so idiotic we can be sure it never happened, but as we see the Howards were always happy to work with the King or Queen in creating these fictions, for the purpose of warning real plotters off. We are told the Duke's family all testified against him and that his son was beheaded, but there is no chance that is true. The Duke himself somehow survived it and was pardoned by Mary just a few years later (1553). His son was just a poet and wouldn't be missed in government, so he probably took off for France for a few years to live with his gay lover. Being beheaded for outrageous treason, he and his line should have been permanently attainted, but it was his son that became the 4th Duke we just saw.

So just six years later everything was back to normal. Mary even appointed the 3rd Duke to her Privy Council immediately and Wikipedia is nice enough to give us the signal: he presided as Lord High Steward that year on **August 18**. Aces and eights. He was Earl Marshal at Mary's coronation on **October 1**, again aces and eights. I repeat, he went from a death sentence for high treason against the King to Lord High Steward and Earl Marshal in just six years.

But let's go back to his son, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. The story we are told about his treason is so much more absurd if you know the real history. Henry had been brought up at Windsor Castle with Henry Fitzroy, Henry VIII's bastard with Elizabeth Blount. You normally don't hear about him and I am about to tell you why. You might wonder why Henry VIII never tried to make him legitimate. Henry did much stranger things, as we all know. Well, there is a reason, and this picture will get you started:



How's that for a schnoz? Yes, he was flamboyantly gay, and the last thing Henry needed at that point was a gay heir who couldn't produce children. His buddy Henry Howard was also gay, so neither one of those boys was considered to be much use to their families as breeders. Henry Howard somehow produced an heir, we aren't sure how, but Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, never did. At age 14 he married one of the Howard girls, but since he had still not slept with her almost three years later, and they could see he had no intention of ever sleeping with any woman, they gave up. Both he and Henry Howard were written off, and Fitzroy's death was faked to clean up the lines of succession and to allow Henry Howard and him to leave court and probably the country.

Fitzroy allegedly died in 1536, which was the same year they faked Anne Boleyn's death. So they were apparently faking a lot of major deaths that year. They always are. When your families are utterly

corrupt, that is what you have to do.

Henry Howard was married at court to Frances Vere, daughter of the Earl of Oxford. They were both 15. As with Fitzroy and his young wife, they didn't live together for three years and the marriage was probably unconsummated until they were at least 18. Where was Henry Howard in those years? Living with Fitzroy in France, which tends to confirm my history. Henry Howard also spent a lot of time on the continent after 1536, and the alleged death of Fitzroy. We are told in the mainstream bios that he was leading armies there, but since he was only in his 20s and a poet this is doubtful. More likely he was there to travel with Fitzroy. And again we have the usual numerology in these stories. He had a special audience with Emperor Charles V at Valenciennes on **November 18**, 1543. On **August 26**, 1545 (age 27) he was appointed commander at Guisnes. On **January 18**, 1546, he was defeated at St. Etienne.

But they still had a problem since they hadn't bothered to fake the death of Henry Howard. He had run off with Fitzroy, but some were still asking about him. So he was a danger that way: he was a pointer to Fitzroy, who was still alive. So they needed to fake his death as well, and they finally did that about ten years later, with that cocknbul story that he was plotting against the King. The story we are told is that he tried to convince his sister, who had been married to Fitzroy for a couple of years, to seduce the aging King. Since she had never even touched Fitzroy, that shouldn't have been too shocking a proposal, then or now. Remember, the Howards had already set up this King with a Howard girl—Catherine Howard. So how was that plotting to overthrow the King? Did they overthrow the King when Catherine Howard married him? No. So how was seducing him with another Howard girl treason? That is never explained, is it? They also admit that even if Henry Howard had used a quarter of the arms of Edward Confessor, the 1st Duke of Norfolk had already done that in the time of Richard II, and was not beheaded for it. He was banished, but for quarreling with Bolingbroke, not for his arms.

And again, we know the story about Henry Howard cannot be true, since if he had really been found guilty of treason and beheaded, his son would not have become the 4th Duke on schedule. Mary pardoned the 3rd Duke, but that pardon did not explicitly extend to Henry Howard, who was supposedly already dead. It is beyond belief these Howards could have restored themselves that quickly after such an event.

And who was the ward of this 3rd Duke of Norfolk? Wikipedia claims it was Edward Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby, who married his daughter Katherine Howard. And why would a Duke require an Earl 36 years his junior to be his ward? We aren't told. Perhaps it was the reverse, with the Duke being the ward of Derby? No, since the ward of Derby was the Cardinal Wolsey. So we see more evidence of the Derbys crouching behind all the top names, both the Tudors and the Howards. Also of interest to us here is that this Derby was cupbearer at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. We aren't told why the Earl of Derby would be doing that. Just making more Kings and Queens, I guess. He also bore the sword Curtana at the coronation of Edward VI, confirming that he was the one putting him on the throne. Curtana is the official coronation sword, conferring the kingship. Compare it to the sword the Queen uses to make someone a knight. The Queen, a higher rank, confers knighthood on a knight, lower rank. Well, with Curtana, a Stanley, higher rank, is conferring kingship on the King, lower rank.

[Scanning Derby's bio](#), we are reminded of something else. It concerns the 2nd Duke of Norfolk, so we can hit them all here. He was still alive when Derby married his granddaughter Katherine, and he had to be pardoned by the King for “abducting” Derby and promulgating the marriage without Royal license. We can be sure that if any abducting was done, it was done by the Stanleys, not the Howards.

At any rate, we find that Wikisource conflicts with Wikipedia here, since Wikipedia tries to tell us on the 3rd Duke's page that Katherine Howard was only “possibly” the second daughter of the Duke, that she was briefly married to Derby, and that she soon died. But Wikisource admits the mainstream history is that Katherine's existence has never been in doubt, since she gave Derby three sons and four daughters, *including the 4th Earl of Derby*. So why would Wikipedia be trying to hide that? Now you know.



But let's look at yet another Howard fake. We saw that the 4th Duke (above, note the nose) was allegedly beheaded by Elizabeth, with his sons initially suffering little or no ill effects. His first son Philip, second cousin of Elizabeth, became the Earl of Arundel on schedule in 1580. But even after the fake death of the Duke, Elizabeth's main problem remained the Catholic threat. We are still only a few decades away from Henry's break with Rome, when the whole country had been Catholic. So, Philip was tapped to continue the work of his father. The Howards were ordered to pretend to be Catholic and to pretend to be usurpers. But just ask yourself if that makes any sense. The Howards were practically the same family as the Tudors, being the closest family to them. It would be like the Tudors usurping themselves.

Philip and his family planned to escape to France, we are told, but were prevented. Then we get this at Wikipedia:

Howard was committed to the Tower of London on 25 April 1585. [1] He was charged before the Star Chamber with being a Roman Catholic, with quitting England without leave, sharing in Jesuit plots, and claiming the dukedom of Norfolk. He was sentenced to pay £10,000 and to be imprisoned during the queen's pleasure. In July 1586 his liberty was offered to him if he would carry the sword of state before the queen to church. In 1588 he was accused of praying, together with other Romanists, for the success of the Spanish Armada. He was tried for high treason on the 14th of April 1589, found guilty and condemned to death, but his sentence was not executed; [5] Queen Elizabeth never signed the death warrant, but Howard was not told this. [6] He was kept constantly in fear of execution, although comforted by the companionship of a dog, which served as a go-between by which Howard and other prisoners, most notably the priest Robert Southwell, could send messages to each other. Although these

two men never met, Howard's dog helped them to deepen their friendship and exchange encouragement in each other's plight. Philip Howard loved his pet, who is remembered along with him in a statue at [Arundel Cathedral](#).

Wow. How stupid do they think we are? Pretty stupid, because they apparently think we can't read and process words. What do I mean? I mean, focus on this sentence:

In July 1586 his liberty was offered to him if he would carry the sword of state before the queen to church.

Although allegedly scheduled for execution for treason, he was released temporarily in 1586 to carry the sword of state. What? Well, remember, the Howards were Earls Marshal, which means that Philip wasn't just Earl of Arundel at that point, he was Duke of Norfolk. Only the acting and current Duke of Norfolk could carry the sword of state or be the Earl Marshal at that time. His father had died 14 years earlier. We are supposed to think he was still attainted from the execution of his father, but if he had been attainted, they wouldn't have pulled him out of the Tower in order to carry the sword of state. So they have just admitted this whole jail story is a lie. To get your mind off that, they make up a heartwarming story about a dog. They figure your feeble Gentile mind cannot work properly when in the presence of a story about a faithful dog.

Philip allegedly spent ten years in the Tower and eventually died of dysentery, all for being a Catholic. Except that, as the Duke of Norfolk, second richest person in the realm, there is no chance he spent even one minute in the Tower. All that time he was in one of his castles in the country. But his story did its job regardless: it scared many people away from practicing the old religion.

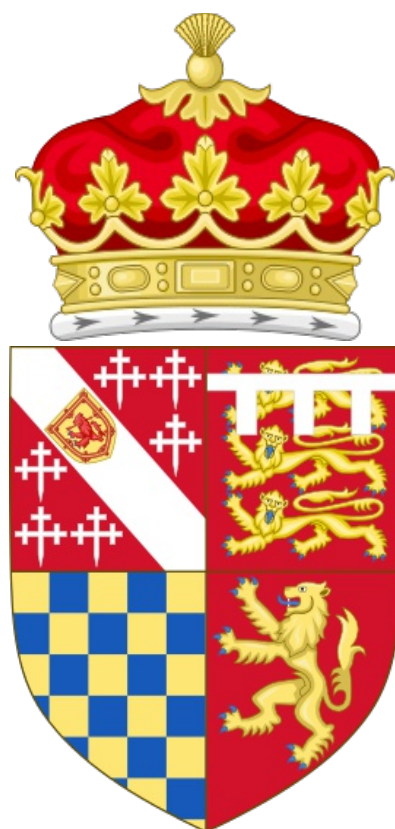
Also this old dodge again:

Howard was buried without ceremony beneath the floor of the [church of St Peter ad Vincula](#), inside the walls of the Tower. Twenty-nine years later, his widow and son obtained permission from King [James I of England](#) to move the body to the [Fitzalan Chapel](#) located on the western grounds of [Arundel Castle](#). Some of his bones are also found within his shrine at [Arundel Cathedral](#).

Can you unwind that? It means he died for real 29 years later, at age 67. No bones were ever moved.

Also take note of the "beneath the floors". That's the story they decided to go with. All these people, including Anne Boleyn, George Boleyn, Lady Rochford, Catherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, and all these Howards, weren't buried under the grass in the chapel courtyard, or anything like that. They were allegedly hidden *beneath the floorboards*. Dukes and queens hidden beneath the floorboards? You have to be kidding me! Why not claim they were stuffed in cardboard boxes under the bed? That would be just as believable.

On the way out, I will remind you of something that will help you read these Howards. We saw above that Henry Howard had been accused of quartering the King's arms, meaning he used royal arms on his heraldry. Here is the shield and crown of the Duke of Norfolk:



In the fourth quarter we see the rampant lion of the FitzAlans. The FitzAlans are same as William the Conqueror, same as the later Stuarts/Stuarts. All the dukes are Stuarts, so they are allowed to use the rampant lion. Which immediately puts the lie to the idea Henry Howard could be tossed into the Tower for that. So we can be sure he wasn't. But in a larger sense this reminds you that the Howards could never be plotting against the Tudors, since they were two names for the same family. You will say they were plotting against the Stanleys, who were usurpers from Isle of Man. And although that is possible, it isn't in fact what we are seeing here. We have seen that the older "York" lines of the Stuarts were indeed resisting the Stanleys for centuries, but in the centuries we are looking at, the Howards were not in that camp. They were Lancastrians, which means in this context they were pro-Stanley and pro-Protestant. Outside the Stanley bloodlines, their lineage went back to John of Gaunt. They had invaded England both through the Dutch bloodlines of Gaunt and the Man bloodlines of Stanley. As I have shown, both lines were Komnene, and they pushed into England both from the east and from the west, from both Anglesey and Holland.

The old Stuart lines from William the Conqueror were also Phoenician/Jewish from the beginning, but they were from different Phoenician families. The Phoenicians had northern and southern clans that battled over Europe and the rest of the world for millennia. They are still battling, though they mainly battle now through the investment groups and media.

We have seen the garter as a sign of the Stanleys capturing the Stuart throne on these coats of arms, but there is another:



That was assigned to the 2nd Duke of Norfolk after the Battle of Flodden Field, where he defeated and allegedly killed the Catholic Stuart King of Scotland, James IV. It is pretty obvious what is going on there. No Stuart/FitzAlan King would allow his lion to be shot through the throat like that, proving the Tudors/Stanleys didn't consider themselves real Stuarts. Neither did the Howards. That shield is found on the larger Duke of Norfolk shield above, in the first quarter band.

But I can't leave without finishing the story of James IV. They now pretty much admit his father faked his death, since many told the story that when James III was pulled down by his own nobles in favor of his son, the son forbade them from touching his father. Which means the father lived on in exile, probably on his own estates. Well, the same can be said for James IV. Wikipedia admits the body they took from the battlefield was never identified as the King. Which of course means it wasn't. James IV had recently been excommunicated by the Pope for declaring war on England as an ally of France. Indicating the Stanleys also owned the Vatican at that time. That Pope was Leo X, or Giovanni de' Medicis. Proving my point. Henry was allegedly given permission by the Pope to bury James IV in consecrated ground, but that isn't believable. That goes against the definition of "excommunicated". At any rate, that body remained unburied for many years, lying at Sheen Priory in Surrey. Eventually the body was lost and the priory itself destroyed. The usual. You would think the Scots would be furious to have their king's body stolen and not buried, but they weren't, I assume because they knew it wasn't him. In fact, I think Flodden was another fake like Bosworth, and either James' cavalry turned on him due to payment from the Stanleys, or the whole thing was made up on paper. In either case, James simply went to live with his father at Stirling or someplace and the Scots were left to regroup again.

This all played perfectly into the hands of the Stanleys of course, since his son James V was just a boy, and so the country would be ruled by his mother as regent. Who was she? Only Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII and sister of Henry VIII. How tidy! If the Stanleys/Tudors had already infiltrated the Scottish crown by that time through Margaret, why did they need to be fighting themselves through England? Well, they didn't need to, which is why the whole Battle of Flodden Field makes no sense. It was staged simply to replace James IV with James V, and install the Tudor/Stanley queen as regent in Scotland.

This also plays into the Stanley question in another way, since James IV is the one that allegedly ended the Lord of the Isles, supposedly led by the MacDonalds. However, that looks like another reversal to

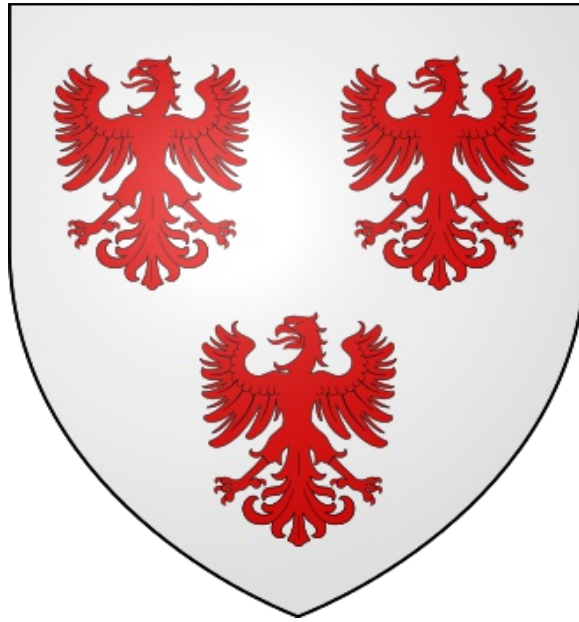
me, since, as we are seeing, it was actually the Stanleys that destroyed James IV at Flodden. The Stanleys, as ancestral Kings of Man, Lewis, Harris, and Skye, were the real Lords of the Isles all along. [Wikipedia almost admits that](#), since Somerled's brother-in-law was the King of Man. Somerled is sold as the first King of the Isles, but that appears to be more Stanley misdirection. It was the Kings of Man that should have held that title all along, not the MacDonalds (except that the MacDonalds are also Stanleys). Before Somerled, the Kings of Man *were* the Lords of the Isles, because that brother-in-law of Somerled was Olaf, son of Godred Crovan. I have proposed that the Stanleys came from Viking invaders, and that is what we are being told here. Curiously, the Norwegian invasion of England happened in the same year as the Norman invasion: 1066. Are we sure they didn't just want to get those double sixes in there?

Which answers the question above: who is above the King in the hierarchy of Britain? Who are these people coronating the Kings and Queens with swords? They are the Lords of the Isles, who outrank the Kings and Queens and always have. We are supposed to believe James IV defeated them, but he never did. *They defeated him*. But they wanted to remain invisible, so this is how they have done it.

These early Vikings weren't just the Kings of Man and Skye, they were also the Kings of Dublin, making them Kings of most of Ireland. If these Vikings are the same as the later Stanleys, they were already infiltrating the Normans by marriage by the time of Henry II. See Affreca, daughter of Godred King of Isles, who married John de Courcy in 1180. That union didn't help them, unless the goal was defeating de Courcy.



They give us all the clues we could ever want. That shield is the current Lord of the Isles, presently carried by Prince Charles. As you see, he has pasted his ramping lion FitzAlan shield over the old Phoenician shield, with the Viking boats on it. Being a Saxe-Coburg und Gotha, he doesn't really have the right to either of them, but since his ancestors did capture the crown by hook or crook, he thinks he does. Also witness this:



Does that look familiar? That's our old friend the Phoenix three times, pretending to be an eagle. That is the shield of the de Courcys. They come in direct line from the Dukes of Normandy, who were previously Carolingians. De Courcy descends in direct line from Pepin, King of Italy, son of Charlemagne. So the Phoenician signaling is very obvious here.

So what happened to these great de Courcys? Well, like the Cadwalladrs and some others, their males made a lot of bad marriages and failed to reproduce, so the name got absorbed over the centuries by other lines. As the Lords of Kinsale they intermingled with the Fitzgeralds, the Barrys, the Woodhouses, the Lacys, Agnews, Hamiltons, Dashwoods, and many others, but according to thepeerage.com they haven't been successful breeders. It appears they ended up in Rhode Island and they are still barons in Ireland. Still, baron is a big step down from the dukes and kings they once were.

You may think that Ron Howard and his daughter Bryce Dallas Howard came from these Howards, Dukes of Norfolk. . . except that they tell you his father changed his name from Beckenholdt. But that name Bryce Dallas Howard is too much of a tip-off: we should dig deeper. Beckenholdts don't name their daughters that. Plus, to my eye she just puts off that vibe. I can't stand to look at her. The first thing we find is kind of funny. Ron Howard is a Knotts, so he is a cousin of Don Knotts. Not what I was expecting to find, but it does explain why they worked together on the Andy Griffith show. Little Ronny didn't win an audition against hundreds of other child actors to play Opie, though that is what they want you to think. He got that part because he was related to the older actors, including Don Knotts and Andy Griffith. Griffith was from these same lines, being from the Griffiths of Wales. On his father's side, Howard is a Jones, and if we take these Jones directly back, we find his ancestor was Sir William Jones, [the standard bearer to Henry VII](#). These are the Welsh Jones, closely related to the Owens and therefore to the Tudors. Also related to the Morgans, Griffiths, and Landons (think Michael Landon*). A couple of generations closer to us, these Jones marry the Lucys/Lucies, which links us to top noble lines. First we hit the Greys, Barons de Ruthin; also the Astleys and Willoughbys;

and the Astleys take us to the **Beauchamps**, Earls of Warwick. We are still in the direct lines of Ron Howard, remember.

We are a little too far back, so we need to take the Beauchamps forward a bit. If we do that we soon hit the Staffords, the Ferrers, Despencers, Talbots, Beauforts, Nevilles, and of course the Howards. In fact, Eleanor Beauchamp, Lady Rokesley, was the wife of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, whose sister was the Margaret Beaufort, aunt of the Margaret Beaufort we saw above, wife of Edmund Tudor and Thomas Stanley. So Ron Howard is that close to all these people. It was very easy to link him to this paper despite the roadblock on his father. Which tells me that Ron is probably linked to the Howards in other scrubbed lines. Most of his maternal lines are scrubbed, but we know one is a Dewey, so that is a possibility. In the Knotts line he is also a Clark. He is also a Hand, a Dow, a Ford, a Tomlin and a Townsend. The Townsends do indeed link us to the top of the peerage.

What about John Howard, former Prime Minister of Australia? Obviously from these lines, since his middle name is Winston. That also links him to Winston Churchill and John Winston Lennon. Why do you think John Lennon pretended to change his middle name to Ono? He wanted to hide that link. Remind yourself what John Lennon's mother's maiden name was. STANLEY.

Also remember that Jack Ruby's attorney was named Thomas Howard, same as these Dukes of Norfolk. Just a wild coincidence? Probably not.

*Yes, Michael Landon was born Eugene Orowitz (Horowitz), but we may assume he was a Landon through his mother. She was an O'Neill. Strangely, his maternal line is even more scrubbed than his paternal: not what you would expect from famous O'Neills. So something far bigger than Landon is hidden there. My first guess would be Kennedy. Plus, Michael wasn't just an Orowitz, his father was an Halevi.